The [crest] Times

VOL. V. NO. 1295. | OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870. | PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

...AP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

...AL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

...inform my customers and the public ...that I am now receiving my Fall ...er Stock of Foot Wear which will be ...plete in every department, representing

...TEST AND BEST STYLES

...ies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...ck as usual is chosen with great care, ...rranted to give satisfaction, and at ...DEFYING COMPETITION. ...supply of Lumbermen's Wear always

...aken for all sorts of work. Only the ...men employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

...WHELAN,

...9 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

...OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...le at VERY LOW PRICES a large selected stock, comprising Groceries, ...quors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...es, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, ...Bordeaux and ...ther Vinegars.

...PORK, P CKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

...Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ...ite fresh and cheap.

...KE— ...esh Coffee ground and roasted daily on ...

...DIES— ...ognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co. Hen... ...per's and other brands.

...AND GIN— ...De Kuyper's and Houtmans, a wood

...ES— ...Sherries o all grades, Ports of fine ...urgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines ...e, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

...INES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...of and avor, at extremely low rices. ...'s and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and ...

...'s Irish Whiskey. ...'s Old Irish Potteen. ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...and other Ales. ...and Syrups, all grades. ...ers' prices.

...D STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...ING AT TWENTY-FIVE ...RCENT BELOW COST. ...tles or bar ains. 1105

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...ted under Chapter LXVII of the ...olidated Statutes of Canada.

...OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange ...ce, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

...H, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Trea... ...FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...OND, Manager. 1141tf

...TANT TO

...KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI...

...STORES AND OTHERS.

...give notice of my intention to supply ...mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ...ase of trade during the last four years ...pelled me to enlarge my manufactory I ...d to make the wholesale trade my ...pose. ...I have now's undoubtedly the largest ...and the question of quality is readily ...making known the fact that I raise my ...from seed procured at any expense ...it is the best; they will therefore ...rable comparison with any imported. ...ther and important fact is that being ...d manufactured in Ottawa thereby ...freight, packing, duty and other expen... ...enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ...ter. ...advantages, I think, cannot fail to ...se who may favor me with their orders. ...NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ...Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ...PostOffice, Ottawa. ...Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

...Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...highest prices given. 1196y

...MANNA!

...delightfully warm in church this morn... ...feet were as warm during the service as ...been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ...on the hearth rug, so you need not ...ttending church till next summer, as ...d for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ...me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

...PITAL STOVE DEPOT,

...put up a

...EW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

...e prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ...s, and can refer to several churches and ...s in this city that we have heated. These ...der are the best testimonials we can offer. ...e given on applicatior ...and Tinware as usual. ...ion given to job work. ...&c, delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO.
35 Sussex street.

...H. EASTON & CO.,

...COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

...advanced on goods consigned for trans... ...s. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON.

...DUIGNAN'S,

...SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

...more gentlemen can be accommodated ...mfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ...the Capital will find superior accommo... ...by the day or week at moderate terms. ...—This house is situated in the immediate ...of the Parliament Buildings and the ...banks. 219tf

...M.P.'S.—DOMINION PARLIAMENT— ...ssion 1870.—A few first class rooms unen... ...at MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding ...Wellington street, Ottawa—within five ...walk of the Buildings. 1267d

...ENTS READ THIS!

...We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per ...nd expenses, or allow a large commission, ...our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO.,
Marshall, Mich.

...ta, December 10, 1869. w51-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply o clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap*;

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition we have, usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the Times Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorized to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.
...ov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No: 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine. Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U.S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory o Paris. Lessons on Piano a 1 Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 *Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,*

desire o announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,
SUGARS,
TOBACCOS,
LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

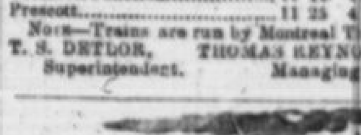
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 30	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at. ... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do ... 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ... 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at ... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at ... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at ... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ... a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at ... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at ... 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St. John, N.B., &c.

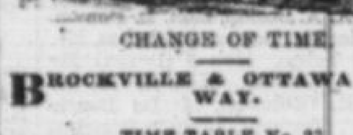
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869,

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.00 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

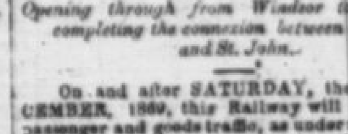
10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 8.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 3 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 1 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1430y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Halifax	20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	30 00
Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York
or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
Agents,
Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments, for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m., and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against risk, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker
and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG BY PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT

A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

WANTED,

For School Section No 5, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to

M YOUNG,
J ROCK,
T SULLIVAN,
Trustees.

February 1st, 16 1870.

HOUSE TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit.

Apply to
T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Co,
Elgin street.

1281tf

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $6,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,800), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Terms—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to E H HAYCOCK, Esq, Ottawa. 1273 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication
of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

March ... 1600-ly

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm;

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in severe cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By L. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES.

L. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

Publications.

FOR SALE

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

All leading American and Canadian Periodicals, London Journal, Bow Bells, etc.

Ottawa, January 11, 1870. 1216

DURIE & SON

Have still on hand a good assortment of

"POCKET DIARIES,"

1870.

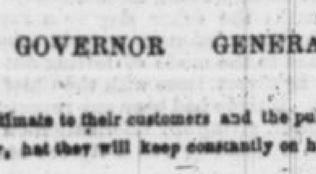
PUNCH'S ALMANAC, 1870,

Christmas London Society.

Bound Vols Good Words, Sunday Magazine Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Good Words for the Young.

J. DURIE & SON,
10 Spark street.

SATCHELL BROS,



BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, hat they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

BEEF AND MUTTON,

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES,

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 63 Rideau street.

The Conditions.

From the Weekly British Colonist.

It will be readily conceded that of all the conditions usually attached to a union of this colony with Canada, that of the early establishment of railway communication from sea to sea is the most important. True, there are those who profess to regard the enterprise as Utopian; but that cannot be helped. If the railway scheme be Utopian, so also is Confederation. The two must stand or fall together. 'Land and Water' communication won't do; waggon roads are out of the question. Nothing short of continuous railway communication will meet the exigencies of the case. There is no reason to doubt that the Dominion Government realizes this and is prepared for the emergency, whether by Imperial backing we do not care now to enquire. Would it be too much to ask as a condition of union that the Pacific end of the railway shall be commenced simultaneously with the eastern end? Such a condition would not appear to be at all unreasonable. All admit the importance of haste in this matter. That portion of the road west of the Rocky Mountains, whenever built must be built from this end, inasmuch as the material will have to come by way of the sea. This being the case there could be no good reason for leaving the Pacific section untouched until that on the east of the great watershed shall have been built. Indeed it would appear to be equally in the interest of the railway company and the Colony, the Dominion in fact, that this end should be commenced simultaneously with the other. The point is one of very great importance to British Columbia. The 2500 miles east of the Rocky Mountains has been estimated to cost one hundred million dollars. Who shall estimate the benefit to this colony of the immediate prosecution of such an undertaking? Why should that benefit be delayed until the eastern section shall have reached the Rocky Mountains? It is now that the colony need it most. The next condition in order of importance we conceive to be the establishment of a line of mail Steamers between this colony and San Francisco. In any event the completion of railway communication will be a matter of some five ot six years, and it will readily be admitted that it would never do to let the steed starve while the grass is growing. The establishment of such a line of steamers as would be run in the interest of the colony, making weekly trips and carrying freight and passengers at such rates as would tend to promote commercial expansion, and attract population is a scheme which viewed in the light of immediate results, is scarcely second in importance to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Nor do we anticipate the slightest difficulty in obtaining such a condition from Canada as the granting of a mail subsidy sufficiet to enable a good line of steamers to be established, so soon as the colony shall have become a part of the Dominion. That done, and a thorough Emigration Agency established at San Francisco, and most of our readers will agree with us in thinking that a tide of population and prosperity will set in admirably calculated to constitute the connecting link between present stagnation and that larger measure of expansion and prosperity presumably to be inaugurated by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Indeed, too much stress cannot be laid upon this condition; for it is the one of all others upon which must depend the early return of the colonial prosperity. There are now in California thousands, and there will soon be tens of thousands, who would gladly seek homes in British Columbia, were they but made aware of the advantages it offers, and did the means exist of reaching it with an ordinary degree of comfort safety and economy; and if the minimum value be placed upon emigrants it will be found that the outlay necessary to establish such communication would prove a specially profitable investment, both as regards the Dominion and the Province. The assumption of the public debt of this colony by the Dominion, and the *per capita* and other money allowances and grants more or less clearly indicated in the Organic Act, are conditions which scarcely call for any lengthened remark; suffice it to say, that this colony must ultimately constitute the most valuable and important Province in the Dominion, and as it is at the present time the most needy, the Canadian Government should be willing to meet us in a generous spirit in all such matters. Nay, we are gratified to know that such is the disposition; and it only remains for those who conduct the negotiations on our behalf, while asking nothing unreasonable, to obtain the most favourable terms possible.

Mr. Winwood Reade, an Englishman well known as an African explorer, and a brother, we believe, of Charles Reade the novelist, recently started from Sierra Leone on an expedition to explore the interior of the African Continent. Communications have been received from him, stating that, travelling on a line to the southeast of the routes of Park and Caillie, he has reached a point farther south than any of his predecessors. The solitary traveller, after surmounting many difficulties, was rewarded by reaching a hitherto unknown town named Farbana, situate about ten degrees north latitude, and ten degrees west longitude. He had crossed several rivers, and was among the head waters of the Niger.

It is estimated that the proposed wooden railway from Sorel to Drummondville will cost $300,000 and towards this amount the following townships and villages have already subscribed—Drummondville $15,000; Wendover and Simpson $15,000; St. Germain $15,000; Wickham $10,000; Wickham West $10,000; L'Avenir $6,000; Sundry persons $4,000,—Total $75,000. The following further subscriptions have also been promised,—Sorel, town $40,000, parish $10,000; Yamaska town and parish $10,000; St. David $10,000; St. Guillaume $15,000; Sundry persons $10,000. This will form a grand total of $170,000 or with the Government subvention of $100,000 an aggregate of $270,000, leaving a balance of $30,000 to be further provided for.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 124a4

Notwithstanding the apathy on the part of the Government of Canada in regard to assisting British Societies, organized for the purpose of promoting emigration to Canada, we are inclined to believe that it is possible to awaken our paid officials at Ottawa to the importance of immediate action with a view to meeting the efforts which are being put forth in the leading cities of England. We observe that, in the Mother Country, prominence is being given to Canada as a most desirable field for new settlers, and in this there is, perhaps, evidence that those who know anything of the country are fairly reprsenting the advantages which may be gained by certain classes settling in Canada. We will not here discuss that question; but it is a matter affecting the success of the movement to ascertain what our Government will do to foster and encourage the schemes inaugurated in England,—schemes which are much more likely to contribute to our prosperity than to that of England; because should the class referred to by force of circumstances be compelled to remain in England, they will be provided for in some way. But, on the other hand, if the action of Britain's leading statesmen be sustained and the proper steps taken to provide, in some measure, for these emigrants here, the result of such co-operation would be most favourable—in fact, immensely beneficial to Canada. We do not remember an occasion when deeper interest was felt in this subject; but it is very unfortunate that, with all the representations made, the Government of the Dominion seems to disregard any overtures suggesting action in this matter. No measure which the Cabinet could produce would be hailed with greater approval than one to foster the desire in Europe to emigrate to Canada. What we want shown is the will to meet the people and assit them in securing a safe and satisfactory settlement in desirable parts of the country. The class whose energy and application we really require, to develope the resources of the Dominion, is the labouring of farming; without these it would be folly to hold out inducements to mechanics, clerks and others. With all classes, except those first named, the country is abundantly supplied; and it is no exaggeration to state that we could find farms for millions of these, and in any part of the country. This matter wants stirring up, and if we are to secure the attention of the Government, a bold and determined application must be made. The perjudice of the Province of Quebec to a measure for promoting emigration from the foreign countries must be dispelled, and we do hope that the Cabinet will no longer be bullied by that portion of it which has so persistently thwarted all attempts to increase our population by this means. In an extract which we give below, it appears that the Lord Mayor of London has the assurance of support from the Canadian Government. Let us hope that our rulers at Ottawa are sincere; but it is somewhat strange that in the face of this there is no apparent prospect of that assistance which would be appreciated by the emigrants. The independent members of the House should, before the close of this session, advocate a liberal policy on the question.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ON EMIGRATION.—If any proof were wanting of the distress existing among the labouring classes of this country it is to be found in the following letter from the Lord Mayor to a contemporary, dated Mansion House, January 19th:—"I venture to ask for the insertion of a few remarks on the subject of emigration, as I believe that our real position, with respect to the working classes, is not understood. I am painfully sensible of the deep distress now existing, and it runs through, if I may say so, the whole body of mechanics, from the skilled artisan to the humblest labourer. I was anxious at one time that all the existing societies for promoting emigration should be amalgamated, but looking at the magnitude of the work, the deep responsibility attached to its proper conduct and its labour and cost, together with the diversity of views between the several associations and some of their more prominent members, upon the subjects of State aid, and pauper emigration, and the means by which the promotion of emigration should be advocated, I came to the conclusion that an old and tried society such as the British and Colonial Society, of which I am President had better continue its labours without any change. In some quarters there is an impression that there is little real desire among the working classes for emigration. But at the meeting of our Committee, over which I presided, on January 19th, we had before us applications from local working men's clubs, and societies in Islington, Clerkenwell, Poplar, embracing all the East End of London, Lambeth, Bermondsey, &c., and heard of similar organizations in Westminster, Deptford, Chelsea, Battersea, and other districts. The spring is now approaching, when we may be able to help the deserving unemployed to Canada, where we are assured they will be readily received and assisted by the Government in much larger numbers than we are likely to be able to send. May I not, then, ask for the means of helping those unemployed, undoubtedly in sore need? I have only to add that we have received a most encouraging and welcome letter from the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen M. P., promising the fund 10s. per head for the first 2,000 emigrants assisted by us this season, and Messrs. Fouhling and Goschen have followed his example, and promised an additional 10s. per head for the second 2,000. Mr Gochen remarks in his letter announcing his subscription, that 'our work has had the great merit that if successful, it achieves permanent results, and is not, like so many charities merely a stop-gap.'

On January 21st, in response to the above letter, a cheque for the munificent sum of £50 was received at the Mansion House from Mr. Peek, in aid of the object in view. From "N. C." stating that he shall be happy to follow the good example of Mr. Goschen by subscribing half-a crown per head towards the expense of each emigrant sent out by the British and Colonial Emigration Society to the British colonies this year, to the number of 2,000 emigrants."

At a recent meeting in London also the following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by Sir George Grey, G. C. B., and seconded by Mr. Gladstone:—"That an alarming amount of distress existed in the metropolis and in many parts of the country, owing principally to want of employment in nearly every branch of labour, and that emigration affords one of the best and most immediate means of removing this distress."

Moved by Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., and seconded by Mr. Beales:—"That it is of vital importance, as effecting the best interests of the country, that the Imperial Legislature should, without delay, take effectual measures to organize emigration to British colonies on a large scale.'

A London correspondent refers to the Irish Land Bill and then proceeds to say:—

"All but the bitterest conservatives shirk the responsibility of throwing out a remedial measure where Ireland is in question. The Fenians only wish they would. The government, so far, has an advantage in the position. On the other hand, it is impossible to satisfy the Irish radicals,—the people who elected O'Donovan Rossa, and who believe in Mr. G. H. Moore. This class ridicule the government scheme. If they can help it, it shall not pacify the country. If the government fail, my impression is the English, Scotch and Welsh will lose their temper, and then there will be coercion. No really strong and fearless ministry would allow what is passing in Ireland to take place without more serious efforts in the way of repression. The world is constantly told when a landlord is shot, or an agent is bludgeoned to a jelly, or a farm held *gratis*, despite the protest of the owner, —that the doer of the outrage cannot be found or cannot be removed. *Cannot be found!* with one of the finest constabulary forces in the world; with an army in the country of 40,000 men! It is monstrous. A Cromwellian government would find every assassin in a week. A Cromwellian government is impossible now, but if the Irish nation continues this war by murder, after a good measure of land reform, and if it still proclaims itself irreconciliable, a *regime* of severity will begin. This, at least, is what the government people tell me, and what the Queen's speech yesterday intimated. I should add, they are sanguine as to success in the peaceful ways."

A little school boy out West presented his teacher with the following note from home as an excuse for tardiness: "Baby cross Biscuit to Bake Had no Baken powders the dog up set the coffee pot the cat licked in the Milk and got up ate Excuse."

A Poughkeepsie woman was so anxious for the comfort of her husband that she selected his second wife for him, and when she supposed herself to be dying had the ceremony of marriage performed by her bedside. Unfortunately she recovered, and after living together for some years, the new wife has at length driven her predecessor out of the house.

The two rival Chinese theatres in San Francisco, the See Yup and the Hung Chien Guen, have had a row. The Hung Chien Guen brought out a sensational drama, six months long, that took all the patronage from the See Yup; and the other night the See Yup managers mustered all the ex-railroad constructors in town and proceeded to clear out the rival establishment. It was partially successful.

The death of General Sir W. Colebrooke, K. H., a veteran officer, who held the post of Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick from 1841 to 1848, is reported, at the venerable age of 83. The last English mail also brings news of the death of Sir William Gordon K. C. B., the officer who cut his throat, as noticed recently.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS DEVICE OF THIEVES.—Two pieces of silk valued at $250, were stolen from Treadwell, Taylor & Co's, store in New York, by two men who carried a new valise with a secret spring, and diverting the salesman, one of the thieves pulled a small string and the end of the valise opened, the silk dropped in, and the valise closed, all without noise. The thieves left the store safely, but were soon after arrested. It is a new device, and the most dangerous yet attempted.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244a

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, fowoll in the wake of civilization

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce *Dyspepsia*, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a healthy standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the most convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Cundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6b

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera Troupe.
Customs Department—R S M Bouchette.
House to Let—Wm Beatty.
Otter Caputlet Lost—Mr Rice.
List of Letters—G P Baker.
Dalhousie Lodge—C S Scott.
Furnished Rooms—Apply at Times Office.
Thorough Bred Stock for Sale—John Ashworth.

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of MR. JAMES COTTON, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THE MAN, WHO GOVERNS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the people take a great interest in the man, who governs. The ability to devise and carry out good measures depends altogether on the right man being in the right place. It is as necessary to have a good prime minister, even in war as it is to have a sagacious, and at the same time determined and energetic commander in the field or on the sea. It is of great importance to have as a Minister of Finance, a man, who is not only a master of finance, but who has the spirit and energy to turn his knowledge to account. It is of great importance to have a Minister of Justice who is an able lawyer, but it is of still greater importance to have the office filled by a lawyer, who, instantaneously, can turn his knowledge to account. A ministry, to be successful, must in addition to the regular heads of departments, suited to their respective positions, have as its chief officers men of great wisdom, of commanding influence, of ready application, and of untiring energy. Sir Robert Peel brought with him a personal weight, apart from the weight attaching itself necessarily to the position, which he occupied, so did Lord Derby, so did Mr. Disraeli, and so did Mr. Gladstone. The individual influence of these men upon the affairs of State, was and is felt all over the Empire. Those who have worked with them, lose their individuality and prominence, in the greater individuality and prominence of the Prime Minister, for the time being. As it is in England, so it is here, Sir Hypolite Lafontaine, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir George Cartier, Sir John Macdonald as leaders of Government, have all subordinated the other members of successive Governments, and have each in their turn lent an individual and an especial weight to Government. Whatever were the nature of their measures, they had sufficient individual force of character not only to conceive, but to carry them into effect. There is a very great difference in Cabinets. There are Cabinets with commanding individual influence, and there are Cabinets who have so little of that essential force in their composition as to compel a dependence upon party to an extent which betrays weakness, and renders the execution of well conceived plans, in a great measure, abortive. It is impossible to agree with the Woodstock *Times* in the supposition that the people are indifferent to the men who govern, provided the measures which they propose are good. It is of vast importance to the country whether a Hincks or a Galt has charge of our Finances, and whether a Howe or a McDougall has charge of the duties of Secretary of State. It is of much importance whether Sir John A. Macdonald or the Honourable Sandfield Macdonald hold the office of Minister of Justice. The natural character of the man is to be taken into consideration. A man may be very worthy, and in many points have legislative ability without being at all adapted for a chief command. The men are few, who, like Lord John, now Earl Russell, can, at ten minutes notice, either lead the House of Commons, or command the channel fleet. Without a Hincks, there might have been no Grand Trunk Railway to-day. He it was, who, throwing aside ordinary rules of diplomatic etiquette thrust aside, Sir John Pakington and entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey & Betts, by which railways on a large scale were introduced into Canada. It was his self-reliance, his unbending will, his great sagacity, his extraordinary financial ability which gave Canada a place and a name among the capitalists of England. It was the united vigour of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, each individually powerful in his own section of the late Province of Canada, which brought about Confederation, dragging into the scheme by their superior individual weight, the Honourable George Brown, and making him speak thus concerning it:—

"Will it not stand as an imperishable monument to the generosity of British rule? And it is not in Canada alone that this scene is being witnessed. Four other colonies are at this moment occupied as we are—declaring their hearty love for the parent State, and deliberating with us how they may best discharge the great duty entrusted to their hands, and give their aid in developing the teeming resources of these vast possessions. And well, Mr. Speaker, may the work we have unitedly proposed rouse the ambition and energy of every true man in British America. Look, sir, at the map of the continent of America, and mark that island (Newfoundland) commanding the mouth of that noble river that almost cuts our continent in twain. Well, sir, that island is equal in extent to the kingdom of Portugal. Cross the straits to the main land and you touch the hospitable shores of Nova Scotia, a country as large as the kingdom of Greece. Then mark the sister province of New Brunswick—equal in extent to Denmark and Switzerland combined. Pass up the river St Lawrence to Lower Canada, a country as large as France. Pass on to Upper Canada—twenty thousand square miles larger than Great Britain and Ireland put together. Pass over the continent to the shores of the Pacific, and you are in British Columbia, the land of golden promise,—equal in extent, to the Austrian empire. I speak not now of the vast Indian Territories that lie between—greater in extent than the whole soil of Russia—and that will ere long, I trust, be opened up to civilization under the auspices of the British American Confederation (Cheers.) Well, sir, the bold scheme in your hands is nothing less than to gather all these countries into one—to organize them all under one Government, with the protection of the British flag, and in heartiest sympathy and affection with our fellow subjects in the land that gave us birth. (Cheers.) Our scheme is to establish a Government that will seek to turn the tide of European emigration into this northern half of the American continent—that will strive to develop its great natural resources—and that will endeavor to maintain liberty and justice, and christianity throughout the land.

Whether would the personal weight of Messrs. Holton, Huntington, and Dorion lead us, if they should ever be enabled to overtake Sir Alexander Galt in the race for Independence.

THE *CHRONICLE* SWALLOWS JOHN A.

Far off, frozen up, fossilized—petrified like Lot's wife—away from human sympathy—as completely removed from intercourse with the outer world as is Siberia, Alaska, Labrador, or Greenland — Icelandically learned, and Icelandically isolated—it is no wonder that Quebec, at this season of the year, with her snow-capped mountains and ice-bound rivers should be completely ignorant of the state of affairs at the capital of the Dominion. The *Chronicle*, fitting representative of fearfully cold, old, non-progressive Quebec, would not be surprised at the early break-up of the present Government. Nor, indeed, would our contemporary be surprised at anything. Everything is too frigid, too stolid, too stagnant for change of any sort just now, and it surprises us that a "break-up" of any kind can be looked for, in such a region, in the month of February—and especially such a break-up as that of a ministry. Our contemporary seems only to have awakened to a more than ordinarily well-known fact that the ministry represents a variety of political opinions, and is surrounded by dangers. Everywhere else it was known that Sir John Macdonald was at the head of a coalition ministry, and how Quebec could be ignorant of the circumstance is something marvellous, as marvellous as that a ministry could exist, without being surrounded by dangers. What, on earth, or the waters under the earth rather, can this iceberg mean? Telling us that the ministry may possibly hold together during the session, our cold contemporary further freezingly informs us that there are counter-influences at work, which may overcome the cohesive agents by which the Cabinet is now maintained. There is great sagacity certainly in stating that if a ministry cannot hold together it must break up. Nobody doubted it. If the Conservatives are demoralized and the Reformers are demoralized and the people out of the House are demoralized, it will assuredly be necessary to reconstruct; but why Sir John A. Macdonald should be thrown overboard as a tub to the whale, as John A (Jonah) was, while on his way to Joppa, centuries ago, it is difficult to conceive. The assertion that he is a humbug affords no solution of the matter. Everything is humbug. As the Dutchman said—"I ish humbug, you ish humbug, all ish humbug." Surely this is the very essence of humbug:—"he is a formidable obstacle in the way of men eager for and *competent* to the work"—the work of Government it is to be supposed. We agree with the *Chronicle* only in this:—"the country wants honest, capable, and industrious men to manage its concerns, and carve out its future."

The ancient Jonah survived after he had been swallowed, and it is quite possible that the *Chronicle* may find the John A of to-day quite as indigestible as was the Red Sea prophet to the great fish, who bolted him, body and bones, to the abatement of the wind, and with a wonderfully excellent effect upon Jonah himself.

ON the opening of navigation, only two regiments of the line will be left in the Dominion, one in Quebec and the other in Halifax.

UNWILLING to be lent, or rather lented, our worthy press associate, Mr. Ryan, of the *Mail*, has given himself away to a female—a lady already known to literary fame. In thus making away with himself Mr. Ryan escapes the charge of *felo de se*, and incurs that of *requiescat in pace*. We wish the happy pair joy—now and for ever more.

WE have to thank Messrs. Durie & Son booksellers, No. 10 Sparks street, for the "London Quarterly Review," for January. This is an exceedingly interesting number of a very able "Review." Its contents are—"Mr. Tennyson's Holy Grail; Life Assurance Companies; Mr. Lecky's History of European Morals; the Land Question in France; Era of George the Second; New Zealand and our Colonial Empire; Papal Infallibility; Miss Austen and Miss Mitford; The Byron Mystery: Mrs. Stowe's vindication; and the Irish Cauldron.

WE have also to acknowledge the receipt of a sermon by the Lord Bishop of Ontario, preached in the Church of St. James, the Apostle, Montreal, on "Free Seats in our Churches." It is a powerful appeal in favour of casuals, who are, virtually, shut out of church altogether, by pew doors, and run a great chance of being shut out of heaven by the same stupid contrivances.

THE Toronto *Telegraph* says:—

"The report that one of the writers for the *Globe* has approached Mr. Sandfield Macdonald with political proposals is, we hear, untrue. The writer in question had not spoken to Mr. S. Macdonald up to Wednesday evening; and it is presumed that his mission was connected with one of the Narrow-gauge railways;—the directors of which claim a public land grant from the Ontario Government of which Mr. Macdonald is the head."

Oranges, Lemons, Almira Grapes, Apples Cranberries, &c., &c., at
BUSS & CO.'s,
21 Rideau street.

A CANAL POLICY.

A deputation appointed at the public meeting held in Toronto, on the 14th February, waited on His Excellency the Governor-General, Rideau Hall, at one o'clock yesterday, to present the memorial of the citizens of Toronto on the subject of a more comprehensive canal policy. The following gentlemen were present:—S. B. Harman, Esq., Mayor of Toronto; Mr. F. C. Capreol, Hon. Senator Allan, Hon Senator McDonald Hon. Mr. Tupper, Mr. Beatty, M.P.; Mr. Harrison, M.P.; Mr. Angus Morrison, M.P.; Mr. Medcalf, M.P.; Mr. Wells, M.P.; Mr. McConkey, M.P.; Mr. Amos Wright, M.P.; Mr. Ferguson, M.P.; Mr. Magill, M.P.; and Mr. Graham, M.P.

The deputation having been shown into the presence of His Excellency—

His Worship Mayor Harman, after introducing the Deputation with his usual courtesy, to His Excellency, stated that about a fortnight since he was the recipient as Mayor of Toronto of a requisition signed by some of the wealthiest and most influential merchants and citizens of Toronto, requesting him to convene a public meeting, to take into consideration the question of the canal accommodation of the Dominion, and the great advantages that would accrue, were steps taken to render it more comprehensive and effective. The meeting, which was a very large one, entered on the consideration in no sectional spirit, but on the broad principle of improvement, in which all sections of the Dominion would share and benefit. The arguments used were—first, that there is a manifest want of a large increase to the existing canal accommodation, if we hope to attract and secure the carrying of the already immense and daily increasing products of the great North West of which we seem to be the natural carriers from our position and unrivalled water communication. If that communication is only effectively connected by canals—in connection with which, allusion was made to the projected canal from this city to the upper lakes—to the lateral cut, as it was termed, to run from Niagara to Thorold, where it would intersect the Welland Canal, extending thence to Chippewa—to the great projected canal to unite the waters of Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay, and other like projects. Secondly, that what may be termed a comprehensive canal system or policy is needed, not merely as regards new accommodation, but the improvement of the existing canals; and thirdly, that we are justified in calling attention to this matter as a subject which was made one of the stipulations or planks on the platform of Confederation, as one of comprehensive importance to the success of the Union. The term Canal Policy was used advisedly as expressing in a word of concise but recognized significance the object sought to be attained. Our existing canals, great as had been the good they had wrought, have been built at different times, and many of them before the age of the vessels of large capacity, which are now found essential to meet the requirements of an advanced age, and an improved and gradually increasing system of and commerce; but the main difficulty existed with regard to their want of uniformity of capacity, both as regards width and depth. His Worship here alluded to the case of the propeller "Her Majesty," a vessel with carrying capacity of 8,000 barrels of flour, but which, when loaded with 4,000, could barely scrape through the canals, and had to fill up her compliment at Montreal before proceeding to Halifax, and strongly urged the expediency of an immediate deepening and enlargement of the existing canals, if the time for new canal projects being carried out required more protracted consideration. He concluded by stating that under these circumstances it was felt that the time had arrived when, with an eye to that future greatness which we all feel is in store for Canada, this subject as a necessary step towards her attaining that greatness may fairly engage the attention of her statesmen. And the city over which he presided had, therefore, adopted the memorial to His Excellency which he would now ask permission to read.

The Hon. Senator Allan, supplemented the remarks of the Mayor, by expressing the interest he took in the movement as one of no small importance, and which would greatly aid, in his opinion, to consolidate Confederation and bind us together. The hon. gentleman alluded to the reciprocal trade that would follow such an enlargement of our canals as would enable our grain to find its way to Halifax in vessels of paying capacity, which would bring to us in return, the coal and the other products of the Lower Provinces. And if the project was great, looking at it in this limited light, it in addition by a comprehensive policy, the carrying trade of the great North West could be secured, the benefits would be incalculable.

His Excellency the Governor said that the subject was one of great importance and he should feel great pleasure in bringing it before the Privy Council. After all, however, it was a question of money.

Mr. Capreol alluded to the great continental canals and other like works which had been successfully accomplished, and felt that if vigorously taken hold of this would be equally successful. He further alluded to its great importance to the prosperity of the Dominion. He also stated that he was confident that if a commensurate grant of land was given, a system of canal communication could be perfected from Bay Verte to the head of Lake Superior; and the capital be forthcoming.

The deputation after partaking of refreshments took a courteous leave of His Excellency.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England. 1138Wdm

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, February 28, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

Hon. Mr. MILLER moved an address for correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government on the subject of the Coasting Trade.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill respecting the Coasting Trade, Hon. Mr. in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY raised some objections to the phraseology of certain parts of the Bill, and a conversational debate arising thereon, Hon. Mr. Mitchell finally consented to modify the Bill as suggested.

The Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. AIKINS, laid some returns on the table, and the House at 3:45 was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, February 28, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. CURRIER presented a petition from the Board of trade for the City of Ottawa, praying that a duty be imposed on Coal, Salt, and Petroleum and *on all* manufactures imported from the United States, and that a duty be imposed on all articles imported into Canada from the United States, the same as similar articles are charged there. Also, that the Fishing and Navigation privileges now enjoyed by citizens of the United States in Canadian waters be withdrawn.

Hon. M. C. CAMERON (South Huron) presented a number of petitions from the farmers of Huron and Bruce, praying for protection to Canadian productions and manufactures.

A report was received from the Special Committee appointed to strike Standing Committees for the session.

On motion of Hon. Sir JOHN A MACDONALD a Committee was appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament.

Mr. SIMARD asked whether it was the intention of the Government shortly to erect a new Post Office in the City of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said negotiations had been going on with the proprietors for, the purchase of the adjoining lot, or a site for a new Post Office, and the Government intended to ask Parliament for an appropriation for the purchase of this lot and also for the erection of a new Post Office thereon.

Mr. BURPEE asked, whether the Government during the recess, in accordance with petitions and the recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation, have taken any steps to ascertain the practicability, cost &c., of the proposed St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy Canal, so essential to the Intercolonial trade of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN replied, that the Government have had a number of Reports on the subject, and that it was not necessary for them to have any further report on the subject.

Mr. GODIN asked, if it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the abolition of the duty imposed on the sale, by the producer of Canadian leaf tobacco and to impose on foreign tobacco a duty high enough to protect the Canadian producer and to encourge the cultivation of tobacco in this country.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS said, the policy of the Government would be announced in due course and it was quite irregular to state now, what course would be pursued on these subjects.

Mr. JONES, (Leeds and Grenvile), asked, if it was the intention of the Government to place a duty on the agricultural produce of the United States entering Canada.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS returned the same answer as above.

Mr. MAGILL moved the re-appointment of the Select Committee of last session, on the Hop growing and Salt interests.—Carried.

Mr. DUFRESNE moved for a statement of the names of the Contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, who have thrown up their contracts.

Mr. WALSH said the return would be a very lengthy one. No contracts had been thrown up by the contractors, but some of the contracts had been annulled by the commissioners. The sureties had not, in any case, been relieved of their responsibility. The return to be presented could not show exactly the information required by the hon. member.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that perhaps his hon. friend would inform them if the return would show the reason why the contracts had been annulled, and if the sureties had been relieved in these cases. He would ask the leader of the Government whether it was the intention of the Government to lay before the House a report from the Commissioners, showing the progress that has been made in the work, the amount expended, and showing, as a Department of Public Works, that it would be bound to show the precise position of the work.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it had not been the intention of the Government to bring down this information in the form of a Report. The House had a right to have the fullest information on such subject, and as the suggestion of his hon. friend was not a bad one, it would be considered and perhaps adopted. At all events, the information would be brought down in some shape.

Mr. WALSH suggested, that the motion be amended so as to ask for copies of the notices served upon contractors, whose contracts had been annulled.

Mr. McKENZIE said, he had referred, in his remarks the other day to a rumour that the Commissioners were in some instances as to the mode of letting out contracts, in direct issue with the Chief Engineer. If there had been any report from that officer, giving any information on this subject, it would be well if it were sent in the House.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, certainly.

Mr. STIRTON moved for a statement of sums paid from the vote of $20,000, to defray expenses for commission for making provision for the uniformity of the laws of the Provinces &c.—Carried.

Mr. OLIVER moved for a statement of expenses connected with the mission to the North West of the Hon. Secretary of State for the Provinces.—Carried.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN moved for a list of persons who have passed the examination required *for* employees in the Inland Revenue Department.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said, that the system of examination had been going on for some time past, that some 124 have passed examination, and that the fullest information would be given in answer to the motion.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS asked leave of the House to make a personal explanation. A few evenings ago, the hon. member for Shefford took exception to a statement made by him (Hincks) on Monday last, and at the same time said a letter had appeared in the Montreal *Herald*, of that day, contradicting it. He desired to state briefly the circumstances of the case. In consequence of some remarks made by the member for Lambton upon a letter of his which had appeared in the papers, and every statement of which he was prepared to defend, a discussion arose as to whether those who advocated independence were in favor of annexation. He had stated that such was the general opinion, and also that he had been told by prominent supporters of the views of the member for Shefford, that the result of Independence would be Annexation. He need scarcely add that he had not the slightest desire at the time to injure the gentleman to whom he referred. He knew that that gentleman was not only in the habit of making public speeches, but also of writing to newspapers on the subject, and he presumed that there was no secret about his opinions. At all events, he felt that under the circumstances, he was justified in making reference to them. He regretted that he was induced by the pressure brought upon him by the member for Lambton to name the individual; he certainly did not intend to do so; and he regretted having done so. But being called upon for the name he had given it without consideration. He regretted exceedingly to find that he was at direct issue with the gentleman in question with regard to what was said in the conversation referred to, but he was bound both in courtesy and according to established usage, and every one else was equally bound to accept the statement made by a gentleman as to what that gentleman had said. He was the proper person to judge of his own statements. It happened however that that very point to which reference had been made, was discussed by Mr. Young in one of his published letters, and in order that that gentleman's exact views might be stated he would read a paragraph from one of these letters addressed to the editor of the *Globe*, which was as follows:

"The cry, however, which you have raised, and which others will no doubt raise, against the policy advocated, is that annexation to the United States will follow independence. Now who are to judge of this? Must it not be the four millions who will, under independence, be free to pursue, and chose such a course as they deem the best? The design of every Government is, or ought to be, to promote in the highest degree, the general happiness and welfare of its citizens, and that right to be thought the best which conduces most to this end. But it must be insisted on to the last, that the people of the country are most competent judges of this matter, and as the popular element must predominate in our affairs, it is the part of wisdom to use, in good faith and with honest purpose, the institutions we possess, and seek to improve them as we use them; and in this way we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity a hopeful and progressive civilization." He (Hincks) was quite willing to accept this statement as the exact views of Mr. Young. He was all the more desirous of doing so, as Mr. Young felt, as well as the member for Shefford, that a statement such as had been made respecting him, was calculated to injure him; and he (Hincks) would be extremely sorry to be the means of injuring either of those gentlemen.

Mr. MACKENZIE called the attention of the head of the Government to a matter that had been neglected, no doubt unintentially. It would be remembered that when a debate took place last session on the banking policy of the Government, the House was informed, that steps had been taken to obtain as full and correct a report of the debate, which was to be published in the shape that it would have a favourable effect upon public opinion. For some reason or other the Government had failed to publish this debate. He participated in the opinion that the publication of the speeches, on that occasion, would have a favourable effect upon the country; and, if the Government were not prepared to carry out their pledge, they should give up the manuscript to those who would publish it.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he did not remember of any pledge to that effect having been made by the Government.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said it was the late Minister of Finance that had made the provision.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would look among the archives that gentleman had left behind him, and see if he could find the manuscripts.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON remembered distinctly that the late Minister of Finance had promised that the debate would be published. Afterwards he had spoken to him about it, but he seemed to imagine that the occasion for the publication of it had gone by. He (Mr. Cameron) had then asked for his own speech, but though he had been promised it, he never got it.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—Best way is to repeat it this session (laughter).

Mr. MACKENZIE said, he had noticed in some Western papers a report, which had also been mentioned in private letters to himself, that the Government had been in correspondence with Arthur Rankin, formerly a member in the old Parliament for Essex and that he had been sent by the Government upon some mission to the North West. He mentioned the report now to give the Leader of the Government an opportunity of stating whether it was true or not.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, Arthur Rankin had some time ago written a letter when offering his services to go to the North West. The offer was not accepted, and Mr. Rankin had not been asked, nor employed to go to Red River on any mission whatever.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT called attention to the Government, that among official bank returns, there were no returns from Nova Scotia banks. They would be of considerable value in the discussion of the banking policy of Government, and he would be glad if they could be brought down.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS said the papers on that subject would be laid on the table, including the state of the Dominion note circulation, Dominion notes held by various chartered banks, and the circulation of chartered banks for the last twelve months. He would make enquiry, and say to-morrow whether this return included the returns from the Nova Scotia Banks.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT remarked that these returns had never been sent into the Dominion Parliament. It might be that Nova Scotia bankers objected to sending in returns, as a piece of Confederation tyranny.

Hon. Mr HOWE said, there was no objection on the part of Nova Scotia bankers to make these returns. Very likely the cause of the return not being made, was the fact, that banks there had been in so satisfactory condition for the last twenty or thirty years, that the Government got careless about returns; they did not amount to anything as nobody ever suspected that their banks were not going on well.

Hon Mr. HOLTON—Does the Minister of Finance propose going on with his Banking resolutions to-morrow?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Yes. I propose to-morrow to move that the House go into Committee on the Resolutions next Friday. I have no doubt I shall be able to lay the resolutions before the House several hours before descussion comes on.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the papers connected with the North West be printed.—Carried.

The House adjourned at 4:50

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

FROST, FROST, FROST.- Buss and Co's oysters are free from frost, and always fresh received daily. Lobsters and fish always on hand at lowest prices in the city. All descriptions of fruits and vegetables supplied and delivered on shortest notice. Game of all kinds at Buss and Co's., 21 Rideau street, old Citizen building, near Little Sussex street.

DOMINION STATE BALL.

The following is a correct list of all, who were presented at the Levee and Reception, on the occasion of the State Ball given in honor of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, on the night of Friday last:—

A

James Adamson, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Rowan, Mr. Alexander and lady, F. P. Austin, E. D. Arnaud, Hon. Mr. Aiken, Joseph Aumond, Mrs and Miss Aumond, and Mrs. O'Connor, Joshua Adams, F. W. Archer, 60th Rifles, Wm. Allan, Mr. Austin and lady, and Miss Maclin, Mr. Ashworth and lady, and the Misses Ashworth, Alexander and lady, T. Aumond, Lewis Audy, C. J. Anderson, wife and daughter, Hon. Mr. Abbott and ladies, Mr. Ault, Hon. Mr. Archibald, Hon Mr. Archambault, H. Armstrong, H. Abbott and lady, Hon. Mr. A. Alexander and lady, Mr. Audy, lady and Miss Gaudet, Judge Armstrong and lady, Hon. Mr. Annand, Mr. Atcheson.

B

W. A. Blackmore, Bucke and lady, and Miss Rothwell, Blanchett and lady, Julien Brosseau, John C. Brown, D. W. C. Browne and lady, W. A. Bell, James Bourget, Andrew Bell, Theodore Black, the Misses Bethune, H. Berthelot, T. S. Brown and lady, Mr. Boswell, the Hon. Judge Brown and lady, Mrs and Miss Burnham, R. W. Baxter, Col. Bernard, Senator Batsford, Hon. J. O. Beaubien, Briston, Burpee, Gurdon, Brown, Boissonnault, E. Broussean, A. Bowie, and lady, F. T. Boardman, Blais and lady, D. W. H. Brouse and lady, E. Benson, Harvey Bowtree, T. H. Baillie, 60th Rifles, Captain, and Mrs Barrow, Benjamin and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Blain de St. Aubin and lady, Miss Rheaume, The Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry and lady, H. R. Besoridge, R. Boorsdaile and lady, F. Braun, F. Burrowes, C. H. Baldwin, Bares, Archer Baker, J. Foster Boulton, Bowes and lady, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Bodwell, Hon. C. A. A. Burnham, C. Burpee, Mr. Bown, Hon. J. O. Bureau and lady, Mr. Bichard, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brousseau, Mr. Bowman, Bourassa, Hon. Cliver Blake, Hon. James B. Benson, Burton and ladies, A Begg and lady Boltnn and lady, Mr. Buchanan, Lt.-Col. Brunel, Isaac Bonner, Baker and lady, J. J. Boyd, Mr. Bonneville, Mr. Bourinot and lady, Mr. Bowell, Burpee and lady, John C. Brennan, Capt. Bowie, Boucher and lady, H. N. Bate and lady, Richard Bradlay, J. A. Belanger and lady, Mr. and Miss Brymuer, Robert Blackburn, Dr. Beaubien, Blanchet and lady, Mr. Barr.

C.

Carrier, Cambre, Church and lady, Dr. Howard, Church and lady, Casgrain, T. W. Clarke, lady and Cross, F. Cumberland, R. H. Cassells, Cowan, Dr Cousens and lady, A Cary, lady and Miss Cary, Miss Creighton, James Currier, P. Chenet, W. B. Canovan, A. Campbell, Hon. M. and Miss Cameron, Sir George and lady Cartier and the Misses Cartier, Captain Curtis, Courtney, A. Christie, J. Christie and lady, F. B. Coulson, 60th Rifles, Mr. and the Misses Christie, F. Cotton, W. H. Cotton, H. Cotton and three ladies, Mr. Cambio and lady, Cruice, lady and Misses, Mr. Carriere, Cruice, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Capt. J. Lyon, Cobham R. C. Rifles, E. B. Crombie, Mr. Capreol, James A. Campbell and lady, E. N. Conners, E. D. Clarke, C. J. Campbell, J. Cotton an lady, Mr. Coleman and ladies, Capt. Cameron, Mr. Colter, J. T. C. Cochrane and ladies, Dr. A. Codd, Chas. R. Coker, Capt. Crowther and lady, Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Colbrooke, T. H. Carling, Mr. Calvin, Col. Callaghan and lady, S. Cook, Col. Coffin, lady and the Misses Coffin, Mr. Colquhoun and lady, Mr. Cayley and lady, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Crawford, S. X. Cimeon, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Caron, Mr. Chipman, N. Casault, Mr. Crawford and ladies, Hon. Chas. Cornner, Hon. Mr. Carling, Mr. Colby, Mr. Cheval, Mr. Caldwell, Joseph M. Currier and lapies, Hon. W. H. Chaffers, Hon. A. Campbell, Hon. J. C. Chapais, A. P. Cooke, Dr. Cameron, T. Cross and lady, Hon. Mr. Connell, James A. Clayton.

D

J. S. Durie, D'Ateuil, Dausereau, Duffill, lady and Miss, G. L. Dickinson, Dunlevie and lady and Miss Cowper, Burrittlady and Miss, C. J. Dawson, Dunlevie-Miss Durham, Rev. Mr. Dawson, Hon. Dunkin and lady, F. A. Despard, Alfred Driscoll, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Drummond, H. W. Drummond, J. Dunlevie, Hon. W. H. Dickson, J. Devlin, Mr. Drew, Hon. A. A. Dorion, Hon. L. Demonchel and ladies Mr. Daoust and ladies, Mr. Delcisle and ladies, Hon J Dever, Mr Dufresne, Mr. Dobbie, Hon E. H. J. Duchesnay, R. Dickinson, Mr. De Boucherville, G. W. Dodwell, Captain Douglass and ladies, G. H. Dumernil, T. M. Daly, Mr. Donalsdon, Rev. A Dawson, Mr. Duvernay, G. L. Dumonchel and ladies, N. Dionne, C. Drinkwater and lady, J. A. Donaldson, Lt. Col. Dennis, N. E. Duggan, Hon. C. D. Day and lady.

E

Mr. Eastwood and lady, Mr. Ellis, E. B. Eddy and ladies, F. H. Ennis, R. Elmsley, A. S. Egert, B. R. Epps,

F

Colonel Fielden and Officers of the 60th Royal Rifles Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Mrs and the Misses Fellows, Lieutenant Colonel Forrest, Mr. and Mrs Fisher, P. Fortin, Frechelle and ladies, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Fortier, Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Ferris, M. P, Mr. Fraser, 60th Rifles, J. J. Fox, W. J. Forrest and lady, Mr. C. Fellowes, V. E. Fuller, Hon. J. Fraser, Mr Fingland, R. A. Foster and Miss Foster, Mr. John Foran and ladies, P. Frechette, Mr. Fleming, S. B. Foote, Capt. Falls, Mr. and Miss French.

G

Mr. Gordon, Mr. Greene, J. A. Genand, Mr. Gough, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Mrs and Miss Goodeve, G. Germain, N. Germain and lady, Grahame, H. W. Griffin, Mr. Griffin Mr. Mrs and the Misses Grover, F. F. Gourdeau, G. W. Griffin, Mr. and Miss Grant, Mr. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Gemmill, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Dr. and Mrs Garvey, John Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, A. Green Mr. and Mrs. E. Gelinas, C. Gifford and lady, Wm. Graham and lady, F. W. Gibbs, Mr. Gregg, Mrs and Miss Grant, F. X. Groulx, Mr. and Miss Germain, L. A. Globensky Col. Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mr. Gibbs, J. Gaudet,, Hon. J. B. Gonorcent, Mr. Geoffrion, Mr Goden and ladies

H I J K L

S. W. Hardinge, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Harper and lady, Stewart Howard, E. Haycock, Jr., Mr. and Miss Hunton, Mr. Holbrock and lady, H. J. Husert, Sir J. D. Hay, H. C. Hay, E. Hartney, Mr. Haycock and lady, R. Haycock, Rev. Mr. and Miss Higginson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hughes, W. A. Himsworth, Leut. Col. H. Hamilton, W. H. Holbech, 60th Rifles, Mr. Hayden and ladies, P. J. Hamilton, J. B. Howard, L. A. Hall, Wm. Howe, Mrs. and Misses Holland, J. C. Hatton, W. Hunton, Mr. Higgins and lady, Mr. Henderson and lady, and Miss Henderson, Mr. Hamilton and lady, Mr. Hector and lady, C. P. Higgins, Mr. Hopkirk, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Himsworth and ladies, H. P. Hill, Jr., Dr. Hill and lady, H. Herehemer, Captain Hulme, T. A. Hinsworth and lady, A. Harvy ande lady, S. B. Hanson, Mr. Hubbell, Mr. Hurdon, Hon. Mr. Holmes, Hon. John Hamilton, Mr. Holmes and ladies, Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. Sir Francis, lady and Miss Hincks, A. Hager and lady, R. A. Harrison and lady, Owen Jones and lady, M. Innes, 60th Rifles, Rev. Dr. Jones and lady, Miss Johnson, A. Jones, G. M. Jarvis and lady, G. V. Ince and lady, W. Johnson, Royal Canadian Rifles; Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Dr. Jackes, J. J. Jones, L. Iraac, Mr. Jackson, C. Junot, Miss Julian, Mr. Jones, R. L. Killaly, Geo. Kennedy, T. C. Keefer, lady and Miss Keefer, Hon. Mr. Kenny and lady, C. King and lady, F. Kilner, Mr. Kelty, J. S. Kirkpatrick, L. Kierzkouski, Hon. J. E. Kenny and lady, Mr. Killam, Capt. and Mis Kidd, J. Lindsay, J. W. Lanaurrin, R. P. Labatt, W. S. LeSueur and lady, F. T. S. Lewis, Mr. Lemieux and lady, Mr. Lindsay, lady and Miss Lindsay, Hon. Letellier De St. Just and lady, Thomas Langton, H. Langton, A. Lindsay and ladies, J. H. Low, Royal Canadian Rifles; Horace Lee and lady, Hon. Justice Lafontaine and the Misses Lafontaine, H. Lapeirre and ladies, H. Lacroix, R. Lees, Mr. Lajoie, Mr. Lamb, J B. Lamb, J. M. Loranger, Mr. Lacourt, J. Leviscontc, Dr. Leclair and lady, Mr. Lowe, J. B. Lewis and lady, H. J. D. Lane, R. Lyon, M.P.P., and ladies, Hon. Mr. Leviscontc and lady, Hon. J. Locke, Mr. Lawson, Hon Mr. Langevin, Mr. Little, Mr. Lacute, Hon. E. Leonard, Hon. L. Lacoste and ladies, Miss Johnston.

M

W. McClymont, W. H. Matheson, W. G. McGuire, W. H. McGregor, W. Maingy, T. Murray, and Lady, John Manuel Mr. Macnab, Campbell Macnan, Mr. Macnab-Cap. Mowat, Mara and lady, McLaughlin, and ladies, J. P. Macphersons, E. McGillivary, and lady, and Miss Mcgillivray, E. C. McGillivray and Ladies, Mackinnon, and lady, Mr. Moss, Maillure, and lady and Miss Maillure W. McNaughton and lady, Miss McNaughton, and the Misses Daiglo, Miss Mullen, Major Moore, R. Macdonald, W. Mackay and lady, Capt. Murphy Mr. Munro, Hon. C. G. Myers and Lady, Angus MacFee Hon. Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald, Hon. P. Mitchell, H. J. Morgan, D. Murphy, and lady, John Mather and lady, and the Misses Mather, J. McNab, Mr. Mathewson and lady, Mayor, Lady and Miss Rochester, Mr Munroe, William McPherson and lady, Mr. Macdonald and lady, Dunkan Macdonald, Rev. McLardy, P. Miller, Charles McGee, Dr. McGillivray, W. Mosgrove and ladies, Mr. Maun lady and Miss Olivier, G. H. Maucauly and lady, the Mayor of Toronto, J. Mann, C. McCarthy, D. McCarthy, William Marston, Hector McLean and lady, Mr. MGarity and Miss Thompson son, Dr. Malloch, Horace Merrill and lady Capt. McCleneghan, C. Mitchell, Mr. McLean and ladies, Eugene Martineau, Walter McDonald, Walter Macfarlane, J. H. Munroe, T. D. McConkey, James Metcalfe, L. McCallum, L. H. Masson, A. Morrison, Thos. McKay and ladies, D. A. Macdonald and ladies, Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, Hon. Jonathan McCully, Mr. McCarthy, D. Mills, Hon. Mr. Miller, Hon. W. McCrea, Hon. Donald McDonald, T. R. Merritt, J. L. Macdougall and ladies, A. P. MacDonald and lady, Hon. D. L. Macpherson and ladies, Hon. Mr. McMaster, Mr. Morrison, Hon. Samuel Mills and ladies, Hon. Wm. McDougall and ladies, Mr. McNider and ladies, L. F. R. Masson, C. Magill, Hon. Mr. McKeagney, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Macdonald Hon. W. McLellan and lady, Mr. Macdonel, Markland Malson, Mrs. and Miss Mulock.

N

Neeve and lady, R. Nettle and ladies, Neville and ladies, H. V. Noel and lady, Mr. Nordheimer, Lt.-Col. Nash and lady.

O

J. W. O'Brien, C. H. O'Meara and lady, G. L. Orme and ladies, Mr. Oliver, O'Cnnner and ladies, John O'Conner, Rr. O'Conner.

P

Rev. C. Paud and Mrs. Blise, Miss Perkins, P. Picard, F. Perkins, Rev. Mr. Pollard and lady, P. Paulin, Mr. Porter, A. Powell, E. G. Powell, G. Powell, C. H. Pinrey and ladies, Lt.-Col. Ponton, G. Pattee and lady, Pace and lady, J. Patterson and lady, Mr. Porter Miss Pitt, J. C. Patterson, G. Wm. Patrick, Lt.-Col. Powell and lady, Mr. Perlee, L. C. Patterson and ladies, P. Pennock and ladies Peachy and ladies, Sheriff Powell and ladies, Rev Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Pozer, Patrick and ladies, A. P. Patrick, C. Perry, Mr. Paquet, Poulist and lady, Mr. Pace and lady.

R

Mr. Royal, Mr. Roe and ladies, M. A. Ross and lady, C. C. Rray and ladies, A. Russell, Mr. Reynolds and ladies, E. P. Renmon, J. L. B. Ross, Dr. F. Robitaille, M.P., R. J. Read, F. Ross, Miss Routh, Hon. A. N. Richards, Mr. Rose, G Rodenburster, Mr. Rheaume and lady, N. P. Roblin, C. S. Ross, Mr. Rowan and ladies, Mr. Russell and ladies, C. Roger and ladies, Mr. Risley, A. D. Richard, J. G. Richardson, C. Ryan, Mr. Richardson and lady, J. A. Rice, A. Robertson, Mr. Rae and lady, J. Rymal, James Ross, A. Renaud, Mr. Redford, Hon. J. Ross, Mr. Ryan, W. Ross and lady, Wm. Ross, Hon. J. Ritchie, Hon. Mr. Read, J. S Ross, Hon. D. Reesor, Hon. Mr. Ryan, F. Ryan, M. P. Ryan.

S

H. G. Sheppard, Lt. Col. Stuart, H. H. Smithson, Dr. St. Jean and lady, Dosithé Simon and lady, A. R. Smith, lady Smith, N. Sparks and lady, Mr. Ssephens, Rev, Mr. Street and ladies, Major Straubenger Mr. Simpson, Gustaue Smith, W. G. Sheppard- Mr Sheppard and Lady, Mr. Stark and lady, Mr. Stanton and lady, Mr. Shay and lady, Sidney Smith, Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. Small and lady, R. O. Starke, R. H. Seakles, J. Stuart, Russel Stephenson, Alfred Seymour, T. W. Symmes, Mr. Shoalbread and lady, B. Stewart, C. J. B. Stewart, Stirker, Mr. Stewart and lady, Robert Surtees, Major Streatfield and lady, Nicholas Slater, R. Stickel, R. Sinclair and Lady, Mr. Stuart, Lady and Miss Hadden A. D. Shroop, P. Sinclair, Mr. Simard, Richard Shaw, A. H. Stuart, Mr. Sterle, J. Ar Slater, J. D. Slater and lady, Capt. Aylmer, Somerset, Rifle Brigade, Marcus Smith, Mr. Snow, W. J. Scott, Jr. Mr. Scost Mr. Scott, J. R. Smith, Frank Smith and Lady, J R. Stitt, Mr. Stansfeld and Lady, H. Stanley Smith, M. Steveson, H. J. Steele and lady, Capt. Sheppard, Mr. Stephen, R. W. Shepherd, Sheriff Smith Bransford, Benjamin Sulte, G. E. M. Sherwood, Hon. J. Simpson, lady and Miss Simpson, Sobert Skead R. W. Scott. and lady, David Sterton, A. Sproat, Hon. Mr. Smith and lady, Hon James Skead and ladies, Mr Simpson, Mr. Sylvain, Hon James Shaw, Hon Benjamin Seymour, Hon. Mr. Sanborn, Street and ladies, Savary, Snider, Scatchere, Simard.

T

The Sergeant-at-Arms and ladies, the Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and ladies, H. Thomas and lady, the Deputy of the Minister of Public Works and lady, Mr. Taylor and lady; Miss Thompson, M. Turgeon, T. F. Tate, W. H. Tremaine, Mr. Taylor, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and lady, Mr. Thistle and lady, Ira Morgan and ladies, the Auditor and ladies, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and ladies, V. E. Tessier, J. Tucker, J. Toole, I. Travesy, N. Tetu, K. Turnour, 60th Rifles, Mr. Taillon and ladies, J. S. Thomson, G. Taylor, Mr. Thorburn and lady, the Under Secretary of State and ladies, T. D. Lewir and lady, Mr. Tetu, Mr. Tilley and lady, Mr. Tilton, P. Thompron and ladies, Hon. Mr. Tupper and lady, Hon. Mr. Tessier, Mr. Tremblay, The Treasurer of Quebec, J. H., Thompson, Major Tachereau, A.D.C., Mr. Thompson, The Speaker of the Legistative Assembly of Quebec, Col. Thackwell, A. H. Todd, Mr. Todd and ladies, A. Todd, The Secretary of the Province of Quebec, The Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture of Quebec, The Commissioner of Inland Revenue and ladies, The County Judge of the County of Oxford, The County Judge of the County of Grey, The Treasuier of Ontario and lady.

V

Dr. Vallade and lady, Mr. S. VanCortlandt, Mr. VanCortlandt, T. Y. Vanschoonhorn.

W

Mr. Walsh, L. J. Watters, Mr. Wise, H. A. Wicksteed and lady, R. Wright; Mr. Wilcot and lady, J. W. Ward, V. Wright and ladies, Mr. Webb, M.P., Mr. Wilson and lady, Mr. Weatherly and lady, Mr. Wright and ladies, Mr. Watson, Mr. Whyte, R. C. Rifles, T. White, Mr. Walsh, Captain Ward, 60th Rifles, Mr. Wilson and ladies, Mr. Wright and ladies, Lieut. Col Wily and ladies, and Miss Easton, Mr. Whitcher and ladies, Mr. Welchand and ladies, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Wilson and ladies, Wallace, Captain Windher, R. C. Wright and lady, Mr. Wil Wallace, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Whit C. Wilson, Mr. Wright and ladies, Walsh, Hon. R. D. Wilmot and ladies, A. Wright, Mr. Workman, Mr. W Col. and Miss Wolsey, Mr. Work and lady, Mr. White and ladies, Watts.

Y

Agar Yielding and ladies, Hon. Young, Mr. Young, Mrs. Yarker, James Young.

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery to be dreaded, or one pain more than the toothache, it is the pain and arising from corns upon the feet. Dr the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist vented a "Corn and Bunion Cure" which since its introduction to the has become one of the most popular of the age. We cheerfully recommend who are in any degree afflicted with bunions or frosted feet to give it remedy a trial. There can be no about it. Sold by druggists

BIRTH.

Mrs. Jno. Roberts, of this city, on the of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 28th of February Rev. S. G. Stone, Mr. Carroll *Evening Mail* to Miss M. A. McIver.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK

Several young short horn Durham and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMA FOWLS, all from Stock imported England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH

1295 13 3awk Aylmer Road

THIS EVENING

A regular monthly communication Dalhousie Lodge No. 571, E. R. will the Masonic Hall, Elgin street, at Brethren of other Lodges are cordially visit.

By order of the W. M.

C S SC

Ottawa, March 1, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ottawa Post Office, 1st March, 1870

Armstrong Jno
Arban Jos
Aikin, And
Armstrong Wm
Ball & Garland
Babcock Richard
Boyne Jno
Bell Miss C W
Bell Robt
Rathwell Robt
Bradley Miss M
Bramley W C
Burnside Jas
Burrows Geo
Burns Thos
Burnham C W
Baker Saml
Burr C D
Barnes & Feek
Beresford Mrs H C
Blundell Thos
Bowes Jos
Brennan H H
Brown Jas
Burns Mrs E F
Burgess Alfred
Burnham C W
Burden Hy
Carp Alpha
Campbell D W
Cassidy D
Campbell Mrs R
Chessur Miss M
Campbell Miss M
Carson Wm
Curtis Miss [illegible]
Cermajie J R
Curther P G
Chapman Miss M
Chugam Miss M
Christie Wm
Chase Jas
Chase Miss M
Clarke Wm
Clancey Miss E
Cooke Ann
Coughlan Miss H A
Courtney Dr
Coats Mrs
Copeland Wm
Corbett T A
Cole Jane And
Conway D J
Crag Alex
Croft Rev Mr
Crozier Geo
Crawford Mrs
Currier Jos
Cummings Miss A
Davis Miss Ann
Dewar Hugh
Depree Alex
Dickson Miss A
Dougall J R
Donnelly Mrs J
Dow Jas B
Dredge Miss L
Draper Thos
Duncan A B
Duncan Mrs D M
Duncan Alex
Duncan Jas
Duncan Miss M
Eagle Wm
Edmond Jno
Elliott D
Findlay Miss M B
Force Thos
Foley Miss C
Fraser Ed
Fraser Alex
Fullerton Miss M
Gulland Wm
Gibson Mrs
Gillerd Miss
Gough Geo
Gowie Jas
Goddiel Wm
Green F W
Greenan P
Hamilton J
Hawkins Mrs E
Hardy Jno
Hassett Thos
Harman Mrs
Hamilton Geo
Handate Jas
Hull Jno
Hay Miss M
Henry D
Headley Jno
Holland H
Heron Wm
Heath A
Heath Wm
Hodgson Miss R
Henan M
Hollawood Wm
Hughes Miss E
James Wm
James Richd
Jarvis Fred
Jeraldine —
Jordon And
Johnston Mrs
Jones Mrs J G
Johnston Miss M
Johnston Miss J H
Jones J H
Kenny Jno
Kennedy Jas
Kenny Miss R
King Geo
Killam Frank
King Wm
Kinmount Chas
Larwell Edwin
Lang A
Lewis A

Little Jno
Little Miss I
Linton Wm
Lorgie Jno
Manning M
Mahoney Miss I
Mason L A
Major Miss E J
Malone Miss M
Main Wm
Munson Jas
Mitchell [illegible]
Mitchell R J
Morehouse [illegible]
Molloy J P
Mounteney [illegible]
Murphy [illegible]
Mulligan Miss [illegible]
Muloch Jas
Murphy Miss [illegible]
Murphy P
Munroe Wm
Mulcary Thos
Mulligan Miss [illegible]
Murphy Jas
Muller Robt
Myers Miss I
Nagle P W
Nestin Jno
Norton Miss I
Norton Sam
Niel W S
Nye Mrs [illegible]
O'Donaghue [illegible]
O'Donnell [illegible]
O'Hare Jno
O'Neil Miss [illegible]
Ormond [illegible]
Palmer [illegible]
Patterson [illegible]
Payne G
Payne [illegible]
Payne [illegible]
Pease [illegible]
Perry Geo
Pierce Miss [illegible]
Power [illegible]
Powler Rev [illegible]
Pritchard [illegible]
Proctor Capt T [illegible]
Ramsay Wm
Reinhardt G
Reid Jos
Rice [illegible]
Rose J
Ross E
Ross D
Robertson P
Sayers H
Savage J
[illegible] Sam
Scott Jno
Seraldine B
Shaw D V
Sheehan T [illegible]
Sterling [illegible]
Skead Jos
Smith Jno
Smith Robt
Strange [illegible]
Stone Miss J
Stathem T [illegible]
Stevenson [illegible]
Sturgeon [illegible]
St Jacques [illegible]
Sullivan [illegible]
Taylor [illegible]
Taylor [illegible]
Tattershall [illegible]
Thompson [illegible]
Townsend [illegible]
Todd Miss [illegible]
Venning W [illegible]
Vendel A
Way Dan
Walters Jno
Walsh Miss [illegible]
Walsh Miss [illegible]
Wallace Wm
Walsh E
West A B
Wellington [illegible]
Whyte Miss [illegible]
White W V
Williamson [illegible]
Wilson Jno
Wilson Miss [illegible]
Williamson [illegible]
Wilson Miss [illegible]
Wilson Robt
Woods Miss [illegible]
Woods Robt
Wood E B
Wright Jno
Young J
McGillivray [illegible]
[illegible]

G P BAKER

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glasgow,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCH

Sussex and Welling

Ottawa, February 26, 1870.

Latest by Telegraph

by People's Line.

Office G. P. Drummond's Exchange O fice, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, 28th Feb., 1870.

Lord Cecil preached last evening to a la ngregation in the Temperance Hall.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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AMERICAN NEW

Transportation of Hops.

NEW YORK, February 26.—A steame been engaged for London, and part cargo comprises 800 bales of hops, at 1½c lb., which is mentioned as an unprece ly low rate of freight, and said to be l half than hops can be transported for road from Albany to New York, a dista 150 English miles.

Novel Application.

An ex-assistant of Calcraft, the famous hangman, has made application master of the Tombs, to be permitted to Reynolds *alias* Bowen.

Serious Accident.

An Associated Press despatch from phis states, that an accident occurred Mississippi Central Railroad, attended great loss of life, yesterday afternoon. gers for Grenada this morning confir report. They say the regular mail trai three miles below Oxford, yesterday noon, ran through the trestles, smashi baggage express and four passenger car ing and wounding a large number of At last accounts twelve bodies had been from the wreck, including Mr. McDonal master. Two ladies (names unknown) McComb, president of the road, and Samuel, are fatally injured. No other could be learned. The excursion trai Louisville with delegates, General agents and others, failed to connect a

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An Associated Press despatch from Memphis states, that an accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, attended with great loss of life, yesterday afternoon. Passengers for Grenada this morning confirm this report. They say the regular mail train when three miles below Oxford, yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestles, smashing the baggage express and four passenger cars, killing and wounding a large number of persons. At last accounts twelve bodies had been taken from the wreck, including Mr. McDonald, road master. Two ladies (names unknown), A. J. McCoreco, president of the road, and his son Samuel, are fatally injured. No other names could be learned. The excursion train from Louisville with delegates, General Wright, agents and others, failed to connect at Humboldt, else the loss of life would have been fearful. Passengers report that the sleeping car on the northward bound train last night ran off the track on the trestles, near the West Station, and turned on its side, but fortunately did not go over.

Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 26—Another report from Oxford states that Mr. McCorico, his son and Conductor Adams, were instantly killed. Col. Samuel Dart, President of the road, had his leg broken. Fifteen bodies have been taken from the wreck. The bottom of the wreck has not been reached. There is no telegram in reference to the matter which has been received yet. The arrival of the 3.30 train on the Charleston Railroad is anxiously looked for, when full particulars will doubtless be received. It is well known that an excursion train was behind the ill-fated mail train.

A special from Oxford, Mississippi, says:—The cause of the accident is believed to have been the unsound condition of the trestle timbers, which permitted the rail to slip out of its place, and thus threw off the car which crashed through the trestles or plunged into the ditch. Seventeen persons were killed by the accident. Among whom were Col. Speers, of Brandon, Miss., Mr. McDonald, road master, two ladies, and two children. The remainder of the killed, with few exceptions, were emigrants. Fourteen or fifteen passengers were wounded; several fatally. Mr. McDonald's body was horribly mangled. The train, with the exception of the engine, is a complete wreck.

The remains of Mr. Burlingame.

BOSTON, February 26.—A cable despatch states that the Minister at Canton will take charge of the remains of Mr. Burlingham in connection with the members of the Chinese Embassy. The body will lie in state at the American Legation, and will finally be sent to America in charge of representatives of both China and the United States. It is said the negotiations commenced with the Czar of Russia will be completed by the Embassy, and they will then return to China.

While playing upon the fire in Charleston last night, the steam fire engine "Howard" exploded her boiler, breaking the leg of Isaac Bracked, also injuring Albert C. Smith, engineer, and scalding several others.

The Weather.

FATHER POINT, February 28.—Weather clear and mild. Light S. E. wind. River full of ice.

An Ex-Federal General charged with obtaining Money under False Pretences.

RICHMOND, VA., February 27.—W. Gleason, an ex Federal General, of Fenian notoriety, has been brought here from West Virginia, charged with obtaining money by representing himself as a revenue officer.

An Order from the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sale of one million dollars of gold, to purchase one million of bonds in alternate weeks during March, on account of the sinking fund on the sale of two millions of gold in all. Also to purchase a million of bonds on each alternate week for the special fund.

LONDON, February 27.—The Oxford and Cambridge are both making changes in their boat crews for the annual university race.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—The agents of the *City of Boston* have sent the *City of Durham* to cruise off the Mederia Islands in the hope that something may be learned from the missing schooner. Captain Jenkins of the schooner Scotia thinks the *City of Boston* is off the coast of Ireland encountering the headwinds now prevailing. The opinion of all old sailors is that she is disabled and making for port underall.

The Steamer *City of Washington*, *Pennsylvania* and *Java* from New York have arrived.

The Quickest Time on Record.

The ship *Golden Gate* arrived to-day from Liverpool, making the quickest time on record, namely 10 days.

A Petition from the Irishmen of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—Several prominent Irishmen of this city propose getting up a monster petition to the government, in reference to the cruel treatment of Irish prisoners confined in English prisons, and asking the government to appoint a commissioner to visit the different prisons, and ascertain the real facts relating to their treatment.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE SEIZED FISH.—An inquiry was made into the matter of the fish seized on Saturday by Wm. Holland, Esq., and by order of Mr Mitchel, Inspector of Fisheries. They were returned to the parties from whom they were taken. Another lot of speckled trout was taken in charge by Mr. Holland from the Tea Pot store, where they were exposed for sale.

THE RINK MUSIC HALL.—Sheridan Knowles play of "the Hunchback" was well performed last evening. The Julia of Miss Leslie was very effective as was the Helen of Mrs Herndon. Mr. Phelps, Hamblin and Leslie played their parts with their usual taste. Mr. Herndon, as Father, created a roar of laughter every time he appeared on the stage. The sharp little farce of "The merry cobbler" sent the audience home in excellent humor over a good evening's entertainment.

THEATRICAL.—As may be seen in another column, the performance of the amateurs of the 60th Royal Rifles, will be given on Thursday evening, and we beg to refer our readers to the advertisement for the programme. Several of the officers of the battalion will assist on the occasion, and a large audience may be expected to be present. The Governor-General has kindly granted his patronage, and every care will be taken to insure an amusing entertainment, and we hope our military friends will have plenty of well-merited applause for their exertions. Tickets to be had at J. L. Orme & Sons, Music Store.

POLICE COURT.—MONDAY.—Edward Wright a hard case, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Saturday night. Policeman Desrochers stated that he found him trying to make his way *vi et armis* into the Protestant Orphan's Home, where his wife and children are said to be supported, and that he was under the influence. Fined $5 and costs, or three weeks in gaol.

Isabel Robert was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour towards Ellen Bradley for six months.

Mrs. Robert, in a speech of much eloquence and pathos defended herself, and vended many little events which she said would account for the animosity of the complainant.

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL.

Seventh appearance of HERNDON & LESLIE'S OPERA HOUSE COMPANY.

Tuesday Evening, March 1, 1870.

This Star Stock Company will have the honor of presenting Tom Taylor's elegant and popular comedy, in three acts, entitled

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Fancy Dance.............Lucy Hamblin.

The whole to conclude with the screaming farce entitled

STAGE STRUCK

Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Secured Seats in Parquette, 75 cents. To be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	8.00	11.30	3.30
	12 Noon	9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	3.30
7.00	12 Noon		Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland			3.30
	12 Noon		St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			3.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States	8.00	11.30	3.30
11.30		3.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa		11.30	3.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc.		11.30	[illegible]
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa		11.30	5.00
7.00	12 Noon	6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00	11.30	3.30
7.00			Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	[illegible]
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.30	[illegible]
6.00		12.30	Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau		11.30	6.00
			Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		[illegible]	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart.............. 8.10 a.m, 1.00 p.m, 10.00 p.m
Arrive.............. 4.50 p.m, 11.00 a.m, 9.00 p.m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Col. R. J. Feilden, and under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, the Amateur Theatrical Club of the 60th Royal Rifles will appear on

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1870,

The thrilling drama, by J. Morton,

THE MIDNIGHT WATCH,

And the highly amusing farce of

TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5

Will be performed.

Grand Comic Scene....Shylock....Corpl. Putman.

KAFOOZALUM.

The BAND of the Battalion will attend.

Commence at 8. See Small bills.

Tickets may be had at J. L. Orme & Son's, Music Store.

Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1291 td

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. M. DONNELLY on the premises 1291 a

MRS. P. HAMILTON'S

Private Boarding House, Maria Street, near corner of Bank Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Well furnished rooms, with or without board. Charges moderate. 1291 a

WANTED.

Two first class SALESMEN for the ready-made clothing and dry goods business. Unexceptionable references required. Also a smart active errand boy. Apply by letter to F F. Box 253, Ottawa Post Office, stating salary, etc. 1293 t

EXPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

Until further notice AMERICAN SILVER COIN will be received for exportation on Government account at the offices in Ottawa city of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British North America and the Quebec Bank, at five per cent. discount. For the present only HALF and QUARTER dollar pieces will be received in even sums of from fifty to one thousand dollars.

W WEIR.

Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1294 2

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorised discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a comfortable well finished detached Brick House, on Lot No 38, N Besserer street, Sandy Hill, containing 8 rooms and a good kitchen. An abundant supply of excellent water in the house. Apply on the premises to

1295tf W M BEATTY.

LOST.

On Saturday afternoon, the 26th, between the Russell House corner and Bank street—passing by Elgin, Queen, O'Connor and Maria streets—one Right hand, unplucked OTTER GAUNTLET. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with Mr. Rice, Russell House. 1295 3

FURNISHED ROOMS.

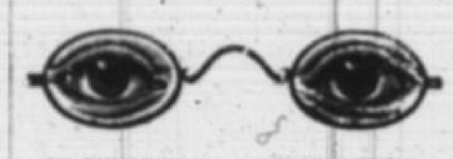
Three FURNISHED ROOMS to let, conveniently situated in Centre Town. Apply at the TIMES office. 1295 1

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT OF LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED



PERFECTED SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES,

mounted in GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa.

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON, Commission Merchant, Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

BOARD.

Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board by applying to

MRS HALPENNY,

1292 4 Corner of Maria and O'Connor street.

PRIVATE LESSONS

—IN—

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MONS. GAY, (gradue de l'Universite de France), Professor of the French language in some of the first schools in this city, is prepared to give private lessons in French to parties requiring instruction or desirous of acquiring a thorough mastery of that tongue.

M. Gay also speaks Spanish, and gives lessons in Italian and book keeping.

Apply at Salmon's hotel, York street.

Ottawa, February 25, 1870. 1291 a

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable bed-room, five minutes walk from the Parliament Buildings. Apply at Mr. MINORE'S Grocery Store, O'Connor street. 1290tf

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Feb. 17th, 1870.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Department up to noon of Friday, the 25th day of March next, for the supply, in bond, of 36,100 gallons of the best quality of Refined Petroleum Oil.

The Oil is required to be non-explosive at a vapor test of 115° Fahrenheit, must burn brilliantly without smoking until entirely consumed, and not crust the wick, must be free from all deleterious substances, and remain fluid at 10° Fahrenheit. A sample of a quart to accompany each tender.

The Oil is to be delivered in good order, in iron-bound casks, containing from 35 to 42 gallons each. Casks to have staves and heads of White Oak, and to be properly prepared inside with liquid glue, and to be painted outside so as to prevent the oil from permeating the wood and evaporating from the surface.

The Casks to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

The Oil to be subject, before acceptance, to the inspection, test, and approval of a person appointed by this Department, and to be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in the locality designated by this Department or its Agent at the following times and places:—

14,500 gals, at	Halifax, N.S.,	25th May, 1870.
4,500 "	St. John, N.B.,	10th June, 1870.
5,500 "	Quebec,	22nd June, 1870.
5,500 "	Montreal,	27th June, 1870.
2,600 "	Hamilton,	5th July, 1870.
3,500 "	Sarnia,	12th July, 1870.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity, or for any of the lots above mentioned.

The parties tendering should state the price they will give for empty Oil Barrels, delivered at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, and Sarnia.

OIL TANKS.

Tenders will also be received at the time and place specified for the manufacture of 300 Oil Tanks, to be made of galvanized sheet iron, in accordance with specifications to be obtained on application at the Department or its agencies at Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at the Trinity House, Montreal.

Tanks to be delivered in the locality designated by this Department as follows:—180 at Halifax on the 20th May, 70 at St. John on the 11th June, 30 at Quebec on the 22nd June, and 28 at Montreal on the 28th June, and to be subject before acceptance to the approval of a person appointed by this department for the purpose.

STEAM VESSEL.

Tenders will also be received as above stated for the charter of a suitable steam vessel for the delivery of oil and supplies to the Light Houses above Montreal, the charter to commence at such part of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, as may be designated by this Department at noon on the 27th June next.

The name, size, age, horse-power, and description of the vessel to be specified in the tender.

SCHOONER.

Also for a Schooner, of not less than 80 tons register, to be employed in conveying oil and other stores to Sable Island and the Light Houses of Nova Scotia.

Charter to commence on the 15th May next at the Port of Halifax, and to terminate at that port when the service is completed to the satisfaction of this department. A full description of the vessel and her age to be specified in the tender.

Parties tendering for either of these vessels must state the rate per month at which she is offered, it being understood that if the period during which the vessel is required is more or less than a month, a *pro rata* rate will be paid.

Full particulars as to the nature of any of the contracts specified will be furnished on application at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Names and addresses in full of parties tendering should be given, as also of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. MITCHELL,

1294b Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to E BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1295d

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Conac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS;

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Miss.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make,

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use. finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Cysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; he best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON, No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

RULES PRESCRIBED

By the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in reference to the mode of Acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada.

1. No Officer in the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.

2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney.

3. General Powers of Attorney, authorising the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General, and in the event of the power being to the agent of a Chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due."

4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above mentioned; to a Chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.

5. All powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.

6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board,

JOHN LANGTON, Secretary.

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870. 1294-2.

THE LARGE SURPLUS FUNDS

OF THE

CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

WHICH WILL

SHORTLY BE DIVIDED,

warrant the directors in holding out the prospect of a

Highly Satisfactory Share of Profits

To Assurers now joining the Company.

Rates Lower than any other Office.

Its POLICIES are free from any embarrassing or vexatious conditions, such as admit of their being disputed or cancelled at any time.

Every advantage to policy holders which is compatible with sound management and ultimate safety.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O'Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have just received Ex S. S. PERUVIAN, Express from Portland,

BLACK,

WHITE,

and COLOURED SATINS,

COLORED CRAPES,

SILK LACES,

in great variety,

SILK GOSAMERS,

in all the new colors.

CHEAP PRINTS.

They are now showing a large lot of Prints in 10½ yards lengths, good cloth, fast colors, worth 10s, for 6s 3d.

Inspection invited.

A LARGE LOT OF

CHOICE FRESH TEAS,

JUST ARRIVED, TOGETHER WITH

GENERAL GROCERIES,

AT S. HOWELL & CO'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, February 22, 1870.

RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS TO-DAY.

LADIES' "Jouvin" White Kid Gloves,

GENTLEMEN'S White Kid Gloves,

HONITON Lace Handkerchiefs,

WHITE and Coloured Cambric Linings—Glove finish.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

February 16, 1870.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN, 18 Sparks street.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Sparks street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly-new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,

English Chemicals,

European and American Patent Medicines,

The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations,

English, French and German Perfumery,

English Brushes and Toilet Articles,

Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.8 y

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street,

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

WANTED.

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred. Apply at the TIMES Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1280 tf

THE PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P. O. Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

NOTICE.

A meeting of all parties interested in the Madawaska River Improvements will be held at the Union Hotel, Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the first day of March next at half-past ten o'clock, a. m.

J SKEAD.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1291 td

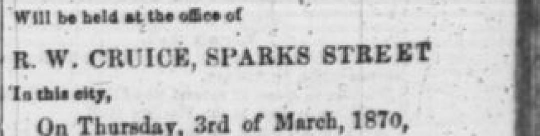
TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River. Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works,

1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

WANTED, a situation by a competent Double Entry Book-keeper, with first class references. Address, D, TIMES office.



UPPER OTTAWA STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

SHAREHOLDERS

FOR

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

AND

Transaction of General Business,

Will be held at the office of

R. W. CRUICE, SPARKS STREET

In this city,

On Thursday, 3rd of March, 1870,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, p m.

By order,

R W CRUICE, Secretary.

February 19th, 1870. 1288td

WANTED, a smart lad, who can write a good hand and can speak both languages. One having experience in Grocery and Liquor business preferred. Address Box 227, P O.

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,

1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 1, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 50	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.		none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 95	@	1 00
Spring " "	85	@	0 90
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60lbs.	1 25	@	1 50
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	19 00	@	20 00
Prime		none.	
Pork (fresh)	8 00	@	9 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs.	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 80
Ducks	0 50	@	0 70
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 15	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl.	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great Shoshonees Remedy, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB SURPRISED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at he nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—Catskill, Schenectady.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the articles themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D., Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN.

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M.D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœpaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœpathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane London, Eng.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN, General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO.

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos, Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER, Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1494-6m

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236–law

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, Fisheries Branch,

Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, Fisheries Branch, Ottawa.

And marked—"Tenders for Vessels."

P. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

1252 3awt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN, Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT.—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

COLDS

OBSTINATE COUGHS

IRRITATION OF THE CHEST

HOOPING COUGH

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

ITCHINGS

DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouse and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Jel-141-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff.

By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel

Cure for Bunions.

Cure for Piles.

Cure for the Heart Disease.

Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to the public

Legal Cards.

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

Augustus Keefer. Rene Edward Kimber.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 403y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

William Mosgrove. 366tf George Taillon.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

Robert Lees. 43utf John J. Gemmill.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART, AND COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

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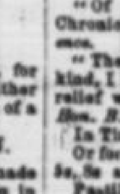
H. V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer, House, Land and General Agent.

1117y



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Affords Immediate Relief.

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Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s, 5s and 10s.

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FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

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Hull, P Q, February 3, 1870 1279 tf

Medical.

MORTIMER'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE, I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhœa, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

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CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS AND FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer, The only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In Ottawa

TRADE—MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impair digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons covering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist, 457 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. in [illegible]

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LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS'.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 8 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT, Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

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Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Lebreton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

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THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS., OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE, Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor, (Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

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Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

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292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

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REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, Wellington-st. 711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan. Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers		$5 00
Club of 10	"	8 00
Club of 20	"	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

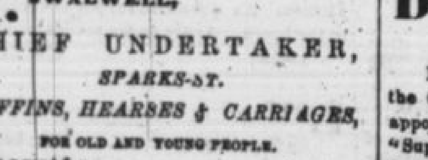
Communications intended for publication, items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE, Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE, Publishers Ontario Farmer, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.



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SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

HOUSE TO LET.

To let, in Carleton County, within a quarter of a mile from the city, a DWELLING HOUSE containing six rooms. Also a quantity of land suitable for a garden. Apply to JOHN HICKEY, Nepean. 1283 tf

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GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION, Sparks street, opposite B L Hotel, an opposite Lower Town Market, Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED EBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full upply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

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STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES, in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the Courier, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the Courier to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the Courier fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the Courier will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the Courier will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The Courier will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU, Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces. Supt. Genl; Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1240.2awk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, of tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

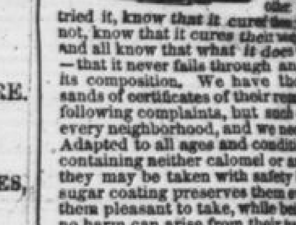
PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME!

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL, Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public they are now prepared to execute Planing, planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, On hand a large stock of Flooring and boards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

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FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.

ALSO, PORK "CHICAGO MESS," XXX and No. 1 FLOUR, WHITE BEANS

S. CHRISTIE

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

VOL V. NO. 1296

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

[illegible] would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtmans, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine qualities, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines and Liquors, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

over proof and avor, at extremely low rices. Ramsay's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Jameson's Irish Whiskey. Kinahan's Old Irish Potteen. Bass' and London Porter, pts and qts. Dawes' and other Ales. Cordials and Syrups, all grades. Sundries at fair prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] or bar sins. 1105

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]PH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [illegible] FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. [illegible]MOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years has compelled me to enlarge my manufactory. I have decided to make the wholesale trade my purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily tested by making known the fact that I raise my own pickles from seed procured at any expense, the quality it is the best; they will therefore bear a favorable comparison with any imported.

Another and important fact is that being grown and manufactured in Ottawa thereby saving freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to induce those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box [illegible], PostOffice, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau [illegible].

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1196y

DEAR MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with them on the hearth rug, so you need not keep from attending church till next summer, as you intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton told me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and buildings in this city that we have heated. These we consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. EASTON. R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation, by the day or week at moderate terms. This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the [illegible] banks. 219tf

[illegible]—DOMINION PARLIAMENT—Session 1870.—A few first class rooms unengaged at MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding House, Wellington street, Ottawa—within five minutes' walk of the Buildings. 1267d

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10, 1869. w51-3m

The Times

VOL. V, NO. 1296. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

...AP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

...AL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

...d inform my customers and the public ...al that I am now receiving my Fall ...ter Stock of Foot Wear which will be ...mplete in every department, representing

...TEST AND BEST STYLES

...dies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...ock as usual is chosen with great care, ...arranted to give satisfaction, and at ...DEFYING COMPETITION.

...supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

...taken for all sorts of work. Only the ...men employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

...S WHELAN,

...39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

...ED OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large selected stock, comprising Groceries, ...quors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...es, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ...Coarse and Fine Salt. Also.

...Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

...PORK, P'CKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

...apan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ...ite fresh and cheap.

...resh Coffee ground and roasted daily on ...

...ORS—

...OGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co, Hen... ...uyper's and other brands.

...LAND GIN—

De Kuyper's and Houttaan's, a wood

...ES—

Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine ...Burgandy, Souterne and Maderia Wines ...es, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

...INES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...roof and ...avor, at extremely low rices. ...'s and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and ...'s Irish Whiskey. ...y's Old Irish Potteen. ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...and other Ales. ...and Syrups, all grades. ...rainers' prices.

...D STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...LING AT TWENTY-FIVE ...PERCENT BELOW COST. ...or bar sins. 1105

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...ated under Chapter LXVII of the ...solidated Statutes of Canada.

...OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange ...fice, 19 Sparks street.

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...PH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ...FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...OND, Manager. 1141tf

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...give notice of my intention to supply ...mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ...ase of trade during the last four years ...pelled me to enlarge my manufactory I ...ed to make the wholesale trade my ...rpose. ...I have now is undoubtedly the largest ...and the quality of quality is readily ...making known the fact that I raise my ...from seed procured at any expense ...it is the best; they will therefore ...able comparison with any imported. ...other and important fact is that being ...nd manufactured in Ottawa thereby ...freight, packing, duty and other expenses ...enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ...ter. ...advantages, I think, cannot fail to ...ose who may favor me with their orders. ...S NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ...Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ...PostOffice, Ottawa. ...Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

...Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...highest prices given, 1196y

...MARKS!

...delightfully warm in church this morn... ...feet were as warm during the service as ...been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ...on the hearth rug, so you need not ...attending church till next summer, as ...for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ...me that

...H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

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...t put up a

...NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

...re prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ...gs, and can refer to several churches and ...s in this city that we have heated. These ...der are the best testimonials we can offer. ...s given on application ...and Tinware as usual. ...tion given to job work. ...&c, delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO. 35 Sussex street.

...H. EASTON & CO.,

...OMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

...advanced on goods consigned for imme... ...Prompt returns in all cases.

...R. M. EASTON

...S. DUIGNAN'S,

...SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

...more gentlemen can be accommodated ...comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ...the Capital will find superior accommo... ...by the day or week at moderate terms. ...This house is situated in the immediate ...of the Parliament Buildings and the ...banks. 219tf

...M. P.'s.—DOMINION PARLIAMENT— ...Session 1870.—A few first class rooms unen... ...at MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding ...Wellington street, Ottawa—within five ...walk of the Buildings. 1287d

...ENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per ...and expenses, or allow a large commission, ...our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

...a, December 10,1869. w51-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c. &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 5, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

...ov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 35 The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B

For the Minister of Finance

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ot awa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

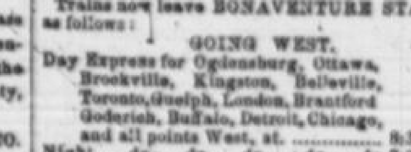
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 40
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 30	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 30	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 am

Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 5 a m, 4 40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St. John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

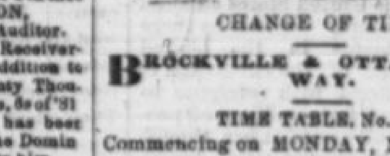
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station;

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

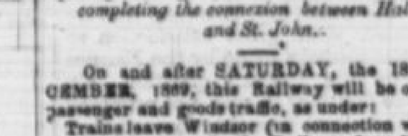
10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, *Managing Director.*



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 5.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

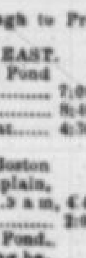
MALT WHISKEY,

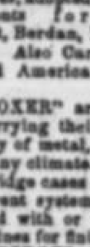
TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.





THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m., and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Militar Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870. 1281 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO A. W. LANG, PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Sparks Street. No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

WANTED,

For School Section No 5, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to

M YOUNG, J ROCK, T SULLIVAN, Trustees.

February 1st, 16 1870.

HOUSE TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit. Apply to

T M CLARK, Royal Insurance Co, Elgin street.

1281tf

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $5,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Terms—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to E H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duser & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

March ... ...

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Child-bed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. E. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By L. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES,

L. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

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HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

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Ottawa, January 11, 1870. 1216

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Have still on hand a good assortment of

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Bound Vols Good Words, Sunday Magazine Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Good Words for the Young.

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BUTCHERS TO

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THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, hat they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

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BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

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ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 85 Rideau street.

ANTI-CHINESE PLOT.

A Scheme to Exterminate the Chinese in California.

From the N. Y. World

The rumors of a plot to exterminate the Chinese residents of California, although vague and unsupported by other evidence than is supplied by occasional outrages upon individuals of that race, are sufficient to awaken apprehension that something more formidable than casual and unconcerted outrage is meditated against them. We have long been aware of the existence among the working classes in California of hostility toward the Chinese, but it appears to have no better basis than that of prejudice against them on account of their race, and perhaps resentment of the neighborhood of a people who work for small wages and thus come in injurious competition with them. So far as we are aware, no other crime than this is charged against them. They are peaceful, docile, and industrious. They live among themselves and do not seek to interfere with concerns of the communities among which they abide. If injury or outrage upon them is meditated, and the local government, State or municipal is inadequate to their complete protection, it may be about time for respectable Californians to take into consideration the utility of another vigilance committee, and the prompt hanging of some scores or hundreds of the ruffians who would make the land run red with murder again as it did during the earlier years of its history. We have every hope, however, that the organized government will be adequate to the prevention of any such atrocity as that which is said to be meditated. It ought to prevent and not wait till it has to suppress. Let it begin by inflicting stern and summary punishment upon every person who commits unprovoked assault upon this unoffending and unretaliating people, and let there be no mistake in its purpose to extend to them the same protection which it extends to its citizens of other races.

Singular Story of Good Fortune.

YOUNG MARRIED LADY LEFT $100,000 BY HER MURDERED UNCLE IN GERMANY

An exemplification of the old proverb that "it is better to be born lucky than rich" has just come to light in Newark, N. J., in the person of a young married German lady, the wife of Mr. John M. Neiber, residing in Prince street, in the above city. According to reliable authority, it appears she and her husband are natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have only been in this country eight or nine months and had just got married prior to leaving home. Twenty years ago an uncle of Mrs. Neiber, named Reisse, left Germany and started for California, where for a time he made slow progress in the road to wealth. With study persitence he kept at the diggings, until at last the fickle godess Dame Fortune smiled a more gracious smile, and in the twinkling of an eye Mr. Reisse from being in a state of great need was the joyful possessor of a $14,000 nugget. His luck had changed and in course of a few years he was worth at least $50,000. In the Golden State Mr. Reisse remained for a considerable length of time, subsequently meeting many ups and downs monetarily. He left there, however, quite wealthy, came east and settled down into blissful bachelorhood. In the meantime he had frequently written for his neice, but she deferred crossing the Atlantic until she had changed her name. At about the time she and her newly elected *sposa* arrived in New York the uncle was half way on his way back to Germany. He arrived in Bremen, where he was attacked by cut-throats and fatally stabbed, so that he died in three days. It has since transpired that by the provisions of his will the bulk of his property is bequeathed to his neice, who with her husband and legal adviser is now making preparations to start for Germany on an early day. The fortune left Mrs. Neiber is said to be in excess of $100,000. The foregoing statement is vouched for by several German residents of Newark of the highest respectability. If it be true, and there appears not the slightest doubt but that it is, one may well exclaim "truth is stranger than fiction.

Jenny Lind of To-day.

From a letter describing Jenny Lind's recent appearance in Exeter Hall, London, we quote the following: "We waited very impatiently through Herr Goldschmidt's ambitious 'Instrumental Prelude,' and through the first of his jerky choruses. It was not the fog which made our eyes see dimly the sweet faced woman sitting on his left hand; thinner, older, sadder, but still with the same winning, pathetic atmosphere about every pose, and every expression, which conquered all hearts twenty years ago disarms all criticism to-day, and will continue to do so so long as Jenny Lind's soul dwells in Jenny Lind's body. If there be such things as perfect grace of clumsiness perfect beauty of homeliness, she has them; and they are more lasting than the grace of gracefulness, or the beauty of good looks. As it is with her face, her movements, her attitudes, so it is with her voice. Sacred above all it has lost, it has kept a certain something of such individuality that one would know it for Jenny Lind's voice. In spite of the husky chest tones, in spite of the strained and hardly reached upper C, there is a peculiar soul-full quality in it which has been rarely heard on any stage, except when Jenny Lind would sing. Critics would say—and, perhaps, by rules of art their assertion cannot be contradicted—that Jenny Lind's voice is gone. But men and women are still moved to their hearts' depths by her singing. I believe if she sings when she is three-score years and ten it will be the same.

A murder, resembling in some of its details the tragedy at Pantin, has just been discovered at Neuville, in France A wool-comber, named Rivire, aged forty-two, married, and father of two children killed an old man, Sylvain Rend, who lived in a cottage close by and then dug a grave and buried him in a field. He then planted a tree on the spot so that the neighbors should not remark that the earth had been moved. Robbery was the motive for the crime, but the murderer appears to have only obtained a shilling.

Robbery at Sackville.

On Tuesday morning last a cash box containing nearly $300, mostly in gold, was stolen from the bedroom of Mrs. Arthur King, at her Hotel, Sackville. A thorough search was at once instituted over the premises without any satisfactory result. After a time, however, the box was found lying near the Railway, broken open, and containing a dollar gold piece and a $20 draft. On Wednesday two men who had been working on the Railway at Sackville were arrested at Peticodiac. Their names are Venus Beaton and Micheal McDonald. They were brought to Sackville yesterday and examined before Justices Black and Knapp. A man named Peter Noiles, who had left Sackville after the robbery, was also arrested between Meadow Brook and Painsec Junction and brought back for examination. Yesterday, still another man, John McCarthy, was arrested at Shediac. His house was searched under a warrant and about $60 were found. Last night the constable has taken him back to Sackville where he will be examined before Justice Black and Knapp. The other three men are also held pending the trial of McCarty.—*St. John Telegraph, 18th inst.*

Strathroy merchants have decided to receive American silver at 20 per cent. discount, after the 15th April.

Small pox has broken out in St. John, N. B., and every precaution against the spread of the disease is being taken.

Alexander Stoddart, of the township of Tuckersmith, was accidentally killed while chopping wood on the 6th inst.

A shoemaker of the village of Shakespear, stabbed with an awl, a boy who snowballed him, and paid $16.25 for so doing.

The Listowell *Banner* records the death of a three-year old child of Mr. T. Dolphin, by falling into a pot of boiling water.

The Episcopalians of Elora are preparing to erect a more modern and commodious place of worship than their present one.

Mr. A. McArthur, of Duart while teaming in the woods near the Rodney mill, was badly injured by a blow on the head from a falling limb.

The failure of the Macdonald-Blackburn well, has dispelled the idea that the oil territory extended northwest from Petrolia to Lake Huron.

The Mayor of Stratford does not consider a man punishable for selling liquor on the Sabbath unless the prosecutor proves that he has a license.

Mr. Thos. West, of Bellveille, was killed at Shannonville, near Lucan a few days ago, by a stick of square timber falling across his body.

A young boy, son of Wm. Irwin, Frankford, was accidentally killed on the 24 by a heavy hay knife which fell on him and cut a large gash in his breast.

Sensation preaching has been commenced in Own Sound, where Rev. Mr. Murray recently delivered a lecture on the subject "Go it while you'er young.

The second Presbyterian Church of Newburyport, Conn., have offered a unanimous call to the Rev. W. Cochrane, Branfort, which has been declined.

Thomas Oliver, for many years driver of the stage from Ingersoll to Port Burwell, was killed recently by the fall of a railway bridge near Saginaw, Michigan.

The Belleville *Intellingencer* not merely styles the *Leader* a "political hack.' but deftly suggests that Brother Beaty's organ is the "toadiest of all toadies."

The oldest Senator in the Dominion is the Hon. Mr. Holmes, of Pictou, Nova Scotia. He is 81 years of age, and appears as hale and hearty as a man of 40.

The unfortunate man Odell, who was injured by the explosion of the oil still at Englehart & Co's refinery, at London, died on Friday from the effect of the accident.

Rev. W. R. Forster, of St. Paul's Church, Mount Forest, has definitely arranged to leave that village in March next, to take up his residence at Creemore, County of Simcoe.

A foot race came off, last Saturday, at Norwichville, between John Burke, of London, and Jackson, of Norwich, distance 100 yards, stake $20; the former the winner by ten feet.

A trotting match is to come off on the St. Catharines Riding Park early in May next, between Mr. Robert James' Tom Kemble colt and a colt owned in the States, for $1,000 a side.

Operations are shortly to be resumed to develop the resources of the salt well, at Newport, County of Brant. The well is over 1,000 feet deep, and the brine is of considerable strength.

A stick of timber has been received by Mr. A. A. McDonald, Park Hill, measuring 61 feet long, and 36x37 inches containing 564 feet 3 inches. It was cut near the town line of McGillivary and Stephen.

A veteran bummer who was sent to the Waterloo county poor house, having no means of support, recently skyugled from that institution, finding it impossible to do without his lush, as required by the rules.

The Montreal Tea Company are contracting for poles to be delivered between Pembroke and Deux Joachims, with the intention of extending their line to that place, which is expected to be in operation next summer.

The London and Port Stanley Railway, at the end of last week, had brought into London some five hundred cords of firewood from various points. Most of by was purchased at three dollars per cord ti the Corporation, for distribution among the poor.

This anecdote is as good as it is old:—A college professor encouraged his geology class to collect specimens, and one day they deposited a piece of brick, streaked and strained, with their collection, thinking to impose upon the doctor. Taking up the specimens, the professor remarked:—"This is a piece of baryta from the Cheshire mines;" holding up another, "This is a piece of feldspar from the Portland quarries; and this," coming to the brick "is a piece of impudence from some member of this class."

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

The Trade of Yarmouth.

The Yarmouth *Tribune*, contains the following, which speaks of itself:—From a statement handed us by T. E. Moberly, Esq., Collector for this Port, we learn that the total value of goods imported into Yarmouth for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was $344,260—on which the duty collected was $31,000. The value of the Exports from this Port for the same period, was $256,058.

"Between the first day of July, 1867, and the 30th day of June, 1869, the number of vessels 'entered seaward' at this port, was 184, and the tonnage of the same 26,797 tons. The number of vessels 'cleared seaward' between the above dates, was 178, and their registered tonnage 25,361.

"The tonnage officially registered at this port in 1868, was 90,000. The amount in 1846, was 12,585 tons—showing an increase in 23 years of 77,415 tons.

"The amount of duty collected in 1846, was but $9,500; in the year ending 30th June last, it was, as already stated, $31,000—showing an increase of $23,500,—not so bad an exhibit for a community which is said to be going to the dogs, and a section of country which we are told is being rapidly and continuously deserted by its inhabitants.

"The returns for the ensuing year will, we are convinced, show a still further increase on the above figures; and, meantime, the croakers may go on drawing upon their disordered imaginations, for harrowing pictures of the decline and decay of their country.".

A STRANGE STORY.—On Saturday last having been informed that a man calling himself George Cooper had expressed a wish on his death bed to make known a crime which he had committed some years since, we started for New Cornwall. On arriving at the house in which the deceased lay, we were made acquainted with the following facts. On the day previous, the deceased, feeling that his end was approaching, called a friend to his bed side and informed him that his real name was George Jenkins; that when a young man, he had forged a bill of exchange for a large amount in England, and started for Canada where he remained four years, after which he came to Nova Scotia, and taught school for a long period, at Alauford, Margarets Bay. He also resided near Lunenburg for some time, and had removed to New Cornwall about a month previous to his death. The deceased appeared very anxious to have his confession made public, and requested that the above facts be forwarded to the *Nottingham Review* newspaper. Since his arrival in Nova Scotia he has lived a retired life, and has been exceedingly economical.—*N. S. Farmer.*

The inevitable injustice of human law in some cases was shown in a case in the Supreme Court at Boston, Friday. Two little girls were taken from their mother, Mrs. Otis Gray Randall, Jr. of Boston, on a writ of habeas corpus taken out by their guardian, A. J. Coolidge, of Cambridge. They are children by a former husband, and till within a few months have been allowed by the said guardian to live with their mother, a lady of great respectability. The mother is married again, and her husband freely consented that she retain custody of the little ones, and treated them kindly and considerately. But the guardian, some few months ago, removed the children from her custody, to the great grief and distress of both. The children, one day, seeing their parents on the street, ran to them and went home with them, and have their remained until taken on said writ. On the hearing the case of course resolved itself into a pure question of law under the statute relating to the powers of guardians, and the wards were remanded to the custody of the guardian, and amid the most heartrending cries they were forcibly removed from the court by the guardian and the officer. The distress of the mother was very evident; but, for the sake of her little ones she struggled to restrain her agony.

"Define the difference in meaning between experimental philosophy and natural philosophy," said a schoolmaster to one of the most forward of his pupils. "Why, sir," replied the boy, "experimental philosophy is our asking you to give us a half-holiday, and natural philosophy is our saying, 'Don't you wish you may get it?'"

A wife in Bloomington, Ill., during the trial of her first divorce case, interrupted her counsel's eloquent please for her child with the remark, addressed to the court, that "it was not provisions she wanted, but she would take whatever the court, in its wisdom, might see fit to allow her in money, be that much or little."

A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the different things expressed by the female eye;—"The glare, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy the lustre of pleasure."

An exchange, speaking of the popularity of "Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me,", says that Lord Cecil's followers, catching the infection of the times, have set a hymn to the tune the chorus of which is as follows:—

"I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a Christian now;
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a Christian now.
Satan don't bother me—
Satan don't bother me, &c."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, fowell in the wake of civilization

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Morocco Purse Lost—R S Cassels.
Bed Rooms—Address Box 185 Post Office.
Pianos for Sale—A Rowe.
Annual Circular—A Rowe.
Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera House Company.

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. JAMES COTTON, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page. For Trade Markets see Fourth page.

AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Friday last, while the Indian Appropriation Bill was being considered, a general discussion was entered into concerning the recent atrocious massacre of women and children on the Plains, by order of General Sheridan. Mr. Eldridge spoke of the order of General Sheridan as infamous; Mr. Stevenson "stood by" the order, and believed that, in fighting the Indians, the purpose was to kill; and Mr. Murgen considered that fighting the Indians vigorously was well enough, but would not "jump into a little Indian sick with small-pox, and kill him." At the same sitting, Bills were introduced to establish a Department of Justice, and a system of national education. Heaven defend us; what a mockery of legislation! One hundred and seventy-three persons General Sheridan had *the honor* to report were killed, on the 29th of January last, among whom were ninety women (one-half of whom were old women) and fifty children (many of whom were papooses). The Indian villages were "surprised," and half the tribe were suffering fearfully from the ravages of small-pox, when a United States force of regulars, acting under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, of the United States army, rushed upon the wigwams of the Piegan Indians, and ruthlessly slew man, woman, and child. Lieutenant General Sheridan, of the United States army, ordered his subordinate, commanding in Montana, "to steal" upon the Piegans, while they were helpless with cold, and strike them hard. These orders were obeyed, and General Sheridan had the honor to report that ninety women and fifty children, with all the men, whom cold and fear had petrified, were massacred. General Sheridan had the honor to report that he had committed murder by wholesale. The honor to report, and the happiness to be excused, fell to the lot of General Sheridan of the United States army, who is at least supposed to be an officer and a gentleman. All Europe raged with indignation when General Pelissier piled up faggots in the mouth of a cave in Algiers, when war was actually raging, and smothered or roasted to death a whole tribe of Arabs. Will the world smile upon the man who orders the instant destruction of 90 women and 50 children, because these women and children were American Indians? If the act of General Pelissier was a disgrace to France and a stain on the French Army, the act of General Sheridan is more than a disgrace to the United States in being approved of by a member of the House of Representatives on the floor of that House. The men who could say that, in ordering a surprise and a massacre of the Piegan Indians, General Sheridan was guilty of no wrong is more of a murderer than even General Sheridan is. The *World*, of New York, rightly characterizes this speedy mode of curing smallpox among the aborigines, as an atrocious military butchery. It is very much worse than the massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and that, assuredly, was bad enough, two hundred years ago. The very enormity of the crime has been the salvation of Lieutenant General Sheridan of the United States army, who had the honor to report that he had caused to be ruthlessly massacred, 173 Indians, male and female, many of whom were sick with that most hideous of all diseases, the small pox. The swollen faces, and blotched bodies, of women and children, who were one mass of scabs, were quickly cured with the revolver in the hands of the soldiery of the regular army of the United States, acting by the orders of Lieutenant General Sheridan of the United States army, who is, of course, an officer and a gentleman. Gentle Sheridan! How quietly these poor Indians sank down to rest. There is no exaggeration here. The New York *World* thus speaks:—

"It is certainly not because there is any doubt of the fact that nearly two hundred human beings, mostly women and children, were killed in cold blood by United States troops. It was in the official reports that we first found the account of the massacre, and these official reports, signed by General Sheridan, we published when we first commented upon them. Since then we have published additional details, given in a letter from the Secretary of the Indian Commission, which add greatly to the shocking nature of the statements in the official reports. It appears that of the 173 persons which General Sheridan 'had the honor to report' were killed, under date of 29th January last, there were *ninety women* (one-half of whom were old women) and *fifty children* (many of whom were mere papooses). It appeared by the official reports that the Indian villages were 'surprised' at the time of the massacre; and it appears by Colyer's account that the tribe was suffering fearfully from the ravages of small pox. It was certainly a high distinction, under these circumstances, for the Lieutenant General of the United States army to have the 'honor to report' such a massacre.

In his remarks in the House yesterday on this sanguinary affair, Mr. Sargent compared it to the "massacre of Glencoe," and said he regretted that the "hero of the Shenandoah had to stand sponsor for such a deed." But this Piegan massacre was worse than the massacre of the Macdonalds two centuries ago, and reflects even greater disgrace on its perpetrator, as well as on the government which permitted it. Mr. Paine also said that if General Sheridan were responsible for the butchery, his responsibility was certainly very grave; but he could not credit the statements published, though they came from a general of the regular army. We wish we could indulge in any incredulity about the matter; but the reports of Sheridan himself, as read in the House yesterday, confirm the facts of the subsequent military accounts. Sheridan ordered his subordinate, commanding in Montana, to "steal upon" the Piegans while they were helpless with cold, and "strike them hard;" and it was but a short while after that he reported the sanguinary results of his order, with the number of victims and other details.

If such a savage and cold-blooded butchery had been perpetrated in any other part of the world, this country would have rung with denunciations of all concerned at it. But we suppose Sheridan will have to be white-washed because he "whirled down the valley" of Virginia six years ago, and is a member of the Loyal League.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS' FINANCIAL POLICY UNIVERSALLY APPROVED OF.

There must be something more than ordinarily good about the Banking and Commercial policy of Sir Francis Hincks, when its very excellence takes people by surprise. That which claims the unqualified assent of such men as Sir Alexander Galt, and of all the leading bankers—especially those of St. Catharines, Toronto, Bowmanville, Montreal and Quebec—and of even the personal opponents of the Honourable Finance Minister, who feel bound to support the measure—must be so excellent in itself as to need no other praise. When the Honourable Luther Holton, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Mackenzie find it necessary to put their heads together with the view of ascertaining the faults of the scheme, it may be taken for granted that these are few and far between, the individual fault-finding capacity of this trio of reformers being much above the average of ordinary members of the Opposition. This is no small praise. It is the very highest testimony, which can be borne to the scheme, that Sir Alexander Galt unhesitatingly admits it to be the best that human ingenuity could devise, or, indeed, that could be thought of. The banking resolutions, published elsewhere, speak for themselves. No new bank can have a smaller capital than $1,000,000, twenty per cent. of which is to be *bona fide* paid up. Notes shall not be issued by any new bank of a less denomination than $4. Shareholders in their private and natural capacities are to be held liable for all debts. Should a shareholder even have *transferred* his share, and the bank, from which he sold out, fail, in three months afterwards, such shareholder is still liable to the amount of the stock which he had transferred. The total liabilities of a bank are never to exceed the aggregate amount of the sum held by it in specie and Dominion notes, and three times its paid up capital. Ninety days suspension of specie payments shall constitute the Bank insolvent. No division of profits shall exceed 8 per cent., until the Bank shall have a reserved fund equal to twenty per cent. of its capital. The management of the affairs of the Bank to be regulated by by-law. Monthly returns to be made by the Banks to the Government, and false statements and fraudulent preferences to be punishable by fine and imprisonment. Loans not to be made on the security of the stock of the Bank while the Bank shall have a privileged lien on the shares of any of its debtors. No dividend to be made so as to impair the paid up capital stock. The Bank to receive its own notes at par, and to redeem them in specie where made payable. Fifty per cent. of cash reserves to be in Dominion notes. Existing Banks may, at any time previous to the expiration of present charter, apply for an extension, with such amendments as will make the charter conformable with these resolutions, and no charter shall be extended beyond the end of the Session, commencing next after the 1st day of January 1881. The privileges granted by the existing Act respecting Banks, shall not after 1st June, 1870, extend to any Bank which shall not have its charter amended in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. No private person shall issue bills, notes, bonds or checks to circulate as money for any amount whatever. And all Banks shall be subject to any general winding-up Act to be passed by Parliament as may be declared to apply to Banks.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HON. SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, after some preliminary conversation, made his explanation of the Banking and Currency resolutions. He avowed his own opinion in favour of bank of issue, but believed that the public opinion of the Dominion was not ripe for that, and that it could not be carried out. He therefore abandoned it. He contended that the scheme of last session went unnecessarily far to secure the convertibility of notes. He thought an effective mode of securing the double liability of shareholders sufficient. He did not think that the note holders should have advantage over depositors. He proposed that the Government should assume all the circulation under Four Dollar notes, and Banks ought not to be allowed to issue notes under Four Dollars. But as a set off to this they would not be obliged to hold debentures as at present, and the Bank tax would be modified. The Government would have the right to issue seven millions of dollars of Dominion Notes—four millions upon security of debentures. Over this amount, a reserve of gold. The standard, throughout the Dominion, to be made uniform. He proposed to repeal the greater part of the Provincial Note Act, and to change the present mode of redeeming Provincial notes. Paying commission was not satisfactory. The Bank of Montreal arrangement had some time to run, but the Bank would meet the views of the Government. He explained his view on the silver question.

Hon SIR ALEXANDER GALT approved of the measure, with respect to the mode of dealing with circulation.

Mr. MACKENZIE would announce the views of the Opposition on Friday.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, while complimenting the ability of Sir F. Hincks, would submit some criticisms on Friday.

After some routine business, the House adjourned till Thursday.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, March 1, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

The House went into Committee on the Coasting Trade Bill, Hon. Mr. Miller in the Chair.

The Bill, with amendments, was reported.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3:30.

Before proceeding to business,

Mr. MACKENZIE desired to call attention to what he conceived to be a breach of the privileges of the House. The Finance Minister said yesterday that the members would be put in possession of the banking resolutions several hours before the House met. He had received his copy only 45 minutes before, and had not had time even to read it. He thought that there might have been unavoidable delay, for which he was inclined to make every excuse, but he had ascertained, greatly to his indignation, he must confess, that some newspapers, published in the interests of the Government, had last night received copies, while no member of the House was put in possession of them, although they had been promised to be given out at an early hour. He thought, to use the language of diplomacy, that members should be placed on as favourable a footing as the most favoured newspapers. He did not object to the earliest information possible being given to the press, but it should be impartial. He had no reason to doubt the correctness of the information he had received, and that newspapers in the interest of the Government in distant cities, would have information in their columns this morning not in possession of the members. He trusted such a gross infraction of their privileges would not again occur.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was his desire to put the members as early as possible in possession of all information on this subject. With regard to the newspapers he could only assure the hon. member, that he had done all in his power to prevent them obtaining these resolutions before-hand, for the reason that it was not fair to the Government to give them to newspapers, on either one side or the other, as they would be telegraphed to different parts of the country and discussed before they could be laid before the House for consideration.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked if the Finance Minister was not aware of any newspaper having received the resolutions? The information had reached him in such a way as showed him, that they had been obtained from the Government by some of the newspapers.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said that about 11 or 12 in the forenoon, a gentleman had called on him and stated, that one of the newspapers had received a copy and desiring also to have one, and he had given him an order for that purpose. He had at the same time sent word to urge their distribution as rapidly as possible.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that might be, but at twenty-five minutes to two he had asked the postmaster, who had not then received them. They had not reached him a few minutes before two; when they actually reached he did not know, but he received his at twenty-five minutes to three. One gentleman connected with a newspaper, had called about one o'clock to obtain a copy, having seen copies last night in the possession of the correspondents of Toronto papers, and he could not obtain a copy. Such a state of things could not be allowed. He accepted the statement that he (Mr. Hincks) had not authorised this, as it was most unfair to the House.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS was ready to assent to the statement, that the proceeding was very irregular, and said he would do all in his power to prevent it.

The matter then dropped.

Hon. M. C. CAMERON (Huron) presented a number of petitions from farmers in Huron and Bruce, praying that the Government would take steps to protect the natural productions of Canada.

Mr. MILLS introduced a Bill to abolish Dual Representation.

Mr. MILLS also introduced a Bill, to authorise the extradition of criminals.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS rose to make a notice of motion, that this House do, on Friday next, go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of Banking and Currency.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON pointed out the inconvenience it would be to the House, if the debate on this resolution was to come on now, as members had only been placed in possession of them on their way to their seats, and also, it was out of order to go on with the debate, as no notice had been given of these specific resolutions.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was willing to consult the convenience of the House, but thought members would prefer to have his explanation of the whole policy of the Government now, so that they would be fully prepared for the debate on Friday. However, if it would suit the views of the gentlemen opposite better, he was quite willing to postpone his explanations till the evening sitting.

After considerable discussion on a point of order, the objections were reviewed and the Finance Minister allowed to proceed on the understanding that his speech would be merely explanations of the Government policy and not argumentative.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said that under any circumstances, he should have thrown himself upon the indulgence of the House in speaking on this question, and after the remarks of the members for Chateaugay and Sherbrooke, he felt even more embarrassed than he would under other circumstances. In speaking on this question, he would endeavour, as far as possible, to confine himself, as the member for Sherbrooke had suggested, to mere explanation. The question was one which should not be considered a party question; it was one which had been forced upon the consideration of the Government from various causes. The gentlemen were well aware that a great number of bank charters would soon expire, and the time had come when it was necessary to reconsider the banking policy of the country. They were also aware that different systems prevailed in the Maritime Provinces from that in Ontario and Quebec, and it was exceedingly desirable to have one uniform system for the whole Dominion. These were circumstances under which the Government last session brought forward their propositions. The chief difficulty at that time in giving them that consideration Government desired them to receive, was the late period of the session when they were brought down. He had heard it stated this session that the Government were going to bring down the same resolutions this session. But it was perfectly well understood that had the resolutions been proceeded with last session, the Government were prepared to make considerable modifications in them, to conform to the views of the House. The question was one surrounded with difficulties, and one in which all classes of people were interested. It was one also in which gentlemen of the greatest practical knowledge held widely different opinions. Circumstances had occurred during the last several years, which impressed upon the entire community the necessity of affording greater security to note holders. He did not desire to conceal his own opinion upon the subject, and perhaps it would be better for him at the outset, to declare, that his opinions had some days since been formed upon the subject of a circulating medium for the country. But having done his utmost to carry out what he considered to be a sound system of currency, some thirty years ago, he became quite satisfied that the public mind in this country was not educated to that degree that would make it possible to carry that system into force. His opinion, if he were called on to say what was best for the country, was strongly in favour of a Government Bank of issue as the sole issue for the company, the profits of which would go to the country. But the subject was fully discussed in 1841 when the subject was brought forward by their Governor General, Lord Sydenham, who was himself a strong advocate of the measure, and who strongly recommended it in his opening speech to Parliament. It was then found that the public opinion was against it. The reasons were obvious. In Ontario and Quebec alone, for many years, there had been loaned to the public in consequence of the circulation of the Banks, not less than eight or nine million dollars, and the withdrawal of this circulation, and replacing it by a Government issue based upon Government securities, would necessitate the withdrawal of this loan to the public. He was strongly impressed with the difficulty in 1841; and while he was theoretically in favour of a Bank of Issue, he did not conceal his opinion that if any such scheme was to be carried out, it was absolutely necessary to adopt some measure to prevent the evils that would be produced by the sudden withdrawal of this loan to the public. Since 1841, although he was more than once in Government, he never deemed it expedient to attempt to bring forward that scheme again. In 1866 a provincial note issue was sanctioned, and he had to confess he was rather astonished to find that the honourable gentleman who had introduced that measure, had succeded in obtaining the assent of Parliament to it.

Had that measure been successful, that is to say, had all the Banks in the Dominion accepted the conditions of that Act, then he would have considered that it was a wise measure, and that the subject had been very satisfactorily settled, but inasmuch as only one Bank agreed to accept these conditions, thereby placing itself on a difficult footing from all the other Banks, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, he must say that he looked upon it as quite impossible that it could have worked well. His opinion was clear that it is necessary that all the Banks should be on the same footing. (Hear, Hear), and it was impossible that that Act would be worked with the very great advantage that was given to one Bank by accepting the conditions of the Act. Of course he did not desire in the slightest degree to impute any blame to the Bank which accepted of this proposition; on the contrary, he thought that the Government was very much indebted to it for adopting a policy which at the time was indispensable to maintain the credit of the Government. The other Banks not having accepted that, and the charters being about to expire, it was absolutely necessary, as he had already stated, for the Government to determine on what conditions should be imposed upon the Banks renewing their charters, and how those charters should be made to give due security to the note holders. The hon. gentleman who preceded him, expressed his willingness to make modifications in his scheme. He (Mr. Hincks) had taken every opportunity since his taking office of getting every information on the subject, and he had had an opportunity of learning precisely what those modifications were, to which he (Rose) intended to have acquiesced, and he (Hincks) had come to the conclusion that the modifications were not such as he could recommend. They might possibly have met one of the leading objections made to the scheme of last session, but they would be open, in his opinion, to a great many objections. He thought he would not be violating any confidence, nor committing any irregularity if he glanced at what they were. The hon. gentlemen would recollect that great complaint was made that the scheme did not allow the Banks to meet that expansion of circulation which takes place in certain periods of the year. The modification proposed was, that the circulation could be helped by the issue of notes as commercial paper, as a temporary measure at these particular periods. He objected to this, as he thought it utterly impossible to tell at what time expansions will take place, as some banks expand their circulation at one time, some at another. The Banks of the Lower Provinces do not extend their circulation at the same time as those of the Upper Provinces, nor do those working with the Ottawa trade extend their circulation at the same time as the Western Banks. The whole subject, as regards the interest of the Upper Province, required a great deal of consideration. It was well understood during last session that the Province of Ontario was differently situated from the Province of Quebec. In Quebec, the circulation of the Banks is very small, compared with the paid up capital. Those whose business are not extended to dealings with Ontario, but is confined to Quebec are more Banks of deposit than of circulation, and therefore, the propositions of the Government were opposed by the members from Ontario rather than by those from Quebec. In the Province of New Brunswick he believed that there was a complaint that the system would not be satisfactory. He could not speak for Nova Scotia. When he was called upon to deal with the question he had to consider what kind of security it was best to obtain from the noteholders. Several suggestions had been thrown out. He had found that among others it had been suggested that a very good security would be to make the noteholders have a preference over depositors. He must confess that although that might be found to be an available security, that it was open to very great objections. It was perfectly well known that the Banks are in much more danger in times of commercial crises from depositors than from noteholders, and if you hold out to depositors that noteholders are to have a preferential claim over them it would urge them to come forward at any time when they were in doubt as to whether they would give time to the bank. It would urge them at all events to take the precaution to convert his deposit into notes in a shape which would place him on an equality with the noteholders.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that was the objection he had taken to the proposal last session.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCNS was happy he said, to find that his hon. friend and he were together, at any rate, on that point. He proceeded to say that if the House had gone into Committee last year the Government would have been prepared to abandon that feature of their scheme. There was another point to which he wished to refer, which might be considered a matter of detail but it was one on which he thought the Resolutions of last session were rather astray, that was making Bank issues generally legal tenders all through the Dominion, and attempting to have a uniform currency throughout. He looked upon it that it was utterly impossibly to have anything of the kind. A bank note redeemable in gold at Halifax could not be worth par in the City of Toronto, when the expense of sending it to Halifax for collection was considered. He therefore thought it essential to provide that Bank notes shall be payable at the the places of issue and redeemable within the province where they are issued.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN—and issued only where redeemable?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS.—That would certainly be the way. He was bound to admit that the scheme of last session provided unnecessarily for the protection of the issue of Banks. (Hear, Hear,) There was first of all the provisions for deposits equal to Government securities; then there was the double liability clause provided, and there was the first lien upon the assets of the Bank. In looking back at the issue of the country with regard to the Banks we can judge for ourselves what would have been adequate in the case of the worse failure we have had. He presumed it would be admitted, that within the next ten years we can hardly imagine that there is any probability of a worse failure taking place than that of the Bank of Upper Canada. Now the question was what would have been bound adequate security in that case. He had no hesitation in saying that if a stringent double liability clause had been enforced, that the creditors of that Bank would have long since paid, (hear, hear). The difficulty arose that according to the interpretation of the lability clause, it seemed to have been the opinion of the Courts that it was necessary to wind up completely the affairs of the Bank before coming on the shareholders. That has been the great difficulty, especially where the Bank had estate not easily realized without sacrifice. The second difficulty was that the proviso has been found almost inoperative. The double liability having been perfectly sufficient in that case, he thought they might be satisfied, that providing a stringent double liability clause made operative in all cases of failure were enacted, it would be sufficient to make the shareholders bound to answer all calls made upon them. There were other securities provided by the resolutions, the security of a large paid up capital, and the security of a rest, both of which he considered very available securities in public institutions, and which certainly had not been provided in the case of the Bank of Upper Canada. The resolutions also provided for an improvement in the form of returns. He had done everything he could to find out from practical men who were considered eminent judges in the matter, what were the best means of protecting the public against the mismanagement of Banks. But after all we may look upon it that it is hardly possible to provide by legislation against this, but if provision is made for the security of noteholders, the House had done all it could in that direction, and it had no more to do with depositors who, if they choose to deposit in a Bank, must do so at their own risk. The resolutions also provided that Directors shall hold a certain percentage of the Bank capital, and no one should be a Director without holding such an amount. That provision was in accordance with the laws connected with the management of the best managed Banks in England, and he looked upon it as a very necessary thing that persons having little or no interest in a Bank should not be allowed to manage its affairs. Great complaints had been made of the large loans made to Directors or persons more or less interested in the management of Banks and this, at all events would be rendered less likely to occur by the provisions, with regard to the matter. There was another feature to which he wished to call attention, because he knew that great reliance had been placed upon it as a security. It would not be found in the resolutions, and he desired to give his reasons for thinking it undesirable. He referred to the provisions making it necessary for the Bank to hold a certain amount of its deposits in specie in its vaults. He thought this provision rather dangerous than otherwise. If a very moderate sum is stated as the amount of specie to be held, the danger is that that will be thought quite sufficient, and that Banks will confine themselves to that amount, and the public will get the idea that it is quite safe for them if the Bank has got, say twenty per cent., to meet its engagements. But the great objection he had to the provision was that the revenues of the Banks on which they depend, for meeting their liabilities did not consist of the gold which was in their vaults. Banks doing business with England, the United States and foreign countries, must of necessity keep a large amount of their funds in London and in New York, and those balances there are just as good to them as gold would be a very unfair one to another. It was well known that in the Bank of England, probably one of the best managed Banks of circulation in the world, the gold deposits at some times goes up to an immense amount in a proportion such as would be laid down by any legislative enactment. With regard to the currency of the country he believed that the public was entitled to profit by its circulation. There were two ways by which this might be effected; one by a bank tax, such as was imposed in 1841, or, perhaps, a little higher, and which lasted for a considerable time, but which was modified, owing to the exigencies of the Government obliging them to amend the law so as to make it necessary for banks to hold ten per cent. of the stock in Government securities, and, if he was not mistaken, that was the time when the banks were relieved from paying taxes upon the amount of their securities, less the Government securities they held, less the specie in their vaults, so that really the amount of their taxes was very much reduced indeed. It was admitted, he found, by an honourable gentleman who took a prominent part in the debate last session, that it was perfectly fair that the public should derive a benefit from the Bank circulation. He (Hincks) had endeavoured to frame a scheme that would give a considerable benefit to the public with very little disadvantage to the Banks, that was by requiring the Banks to hold one-half of their cash reserve in Dominion notes which would be of no disadvantage to them whatever, as they were legal tender and would be equally advantageous to the Banks as gold, and would supply a very considerable circulation, which would economise the use of so much gold and the profit of that would go to the public. The other proposition which was embraced in the resolution was the taking into the hands of the Government the small issues below four dollars. The circulation of these small notes had been variously estimated. It was very difficult at present to say what it was because there was a great many of the smaller issues displaced by American silver. He believed the Banks would suffer very little by the new arrangement, and was inclined to believe that they would much prefer being relieved from the necessity of holding ten per cent of their capital stock in Government Bonds to such a Bank tax as would have been brought forward by any such scheme.

Mr. McKENZIE.—What is the estimated circulation of these small Bills?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was estimated by Bankers as high as $5,000,000. His own opinion was that that was a very excessive estimate, and that it would not exceed two millions and a half. He had based his estimate on the amount of circulation of Dominion Notes—ones and twos. He would readily admit, however, that the Dominion Notes were, of larger denominations in proportion than those of other Banks. This was caused by the fact that the Banks held their reserves chiefly in the larger notes, as would be seen by the returns presented to the House. He found that in November last, they nearly reached $3,000,000, and were frequently about one-half of the whole circulation. The amounts held by the Bank in reserve were chiefly in the larger notes. Assuming the circulation to be something like $13,000,000 or $14,000,000, from 15 to 20 per cent. of that he thought was in small notes, the Dominion Notes being 10 per cent. With regard to the circulation of Dominion Notes, gentlemen would find full information in the statement laid on the table. It would be seen that on the 9th of February, 1870, the circulation was $5,431,000, being an excess over gold and securities of $323,250. To meet this balance, there was in the Receiver General's Issue Account, held specially against circulation, $716,250, leaving a balance available to meet fluctuations in circulation of $393,000. It would be seen that these notes were perfectly safe, and that in providing for further issues every security was given. Not more than one million could be issued at a time, and this increase could not be authorized unless the Receiver-General held gold to the amount of one-fourth, not only of such increase, but also of other debentures, already held by him. In case of any difficulty even independant of their credit in London, there would not be the slighest difficulty in obtaining on the security of debentures of the Dominion temporary advances. He had no hesitation in saying that at any giving day, in case of any difficulty arising, gold could be collected at leading points in twenty-four hours, by making arrangements for exchange at New York. With regard to the provision in the Dominion Note Act, for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the amount of Dominion notes issued, and specie and debentures held for their redemption, he was ready to admit that at the time that Act was passed, the most natural way was to appoint such a Commissioner for that purpose. But experience had shown that the commission was not the best way to perform that duty. In fact, the working of the Dominion Act had had shown that the larger the circulation the more Government had to pay the commission. During the period which had yet to elapse—some twelve or fifteen months—before the termination of the agreements between the Bank of Montreal and the Goverment, different arrangements would be made in accordance with these resolutions. The Bank of Montreal was perfectly aware of this intention of the Government, and were quite willing to meet the Government on that point. He would take this opportunity of saying publicly that in his transactions with the Bank of Montreal he had found them invariably anxious to meet the views of the Government, and to defer to the wishes of the Government, and to do everything in a fair spirit. Of course, a case might arise when the interests of the Bank and those of the Government might conflict, in which case it would be the duty of one holding the responsible position he did, to look after the interests of the public; the Bank would take care of itself. Considerable exceptions had been taken to agreement now existing; but that agreement was made at a time when, perhaps, the Government were obliged to submit to whatever terms the bank thought fit to make. He doubted very much whether any better arrangement could have been made; but it did not follow that they should be carried out any longer than circumstances would allow. He might observe also that the Government were now perfectly free to deposit whatever they pleased. With regard to the resolutions on the currency, his object was simply to have one uniform currency for the whole Dominion, as the greatest inconvenience was caused by the existing difference in currency in Nova Scotia and other Provinces. No doubt their had been an impression in the minds of many persons that we were likely to have an international system of coinage, and that it would be better to wait for that system. But there was no certainty as to the adoption of the international system; in Britain and France there were great doubts about it. In France they had a double standard—gold and silver, and England would not submit to such double standard. In view of these things, and also in view of the fact that immediate resumption of specie payments in the United States, did not appear possible, it was extremely improbable that an international system of coinage would be adopted at any early day. At any rate it was too much a matter of uncertainty to justify as in postponing indefinitely the assimilation of currency throughout the Dominion. He was aware that many people of Nova Scotia believed their system to be superior to ours, but it could not be expected that our whole system could be altered to meet their views, as it would cause very great inconvenience, particularly in our dealings with the United States. Nearly all the gold intended for Bank reserves in this country was obtained from New York. He was quite sure that in the course of time Nova Scotia would find the system a good one, though they might suffer some temporary incumbrances. These resolutions also provided for the fixing of rates, at which silver and copper coins should be issued. It had long been decided by the Governments of England and the United States, that there should be one standard only, and that a gold standard; and that silver, a subsidiary coin, should be worth a great deal less intrinsically than its nominal value. For a long time the United States adhered to the double standard. So long as there were specie payments in the United States, the amount of the circulation of silver had been issued with reference to the requirements of forty millions of people. Their silver all passed at par, though intrinsically not worth par. Our American silver twenty-cent. pieces, were not worth twenty-five cents; in fact, their current value was a great deal beyond their intrinsic value. Nothing could be more injurious to a country constituted as we were, than to have circulating amongst us the tokens of countries of a very large population, and which were issued with reference to the requirements of that large population. Their coin did not suit us; it was indispensably necessary that we should have a silver coinage of our own. He knew that it had been alleged by many that it was idle to attempt to legislate in the direction of abolishing foreign coins, and that it would be circulated in spite of any Act to the contrary. He was of different opinion. He believed that the whole difficulty arose from persons who either have large sums to pay periodically for agricultural purposes, or for payment of wages throughout the country. This being the case he believed a law for the regulation of silver would be observed just as the usury laws were observed. To be sure the usury laws did not wholly prevent usury, but respectable persons would not violate the law. So it would be with a law upon the silver question; respectable persons engaged in trade would not after the passage of a law accept or pay out silver at par, when it was fixed at a certain rate. He had now gone over all the resolutions, and he hoped that the House would come to a discussion of them on Friday, quite as well prepared as if he had said nothing on the subject.

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT said he did not propose to open up a discussion at present. He would say, however, that he had listened with great satisfaction to many of the remarks made by the Finance Minister, on the Banking question. He was glad to find that it was not proposed to adopt the views brought forward last session, and that the Government insist upon the right of the public to a certain portion of the profits of Bank circulation. He quite admitted the difficulty of carrying out abstract views on currency, and he viewed with satisfaction the proposal of the Government to take the circulation in their own hands, and that the Banks were to hold a portion of their reserves in Dominion Notes. He would have been glad if they had gone a step further, as most profitable to the public, and conducive to the security of the noteholders.

The resolutions having been put,

Mr. MACKENZIE said before the motion passed he had a remark or two to make. He understood the member for Sherbrooke to congratulate the Finance Minister on his policy having taken a certain direction, one which, however, was opposed to his own (Mackenzie's) convictions. Abstractly considered the mere principle might not be objected to, yet considering the relations of the Government politically, he must dissent from this as he did from the Act of 1866. He considered that to have been a failure, as any banking system in that direction would be a failure. It was very desirable to dissociate it from Government control. He was glad to find that many of the clauses most seriously objected to by the Opposition side last session had been spoken against so strongly by the Finance Minister, and, he might say, his speech was a tolerably effective answer to the proposals of his predecessor. Matters of detail he did not propose to touch as he had so lately received the resolutions that he had not even had time to read them, but when the time came for discussion, he would be prepared to give his opinion.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT did not propose to discuss them either, but he could not avoid saying, without meaning it offensively, that it was an emasculated edition of the Act of 1866, and would not meet the views of a large portion of the community, especially in Ontario. He expressed his appreciation of the careful and lucid explanation which had been given. Whatever views might prevail in the country he believed the country would benefit by the expression of the views of the various members.

Some conversation took place respecting the report of the speeches delivered last session on the banking resolutions which Sir Francis declared he could not find any trace of among the papers left by his predecessor.

Hon. Mr. SAVARY called attention to the position of the Banks of Nova Scotia, which, by legislative enactment, cannot issue notes under $5. He asked whether they must wait till their charters expired before they could issue notes of $4.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said they could not touch the charters, but the Banks were at liberty to abandon their charters if they thought they could obtain better conditions in new charters. In reference to a question put yesterday, he said that the Nova Scotia Banks had not sent returns, as they were not required to do so like the Banks of Quebec and Ontario.

Hon. Mr. LE VESCONTE asked whether the Act would effect the Halifax Banking Company, which was not a chartered Bank, but was composed of merchants of high standing, who had done good service to the country. The enforcement of this Act would extinguish them as a Company, although not individually, but they were not prepared to see their friends suffer, and he therefore considered they should have at least three years to withdraw their notes from circulation, and redeem them.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was happy to give a satisfactory answer. They would get even more time than his hon. friend asked for. It was a Company of the very highest respectability, and every consideration would be given.

The resolution that the House go into committee on Friday was passed.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON called attention to the unexpended balances from the Supply Bill of last year. A statement of these should have been laid before the House 15 days after the opening of the session. This had been resolved on in consequence of the previous unsatisfactory condition of affairs. He hoped they would be brought down at once. There was another matter to which he would call attention. They had handed over the management of the internal economy of the House to a committee of the Government, with the understanding that a statement of affairs should be brought down at an early day. He was not clear if it was directly provided for this, but the other was explicit.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said no doubt the statement would be brought down.

Mr. MACKENZIE.—Time is up.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS complained that he had been taken by surprise, no notice had been given.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that the law was explicit, and the Finance Minister could not find fault with him for calling attention to it.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved a series of formal resolutions for going into supply, and at 5:45 the House adjourned till Thursday.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, 1st March, 1870.

The immense elevators of the Northern Railway Company were destroyed by fire last night. It is estimated that they contained at the time 170,000 bushels of grain in store for parties. The fire burned fiercely, and at the west end of the city the fire had gained considerable headway before the steamers arrived, the Bay street steamer arriving first. Their efforts were, however, of little avail against the immense mass of flame which must have been visible for miles around. There was considerable wind at the time.

The loss falls heavily on the Toronto head offices and agencies. The Royal Western, British American, Provincial, Queen; Home, Imperial, and North British Mercantile, all loose heavily.

Second Despatch.

A special to the *Telegraph* from St. Paul, Minnesota, says that the Convention before adjournment confirmed Riel as President; and elected James Ross to be Chief Justice; Thos. Burn, Secretary of State; Louis Schmidt, Assist.-Treasurer, and O'Donoghue, Secretary to the Treasury.

The *New Nation* says that McTavish, Cowan and others of the Hudson's Bay officials thrown into prison by the rebels, have been released.

A number of Americans are at present in Toronto buying horses. One hundred teams have been sent to the States during the past two months.

Propeller Burned.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 28—The propellor *New Jersey*, which left here on Friday for Norfolk with a large freight, was burned to the waters edge and sunk in ten fathoms of water off Sharps' Island, in the Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in the boats. Loss, $35,000.

MARRIED.

On the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's friends, by the Rev. J. Hurper, John Townsend to Miss Jane Hewlett, both of this city.

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL.
Last night but three of
HERNDON & LESLIE'S
OPERA HOUSE COMPANY.
Wednesday Evening, March 2, 1870.
This Star Stock Company will have the honor of presenting Daly's brilliant sensational play, in six acts, entitled
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Secured Seats in Parquette, 75 cents. To be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

LOST,
On Tuesday the 1st inst. between Wellington Sparks and Rideau streets, a MOROCCO PURSE, containing a sum of money.
A liberal reward will be given if returned to
R S CASSELS,
1296 t Wellington Street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable BED ROOMS and Sitting Room, about ten minutes walk from the Parliament Buildings—breakfast if required. Address box 185, Post Office. 1296 t

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ANNUAL CIRCULAR.
Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, East End, Sappers' Bridge.
OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.
The subscriber in issuing his eighth … CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, … he returns thanks for past favours, … tinues to give his personal attendance … of every description of goods and property … fided to his management.
His lengthened experience in the … and proper system of selling Household … at private residences, together with … tails of arrangement, expeditious … would lead him again to solicit … this line from those contemplating … furniture, by auction, he would be … an early intimation in order that … arrangements may be completed … proaching Spring sale, it is desirable … early day. Account sales have been … rendered and statements made out … business-like manner, always … the proceeds in cash.
To executors and Administrators … Official and other Assignees, and … tion, this mode of selling property … legitimate and efficient way of … Legacies, &c., and removes a … responsibility. Sales of groceries … crockery and general merchandise … management will receive every … need not remind his friends of … conducting such sales satisfactorily … per advertising and necessary … adopted by him in conducting … of damaged goods and produce … of whom it may concern, or for … tract" should be borne in mind by … shippers and consigners, more … tain legal forms are necessary in …
Appraisals and valuations made …
Again soliciting your business … dersigned ventures to hope that … ence of several years is some … may be resonably expected to carry … promises.
Ottawa, March 1, 1870.
By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.
The subscriber has just received a consignment of those excellent PIANOS from the celebrated manufacturer … Esq., Boston, and is now prepared … first class piano at a moderate price … struments are full round corners, and … finished in rosewood for durability … ness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials … are invited to inspect these instruments.
Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.
1896 tf A. ROWE.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Just received
Ex St. David.
From Argyle Distillery, Glasgow …
A Genuine Article.
JAS. … Sussex and Wellington …
Ottawa, February 26, 1870.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.
Several young short horn Durham … and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down … Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMA … FOWLS, all from Stock imported … England and the United States.
JOHN ASHWORTH.
1295 12 3awk Aylmer Road …

PRIVATE LESSONS
—IN—
MODERN LANGUAGES.
MONS. GAY, (gradue de l'Université de France), Professor of the French … some of the first schools in this city, is prepared to give private lessons in French … quiring instruction or desirous of … thorough mastery of that tongue.
M. Gay also speaks Spanish, and gives … in Italian and book keeping.
Apply at Salmon's hotel, York street.
Ottawa, February 25, 1870.

FOR SALE.
A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a residence or hotel, with THREE … land, situate on Rideau Canal, … city limits. For particulars, apply … LEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street … J. M. DONNELLY on the premises.

MRS. P. HAMILTON'S
Private Boarding House, … corner of Bank Street, Centre Town … Well furnished rooms, with or without … Charges moderate.

WANTED.
Two first class SALESMEN for the … made clothing and dry goods business. Unquestionable references required. Also an … errand boy. Apply by letter to … Ottawa Post Office, stating salary, etc.

TO LET.
From 1st May next, a comfortable … ed detached Brick House, on Lot … street, Sandy Hill, containing 8 rooms … kitchen. An abundant supply of … in the house. Apply on the premises.
1295tf W…

LOST.
On Saturday afternoon, the 26th … Russell House corner and … by Elgin, Queen, O'Connor … one Right hand, unplucked OTTER … The finder will be suitably rewarded … it with Mr. Rice, Russell House.

NEW DRUG STORE.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE
Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Sparks Street, Centre Town.
The subscriber begs to inform his … the public generally, that he has … business in the new building adjoining … Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a … and complete stock of
Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American Patent …
The Popular Proprietary Medicines and …
English, French and German Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet …
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the … cles usually sold by Druggists.
Family medicines and physicians' … will receive the attention their … mands. The prescription department … under the personal supervision of the … and particular attention will be paid … of all materials employed.
Physicians and country merchants … The subscriber has ample facilities … ing to the wants of his customers.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.
Ottawa, February 17, 1870

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH … table Brick Dwellings of seven … nine rooms. Rent moderate. … diate or 1st May. Apply to … New Edinburgh, 28th Feby, 1870.

TO LET.
Three first class dwellings … O Conner street, with all modern … Rent free till 1st May, with immediate … For further particulars apply to …
or MESSRS …
Ottawa, February 21, 1870.

LOCAL NEWS.

HOUSE ADJOURNED.—The House adjourned yesterday till to-morrow.

THE STATION HOUSE.—An antiquated woman was locked up last night for drunkenness; another for vagrancy.

RIFLE MATCH.—A return match by the Civil service company with No. 1 Garrison Artillery, will be fired to-day at 2 o'clock, on the Rideau range.

POPULAR READINGS.—Don't forget that this is the evening of the readings at the St. Patrick's Hall. A good programme is arranged, and as usual, we predict for them a crowded house.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—An unfortunate creature named Margaret Gravelle, was assaulted in a fearful manner by a negro barber last evening. It appears he struck her with a chair, inflicting dangerous wounds on her head.

SNOW SHOE TRAMP.—The pleasurable anticipations entertained by those intending to take one of those agreeable tramps to which our club has now become accustomed, have been doomed to disappointment as the affair has been postponed for a few days.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-day the lenten season begins. Among the pleasures attending it is that of the large quantities of fine fish which will tempt the appetites alike of the devotee and the sceptic. The fish stalls on the market are already well supplied by importations both from salt and fresh water.

GONE TO THE NUPTIALS.—The absence of Sir John A. Macdonald, and of Sir G. E. Cartier, was noticeable in the House yesterday. The former, with Lady Macdonald, and the latter with Lady Cartier and the Misses Cartier, left by special train during the previous nigh, to attend the nuptial ceremonies of the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald's two daughters who were about to be married yesterday.

RUNAWAY AND FIGHT.—A couple of wood drawers, while on their road to Cumberland, yesterday morning, undertook to race their horses. In doing so one of the men stumbled in his sleigh, and his horse took advantage of his un-reined situation and dashed on the foremost sleigh breaking the frame, and frightening the driver. The two men got fighting, and after drawing some claret were separated, the broken sleigh returned with horse and driver to the city. The runaway went for the wood.

THE RINK MUSIC HALL.—"Still Waters Run Deep" and "Sketches in India" formed the programme last evening. This able Company rendered the first piece in artistic style. The parts were well sustained in a *naturalness* that was absolutely requisite. Mr. Herndon and Miss Leslie kept the house in a roar in the after-piece. Improvised jokes, and … called forth an applause so hearty that it could be better responded to by the public in general. To-night "Under the Gaslight" will be produced. This piece has been gotten up at a great expense by the Managers. The railroad scene having cost some serious expenditure of money. We hope a full house will enjoy the piece.

Board of School Trustees.

OTTAWA CITY, Feb. 25, 1870.

The Board met at 4 o'clock p. m. by special notice for the purpose of passing wood and other accounts.

Present Messrs. Pratt, Kirby, Birkett, May, Wills, Preston, Robinson.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Pratt take the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Birkett seconded by Mr. May, that the chairman is hereby authorized to …

RESOL…

That it is expedient that no … renewed, except on the follow… tioned with respect to existing …

1. The capital of any new … amount shall be subscribed for … before the Bank shall issue any … amount shall be paid up within … least being so paid up in each y… is, subject to be increased, at th… existence of the Bank, or by any…

2. The Bank shall satisfy th… lations to be made by the said B… paragraph, have been complied … be entitled to the rights depend… so has been granted by the Boar…

3. The amount of notes in… at any time, shall never exceed … less sum than *four* dollars shall … existing Bank after the expiratio… called in and redeemed as soon a…

4. In the event of the propert… and liabilities, the Shareholders … liable for the deficiency, so far as … and above any amount not paid … shares respectively; and if any s… notes or other liabilities of the B… make calls on such Shareholders … and liabilities of the Bank, with … sale of any of its assets or prop… amounts as calls on unpaid stoc… any failure on the part of any St… operate a forfeiture by such Stock… such call and any further call … such forfeiture had been incurre… cipal partners are personally liab… accrue and may be enforced ag… discussion of the property or asset…

5. Persons who having been … or any of them to others, or regis… mencement of the suspension of … under the next preceding paragra… against those to whom they were … enforce, or concur in making or … meanor, and shall be personally … any assignee or other officer or p… its insolvency shall have the pow… if the Bank be *en commandite*, th… shall continue for such time after … charter of the Bank.

6. Every new Bank shall,— … amended in conformity to these … be exempt from the tax now imp… which other Banks will continue …

7. The total liabilities of the … held by it in specie and Dominio… knowing any excess and not fort…

8. Any suspension by the … in specie or Dominion notes, s… insolvent, and operate a forfeitu… notes and other banking operatio… of enabling the Directors, or th… appointed, in such manner as ma… up its business; and any such … purposes have all the powers of …

9. No division of profits, eit… ing the rate of *eight* per cent. p…

ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ANNUAL CIRCULAR.
...ce and Salesroom, Rideau Street, East End, Sappers' Bridge,
OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.
The subscriber in issuing his eighth ... CIRCULAR, would remind his friends ... returns thanks for past favors ... gives his personal attendance ... every description of goods and property ... to his management. His lengthened experience in the ... proper system of selling household ... private residences, together with ... of arrangement, expedition ... lead him again to solicit ... line from those contemplating ... niture, by auction, he would ... early intimation in order ... arrangements may be completed ... coming Spring sale, it is desirable ... early day. Account sales have ... rendered and statements made ... business-like manner, always ... proceeds in cash.
Executors and Administrators ... and other Assignees, and ... this mode of selling property ... ultimate and efficient way of ... facies, &c., and removes a ... responsibility. Sales of groceries ... ckery and general merchandise ... management will receive every ... not remind his friends of ... conducting such sales satisfactorily ... advertising and necessary ... ated by him in conducting ... damaged goods and produce ... whom it may concern, or for ... should be borne in mind by ... ppers and consignees, more ... legal forms are necessary ... Appraisals and valuations ... again soliciting your business ... signed ventures to hope that ... of several years in some ... be reasonably expected ... mises.
...awa, March 1, 1870.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.
PIANOS, PIANOS.
The subscriber has just received ... signment of those excellent PIANOS ... the celebrated manufacturers ... Boston, and is now prepared ... class piano at a moderate price ... ments are full round corners ... hed in rosewood for durability ... of tone. The subscriber ... ish any number of testimonials ... invited to inspect these instruments ... remember the place Rowe's ... Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.
1896 tf

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Just received
Ex St. David,
...n Argyle Distillery, Glasgow ...
A Genuine Article.
...
Sussex and Wellington ...
...awa, February 28, 1870.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK ...
Several young short horn ... HEIFERS; Also Hampshire ... shire PIGS, and BRAHMA ... WLS, all from Stock imported ... gland and the United States.
JOHN ASHWORTH.
1293 12 3awk ... Aylmer Road ...

PRIVATE LESSONS
—IN—
MODERN LANGUAGES.
MONS. GAY, (gradue de l'Université ... ance), Professor of the French ... ne of the first schools in this city ... give private lessons ... iring instruction or desirous of ... rough mastery of that language. M. Gay also speaks Spanish ... Italian and book keeping. Apply at Salmon's hotel, York street.
...tawa, February 25, 1870.

FOR SALE.
A neat COTTAGE, suitable for ... sidence or hotel, with THREE ... nd, situate on Rideau Canal ... y limits. For particulars apply ... EAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street ... M. DONNELLY on the premises.

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Two first class SALESMEN for the ... de clothing and dry goods ... able references required ... and boy. Apply by letter to ... wa Post Office, stating salary ...

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NEW DRUG STORE.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,
Druggist and Pharmaceutical C...
Sparks Street, Centre Town
The subscriber begs to inform the ... public generally, that he has ... iness in the new building ... tario Bank, Sparks street, with a ... complete stock of ... nuine Drugs, English Chemicals ... ropean and American ... Popular Proprietary Medicines ... English, French and German ... English Brushes and Toilet ... Stuffs, Seeds, and all the ... cles usually sold by Druggists ... Family medicines and physicians ... will receive the attention their ... ands. The prescription department ... der the personal supervision of the ... particular attention will be paid ... all materials employed. Physicians and country merchants ... The subscriber has ample facilities ... to the wants of his customers.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE
...awa, February 17, 1870

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH ... table Brick Dwelling ... rooms. Rent moderate ... or 1st May. Apply to ... New Edinburgh, 24th Feby, 1870.

TO LET.
Three first class dwellings in ... Conner street, with all modern ... free till 1st May, with ... further particulars apply to ... or MESSRS LEWIS ...
...awa, February 21, 1870.

LOCAL NEWS.

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THE STATION HOUSE.—An antiquated woman ... locked up last night for drunkenness; ...ther for vagrancy.

RIFLE MATCH.—A return match by the ...ll service company with No. 1 Garrison ...tillery, will be fired to-day at 2 o'clock, on ... Rideau range.

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A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—An unfortunate crea... named Margaret Gravelle, was assaulted ... fearful manner by a negro barber last ...ing. It appears he struck her with a ...r, inflicting dangerous wounds on her ...

SNOW SHOE TRAMP.—The pleasurable an...tions entertained by those intending ...take one of those agreeable tramps ...hich our club has now become accus...ed, have been doomed to disappointment ...e affair has been postponed for a few ...

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-day the lenten sea... begins. Among the pleasures attending ... that of the large quantities of fine fish ... will tempt the appetites alike of the ...ee and the sceptic. The fish stalls on ... market are already well supplied by im...tations both from salt and fresh water.

...S TO THE NUPTIALS.—The absence of Sir ... A. Macdonald, and of Sir G. E. Cartier, ... noticeable in the House yesterday. ... former, with Lady Macdonald, and the ...er with Lady Cartier and the Misses ...tier, left by special train during the pre...s night, to attend the nuptial ceremonies ... the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald's two ...ghters who were about to be married ...terday.

RUNAWAY AND FIGHT.—A couple of wood ...owers, while on their road to Cumberland, ...terday morning, undertook to race their ...es. In doing so one of the men stumbled ...is sleigh, and his horse took advantage ...is un-reined situation and dashed on the ...most sleigh breaking the frame, and fright...ing the driver. The two men got fighting, ... after drawing some claret were separated, ...e broken sleigh returned with horse and ...er to the city. The runaway went for ... wood.

THE RINK MUSIC HALL.—"Still Waters ...n Deep" and "Sketches in India" formed ... programme last evening. This able Com...y rendered the first piece in artistic style, ... parts were well sustained in a naturalness ...ich was absolutely requisite. Mr. Hern... and Miss Leslie kept the house in a roar ... the after-piece. Improvised jokes, and ...called forth an applause so hearty that it ...l be better responded to by the public in ...al. To-night "Under the Gaslight" ...l be produced. This piece has been gotten ... a great expense by the Managers. The ...d scene having cost some serious ...nditure of money. We hope a full house ... enjoy the piece.

Board of School Trustees.

OTTAWA CITY, Feb. 25, 1870.

The Board met at 4 o'clock p. m. by special ... for the purpose of passing wood and ... accounts.

Present Messrs. Pratt, Kirby, Birkett, May, ...s, Preston, Robinson.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Pratt ... the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Birkett seconded by Mr. May, ... the chairman is hereby authorized to sign a cheque in favor of Messrs. D. & L. Williams, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-five, (say $525), for wood supplied to the Board, suspending any rule to the contary, the same account having been duly certified by the Furnishing Committee.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Kirby, that the chairman is hereby authorized to sign a cheque in favor of Thomas Birkett, for the sum of ten dollars and 25 cents, as per amount advanced by him for dry wood for City-school rooms, suspending any rule to the contrary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kirby, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the account of Mr. Swinburn amounting to $15.63, for work done to Central School, West. Also the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one months salary due, January 1st 1870, in all forty dollars and sixty-three cents, be paid and the chairman be, and is hereby authorized to sign a cheque for the above amount suspending all rules to the contrary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Birkett, seconded by Mr. Wills, that the account of Messrs. Stewart and Stockand, for the sum of three hundred and forty-one dollars and nineteen cents, first read be received and referred to the Finance Committee, to report upon at the next regular meeting of this Board.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. May, seconded by Mr. Preston, that the Furnishing Committee of this Board be authorized to purchase the necessary wood for the several schools.—Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

JAMES JOYNT.
Secretary.

RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS TO-DAY.

LADIES' "Jouvin" White Kid Gloves,

GENTLEMEN'S White Kid Gloves,

HONITON Lace Handkerchiefs,

WHITE and Coloured Cambric Linings—Glove finish.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

February 16, 1870.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Col. R. J. Feilden, and under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, the Amateur Theatrical Club of the 60th Royal Rifles will appear on

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1870,

The thrilling drama, by J. Morton,

THE MIDNIGHT WATCH,

And the highly amusing farce of

TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5

Will be performed.

Grand Comic Scene.....Shylock.....Corpl. Putman.
KAFOOZALUM,

The BAND of the Battalion will attend.
Commence at 8. See Small bills.
Tickets may be had at J. L. Orme & Son's, Music Store.
Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1294 td

A LARGE LOT OF
CHOICE FRESH TEAS,
JUST ARRIVED, TOGETHER WITH
GENERAL GROCERIES,
AT
S. HOWELL & CO'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.
Ottawa, February 22, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS. (BANKING.)

That it is expedient that no new Bank be chartered, or the charter of any existing Bank renewed, except on the following conditions, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned with respect to existing Banks:—

1. The capital of any new Bank shall not be less than *one million* dollars, and the whole amount shall be subscribed for and at least *twenty* per cent. thereof shall be *bona fide* paid up before the Bank shall issue any notes or commence the business of banking, and the whole amount shall be paid up within five years from the date of the charter, twenty per cent at least being so paid up in each year:—the capital of any existing Bank may remain as it now is, subject to be increased, at the request of the shareholders; by the charter continuing the existence of the Bank, or by any supplemental charter as hereinafter mentioned.

2. The Bank shall satisfy the Treasury Board in such way as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the said Board, that the conditions required in its case by the preceding paragraph, have been complied with, and shall not be held to have complied with them or to be entitled to the rights dependent on such compliance until a certificate of its having done so has been granted by the Board.

3. The amount of notes intended for circulation, issued by any Bank and outstanding at any time, shall never exceed the amount of its paid up capital, and no such note for a less sum than *four* dollars shall be issued by any new Bank, or issued or re-issued by any now existing Bank after the expiration of its present charter; all such notes then outstanding being called in and redeemed as soon as practicable.

4. In the event of the property and assets of the Bank becoming insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, the Shareholders of the Bank, in their private or natural capacities, shall be liable for the deficiency, so far as that each Shareholder shall be so liable, to an amount (over and above any amount not paid up on their respective shares) equal to the amount of their shares respectively; and if any suspension of payment in full in specie of all or any of the notes or other liabilities of the Bank shall continue for *six months*, the Directors may and shall make calls on such Shareholders to the amount they may deem necessary to pay all the debts and liabilities of the Bank, without waiting for the collection of any debts due to it, or the sale of any of its assets or property—such calls to be made at like intervals and for like amounts as calls on unpaid stock, and payment thereof to be enforced in like manner; and any failure on the part of any Stockholder liable to such call to pay the same when due, shall operate a forfeiture by such Stockholder of all claim in or to any part of the assets of the Bank, such call and any further call thereafter, being nevertheless recoverable from him, as if no such forfeiture had been incurred. Provided that if the Bank be *en commandite* and the principal partners are personally liable, then in case of such suspension, such liability shall at once accrue and may be enforced against such principal partners, without waiting for any sale or discussion of the property or assets of the Bank, or other preliminary proceedings whatever.

5. Persons who having been Shareholders in the Bank, have only transferred their shares or any of them to others, or registered the transfer thereof, within *three months* before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the Bank, shall be liable to calls on such shares under the next preceding paragraph, as if they had not transferred them, saving their recourse against those to whom they were transferred; and any Director who shall refuse to make or enforce, or concur in making or enforcing any such call, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be personally responsible for any damages suffered by such default, and any assignee or other officer or person appointed to wind up the affairs of the Bank in case of its insolvency shall have the powers of the Directors with respect to such calls; Provided that if the Bank be *en commandite*, the liability of the principal partners and of the *commanditaires* shall continue for such time after their ceasing to be such, as is or may be provided in the charter of the Bank.

6. Every new Bank shall,—and every existing Bank whose charter is continued and amended in conformity to these resolutions, shall from the time such amendments take effect, be exempt from the tax now imposed on the average amount of notes in circulation, and to which other Banks will continue liable.

7. The total liabilities of the Bank shall never exceed the aggregate amount of the sum held by it in specie and Dominion notes, and three times its paid up capital; and the Directors, knowing any excess and not forthwith protesting against it, shall be responsible for the same.

8. Any suspension by the Bank of payment of any of its liabilities as they accrue, in specie or Dominion notes, shall, if it continues for *ninety* days, constitute the Bank insolvent, and operate a forfeiture of its charter, so far as regards the issue or re-issue of notes and other banking operations, and the charter shall remain in force only for the purpose of enabling the Directors, or the Assignee or Assignees or other legal authority, if any be, appointed, in such manner as may by law be provided, to make the calls aforesaid, and wind up its business; and any such Assignee or Assignees or other legal authority, shall for such purposes have all the powers of the Directors.

9. No division of profits, either by way of dividends or bonus or both combined, exceeding the rate of *eight* per cent. per annum shall be paid by the Bank, until it shall have a rest or reserved fund equal to at least *twenty* per cent. of its capital, deducting all bad and doubtful debts before calculating the amount of such rest.

10. Certified lists of the Shareholders with their additions and residences, and the number of shares they respectively hold, shall be laid before Parliament every year, within fifteen days after the opening of the session.

11. Each Shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him, and no proxy for voting shall be in force for more than one year from its date.

12. The Shareholders shall have power to regulate by By-law the following matter, incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the Bank, viz:—

1st. The number and qualification of Directors, which shall not be less than *five*, nor more than *ten*; the remuneration of the President, Vice-President and other Directors; but no Director, President or Vice-President, shall hold less than *five thousand* dollars of the stock of the Bank, nor shall the Directors (including the President and Vice-President) hold in the aggregate less than *five* per cent. of the capital stock of the Bank; and they shall be elected annually by the Shareholders, but shall be eligible for re-election.

2nd. The amount of discounts or loans which may be made to Directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any Shareholder, or to Corporations.

3rd. The number of places, and the places at which agencies or branches of the Bank may be established.

13. The monthly returns to be made by the Bank to the Government shall be in the following form, and shall be made up on the first juridical day of each month, and shall include the month then next preceding, and shall be made from weekly returns made up in like form on the Monday, or the first juridical day of each week; and the average amounts stated in each weekly return shall be the average of those at the close of all the days in the preceding week, and the amounts stated in the monthly returns shall be the average of those in all the weekly returns in the month to which it relates; and such monthly returns shall be signed by the President, or Director then acting as President, and by the Cashier or other principal officer of the Bank at its chief seat of business:—

RETURN of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the ______ Bank during the period from ______ to ______

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, $ CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $ CAPITAL PAID UP, $

LIABILITIES.

	Total. $	cts.	Held in the Province of Ontario. $	cts.	Held in the Province of Quebec. $	cts.	Held in the Province of Nova Scotia. $	cts.	Held in the Province of New Brunswick. $	cts.
1. Circulation										
2. Government Deposits, payable on demand										
3. Other Deposits, payable on demand										
4. Government Deposits, payable after notice or on a fixed day										
5. Other Deposits, payable after notice or on a fixed day										
6. Due to other Banks in Canada										
7. Due to other Banks or agents not in Canada										
8. Other Debts or Liabilities of any kind										

ASSETS.

	Total. $	cts.	Held in the Province of Ontario. $	cts.	Held in the Province of Quebec. $	cts.	Held in the Province of Nova Scotia. $	cts.	Held in the Province of New Brunswick. $	cts.
1. Specie										
2. Provincial or Dominion Notes										
3. Notes of other Banks										
4. Balances due from other Banks in Canada										
5. Balances due from other Banks or Agents not in Canada										
6. Government Debentures or Stock										
7. Loans and Advances on Current Account, or Discounts to the Government										
8. Loans, Discounts or Advances on Current Account to Railway Companies										
9. Loans, Discounts or Advances on Current Account to other Corporations										
10. Loans, Discounts or Advances on Current Account to Directors, or Firms of which Directors are Members										
11. Notes and Bills discounted for other Individuals, and Current										
12 Notes and Bills Discounted for other Individuals—Overdue and not specially secured										
13. Overdue Debts secured by Mortgage or other deed of Real Estate, or by deposit of or lien on Stock, or by other securities										
4. Real Estate, the Property of the Bank, other than Bank premises										
5. Bank Premises										

The amounts of items Numbered 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Liabilities owing in each Province to be extended in the proper column, and the same to be done with the amounts of items Numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Assets held in each Province.

I declare that the foregoing return is made up from weekly returns for the same month, in the books of the Bank, and that both this return and the said weekly returns have been made in the manner by law required, and are correct.

day of 18

A. B.—*President, &c.*
C. D.—*Cashier, &c.*

14. The making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report or other document, respecting the affairs of the Bank, shall, unless it amounts to a higher offence, be a misdemeanor,—and every President, Vice-President, Director, Auditor, Cashier or other officer of the Bank, preparing, signing, approving, or concurring in such statement, return, report, or document, or using the same with intent to deceive or mislead, or so as to deceive or mislead any party, shall be held to have wilfully made such false statement, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by such party in consequence thereof.

15. If any President, Vice-President, Director, Cashier, or other officer of the Bank, wilfully gives, or concurs in giving, any creditor of the Bank any fraudulent, undue, or unfair preference over other creditors, by giving security to such creditor, or by changing the nature of his claim, or otherwise howsoever, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be responsible for all damages sustained by any party by such preference.

16. The Bank shall not make loans, or grant discounts on the security of its own stock, but shall have a privileged lien on the shares of any of its debtors, or parties to whom advances have been made or who are reponsible for such advances, and may decline to transfer the shares of any such debtor or party, until the debt or advance is paid.

17. No dividend or bonus shall ever be made so as to impair the paid-up Capital Stock, and if any dividend or bonus be so made the Directors shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount thereof, as a debt due by them to the Bank; and if any part of the paid up Capital be lost, the Directors shall, if all the stock be not paid up, make calls upon the Shareholders sufficient to make good such loss and keep the paid up Capital unimpaired; and such loss (and the calls if any) shall be mentioned in the Return then next made by the Bank.

18. The Bank shall always receive in payment its own notes at par, at any of its offices, and whether they be made payable there or not; but shall not be bound to redeem them in specie or Dominion notes, at any place other than where they are made payable. The place or one of the places at which the notes of the Bank shall be made payable, shall always be its chief seat of business.

19. The Bank shall always hold at least fifty per cent. of its cash reserves, in Dominion notes.

20. The Bank shall always be subject to any general provisions respecting Banks, which Parliament may think necessary for the public interest.

21. The Directors of any now existing Bank, being thereunto authorized at a general meeting of the shareholders, called for that purpose, may, at any time before the expiration of its present charter, notify the Minister of Finance of their intention to apply for an extension of its charter, with such amendments as will make it conformable to these resolutions, and may apply to the Governor General for a charter granting the extension with such amendments, which charter the Governor in Council may grant on the report of the Minister of Justice and of the Treasury Board that it is in conformity with the law; and any persons desiring to establish a new Bank, may, on like conditions, apply for and obtain a charter for such Bank: any such charter to contain the usual provisions in Bank charters granted heretofore by the Parliament of Canada, (or in the case of a now existing Bank contained in the present Charter of the Bank,) so amended as to be in conformity with the law.

22. The charter so to be granted to any existing Bank may provide for the increase of its capital,—or a supplemental charter may be granted to any Bank now existing or to be chartered as aforesaid, providing for such increase, which shall in any case be paid up within five years from the date of the charter providing for it, twenty per cent. thereof being paid up in each year.

23. No now existing Bank charter shall be extended, nor any new Bank chartered, except on the conditions above mentioned, nor shall any such charter be extended or granted beyond the end of the Session commencing next after the 1st day of January 1881.

24. The privileges granted by the *Act respecting Banks*, 31 Vic., cap. 11, shall not, after the 1st day of June, 1870, extend to any Bank which shall not have had its charter amended in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, nor if the charter of such Bank extends beyond the end of the Session next after the 1st January, 1881, unless it be limited to that date; but such Bank shall have such rights and privileges only as are given by its charter, subject to any amendments thereto which the Legislature or authority granting it may have reserved the right to make.

25. No private person or party, except a chartered Bank, shall issue or re-issue any bill, bond, note, check or other instrument, intended to circulate as money, or to be used as a substitute for money, for any amount whatever.

26. All Banks shall be subject to such provisions of any general or special winding-up Act to be passed by Parliament as may be declared to apply to Banks; and no special Act which Parliament may deem it right to pass for winding up the affairs of any insolvent Bank shall be deemed an infringement of its privileges.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869

WANTED.

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred Apply at the TIMES Office.
Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1280 tf

THE PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."
Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."
Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."
Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."
Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."
Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."
Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."
Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."
Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.
The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.
Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.
Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L R, TIMES Office. 1287tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River
Apply to
JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

UPPER OTTAWA STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

SHAREHOLDERS

FOR

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

AND

Transaction of General Business,

Will be held at the office of

R. W. CRUICE, SPARKS STREET

In this city,

On Thursday, 3rd of March, 1870,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, p m.

By order,

R W CRUICE,
Secretary.
February 19th, 1870. 1288td

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.
Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.
For further particulars apply to
R W CRUICE,
1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.
Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others
The finest Coffees constantly on hand.
Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.
Agent for Ottawa
J P MACPHERSON.
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.
Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Miss,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes' make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.
Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. *It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.
The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.
For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa:
3rd Dec, 1869.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have just received Ex S. S. PERUVIAN, Express from Portland,

BLACK,

WHITE,

and COLOURED SATINS,

COLORED CRAPES,

SILK LACES,

in great variety,

SILK GOSAMERS,

in all the new colors.

CHEAP PRINTS.

They are now showing a large lot of Prints in 10½ yards lengths, good cloth, fast colors, worth 10s, for 6s 3d.
Inspection invited.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 2, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 50	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 95	@	1 00
Spring " "	85	@	0 90
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 25	@	1 50
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	19 00	@	20 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	8 00	@	9 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 10
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl.	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual royal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and end rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Sche nectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B. November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane London, Eng

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STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold in this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:

CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,

Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,

PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1294-3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1256 law.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa.

And marked—"*Tenders for Vessels.*"

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
1254 2-wt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN,
Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proven it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

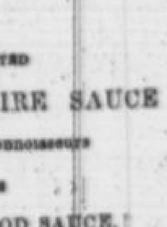
LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1053tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-4f

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such disease, should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to the public.

Legal Cards.

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. MCLEOD, W. MCK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

HANNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 962y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

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ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

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Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F. GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

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Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
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Walter Shanly, Esq., M P
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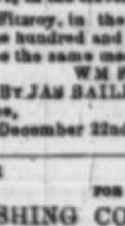
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P,

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent



FOR ASTHMA, and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. R. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 9s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
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AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co, Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible]

WANTED,

A first class male TEACHER for the Protestant Dissentient School of Notre Dame de Hull. A liberal salary will be paid. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
WM J LOUCKS,
WM WARREN,
School Commissioners.

Hull, P Q, February 5, 1870 1275 tf

Medical.

MORTIMER'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA, and

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE. I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhœa, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moisture to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS

AND

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer, The only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In Ottawa

TRADE—MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

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Newcastle, C. W.,
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Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. [illegible]

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LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
39,6m Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197,y

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Lebreton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 2, 1869 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

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THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

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M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

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S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,

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THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allen, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

384 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers		$5 00
Club of 10	"	8 00
Club of 20	"	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

A. SWALWELL,

CHIEF UNDERTAKER,

SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

HOUSE TO LET,

To let, in Carleton County, within a quarter of a mile from the city, a DWELLING HOUSE containing six rooms. Also a quantity of land suitable for a garden. Apply to JOHN HICKEY, Nepean. 1282 tf

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Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and tor pipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ

PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

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No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heaters, and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

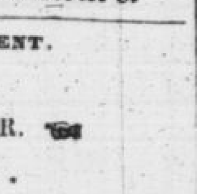
All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1249.4&wk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

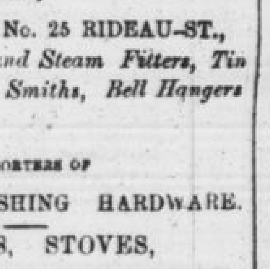
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME!

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," and its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January 1870, commences a NEW SERIES. It has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N.Y.

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for Planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing, Flooring, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Extra boards, Shingles No 1 and Extra.

43,6m LAW & JONES.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.
ALSO,
PORK — CHICAGO MESS,
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour, and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES Printing and Publishing COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible], Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible], Managing Director.

VOL V. NO. 129

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Henkes, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

[illegible] and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Irish Whiskey. [illegible] London Porter, pts and qts. [illegible] Ales. [illegible] Syrups, all grades. [illegible] prices.

[illegible] STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE, [illegible] AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] 1165

[illegible] TELEGRAPH COMPANY

[illegible] under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible] Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [illegible] FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. [illegible] MOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I give notice of my intention to supply [illegible] mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years compelled me to enlarge my manufactory. I decided to make the wholesale trade my purpose.

[illegible]

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

[illegible]

H MEADOWS & CO,
36 Sussex street.

[illegible] EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

[illegible] on goods consigned for transhipment, prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

[illegible] STREET, OTTAWA.

[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms. Gentlemen [illegible] will find superior accommodation [illegible] at moderate terms. [illegible] is situated in the immediate [illegible] Parliament Buildings and the [illegible] 219tf

DOMINION PARLIAMENT—A few first class rooms unengaged at MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding House, [illegible] street, Ottawa—within five minutes walk of the Buildings. 1267d

AGENTS READ THIS!

[illegible] will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

December 10, 1869. w51-3m

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1297. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870. PRICE 3 [C]ENTS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

...hey were painfully afflicted ... ured in such great numbers ... ion of the country, that the public ... e informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the ... nemies of our race. Often, this unseen ... enant of the organism undermines ... and invites the attack of enfeebling ... without exciting a suspicion of its ... seems to breed infection through ... hen, on some favorable occasion ... to one or other of its hideous forms ... surface or among the vitals ... les may be suddenly deposited ... heart, or tumors formed in the ... its presence by eruptions on the ... ations on some part of the body ... sional use of a bottle of this ... isable, even when no active symptoms ... appear. Persons afflicted with ... plaints generally find immediate ... ength, cure, by the use of this ... S.A.: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or ... Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head ... Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and ... visible forms of Scrofulous disease ... more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia ... Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy ... and the various Ulcerous affections ... ar and nervous systems. Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial ... are cured by it, though a long time ... subduing these obstinate maladies ... But long continued use of this ... the complaint. Leucorrhoea or ... Ulcerations, and Female Diseases ... monly soon relieved and ultimately ... purifying and invigorating effect ... tions for each case are found in our ... plied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout ... caused by accumulations of ... n the blood, yield quickly to it, as ... Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion ... nation of the Liver, and Jaundice ... e they often do, from the rankling ... blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great ... torer for the strength and vigor of ... Those who are Languid and Listless ... ent, Sleepless, and troubled with ... prehensions or Fears, or any of the ... symptomatic of Weakness, will find ... relief and convincing evidence of its ... power upon trial.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell ... Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a ... Medicine.

...tried it, know that it cured them ... not, know that it cures their ... and all know that what it does ... — that it is never false through any ... its composition. We have thousands ... sands of certificates of their remarkable ... following complaints, but such cures ... every neighborhood, and we need not ... Adapted to all ages and conditions ... containing neither calomel or any ... they may be taken with safety by ... sugar coating preserves them ever ... them pleasant to take, while being ... no harm can arise from their use in ... They operate by their powerful ... internal viscera to purify the blood ... into healthy action — remove the ... stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs ... body, restoring their irregular action ... by correcting, wherever they exist ... ments as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the ... the box, for the following complaints ... Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion ... ness, Languor and Loss of Appetite ... should be taken moderately to stimulate ... ach and restore its healthy tone ... For Liver Complaint and its ... toms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness ... Colic and Bilious Fevers, they ... diciously taken for each case, to correct ... action or remove the obstructions ... For Dysentery or Diarrhoea ... dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel ... tation of the Heart, Pain in the ... Back and Loins, they should be ... taken, as required, to change the ... the system. With such change those ... disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings ... should be taken in large and frequent ... duce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose ... as it produces the desired effect ... As a Dinner Pill, take one or ... mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the ... bowels into healthy action, restores ... and invigorates the system. Hence ... vantageous where no serious derangement ... One who feels tolerably well, often ... of these Pills makes him feel ... their cleansing and renovating ... tive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

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Specially devoted to the "Science of Man" ... improvement, by all the means ... Science.

PHRENOLOGY.—The Brain and its ... Location and Natural Language ... with directions for cultivating ... them; and the relations subsisting ... and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character" and How to Read them," ...

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History ... Customs, Religions and Modes of ... Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY ... Structure and Functions of the ... Laws of Life and Health—What ... and Drink, How we should be ... to Exercise, Sleep and Live ... manner, in accordance with Hygienic ... ples.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies ... leading Men and Women of the World ... ments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS.—As a guide ... and training Children, this Magazine ... superior, as it points out all the ... Character and Disposition, and ... ment and classification not only ... but possible.

Much general and useful ... leading topics of the day ... are spared to make this the most ... instructive, as well as the Best ... Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED.—The Journal has ... 50th VOLUME, and with January ... a NEW SERIES is commenced ... been changed from a quarto ... ent octavo, and many improvements ... made. It has steadily increased ... the many years it has been ... never more popular than at present.

TERMS.—Monthly, at $3 a year ... Single numbers, 30 cents ... $2 each, and an extra copy to agent. We are offering the most liberal ... Inclose 15 cents for a sample ... Pictorial Poster and Prospectus ... list of premiums. Address, S R WELLS, 389 Broadway.

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING ... Queen street, Le Breton ...

The undersigned beg to inform ... hey are now prepared ... planed Lumber, Shingles, Flooring ... On hand a large stock of ... boards, Shingles No 1 and No 2 ... LAW & ... 43,6m

FOR SALE. A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR ... ALSO, PORK—CHICAGO MESS ... XXX and No. 1 FLOUR, WHITE BEANS ... June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE. Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 ... and Sand Point. ... Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is published ... THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their Office ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... Managing Director.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP,

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

[CAPI]TAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

[Wou]ld inform my customers and the public [gene]ral that I am now receiving my Fall [and W]inter Stock of Foot Wear which will be [c]omplete in every department, representing

[L]ATEST AND BEST STYLES

[L]adies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

[The s]tock as usual is chosen with great care, [and] warranted to give satisfaction, and a[t] DEFYING COMPETITION.

[A] supply of Lumbermen's Wear always [on hand].

[Orders] taken for all sorts of work. Only the [best wor]kmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

[...]IS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

[HAS] OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

[For] sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large [and] selected stock, comprising Groceries, [Wines,] Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy [S]oaps, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

[MESS] PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

[and n]umerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

[TEAS—]Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young [Hyson, qu]ite fresh and cheap.

[COFFEE—]Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on [the premises].

[LIQUORS—] Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy's and other brands.

[HOLLAND GIN—] De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood.

[WINES—] Sherries o all grades, Ports of fine [B]urgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

[W]INES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

[Old Rye] and [fl]avor, at extremely low rices. [Ramsay']s and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and [Kinahan]'s Irish Whiskey. [...]'s Old Irish Potteen. [...] and London Porter, pts and qts. [...] and other Ales. [...] and Syrups, all grades. [...]rbers' prices.

[...] STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE [SELL]ING AT TWENTY-FIVE [PER C]ENT BELOW COST.

[...] in bales or bar sizes. 1165

[...] TELEGRAPH COMPANY

[Incorporat]ed under Chapter LXVII of the [Conso]lidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[...]ll, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [...] FOOTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN. [...]OND, Manager. 1141tf

[IMPORT]ANT TO

[HOUSE]KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI[SION] STORES AND OTHERS.

[I give] notice of my intention to supply [...] mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, [CA]TCHUP, &c. wholesale. [The amount] of trade during the last four years [has enab]led me to enlarge my manufactory I [intend] to make the wholesale trade my [...]

[What I] have now is undoubtedly the largest [...] and the question of quality is readily [settled by] making known the fact that I raise my [...] from seed procured at any expense [...] is the best; they will therefore [bear] comparison with any imported. [Anothe]r and important fact is that being [...] manufactured in Ottawa thereby [...]bled, packing, duty and other expen[ses ...]bled to sell full 40 per cent lower than [...] [ad]vantages, I think, cannot fail to [...] who may favor me with their orders. [...] NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle [...] Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box [...] Office, Ottawa. [...]nufactory on the bank of the Rideau [...] [N]otice—Empty Pickle bottles collected [...] highest prices given. 1196y

[...]RNACE!

[De]lightfully warm in church this morn[ing] ... were as warm during the service as [if] sitting in front of our Parlor Grate [...] the hearth rug, so you need not [...]ding chairs till next summer, as [...] for fear of taking cold, for the sexton [...] that

[...] MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

[CAPI]TAL STOVE DEPOT,

[...] their

WARM AIR FURNACE,

[A]nd it Works to a Charm.

[...] prepared to heat Churches, Stores and [...] can refer to several churches and [...] in this city that we have heated. These [...] are the best testimonials we can offer. [Estimates g]iven on application. [Stoves and] Tinware as usual. [Attention] given to job work. [Goods] delivered free to any part of the [city].

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

[...] EASTON & CO.,

[COM]MISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

[...]s, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

[Advances ma]de on goods consigned for transhipment. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

[...]IGHAN'S,

[SPA]RKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[...] gentlemen can be accommodated [with t]able board and rooms. Gentlemen [visiting the] Capital will find superior accommo[dation by the] day or week at moderate terms. [The hou]se is situated in the immediate [vicinity of] the Parliament Buildings and the [...] 219tf

[...]S—DOMINION PARLIAMENT— [...] 1870.—A few first class rooms unen[gaged at M]RS PARDEY'S Private Boarding [House, We]llington street, Ottawa—within five [minutes wal]k of the Buildings. 1267d

[...] READ THIS!

[We w]ill pay Agents a salary of $30 per [week and ex]penses, or allow a large commission, [to sell ou]r new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. [Nov]ember 10, 1869. w61-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S,

50 Sparks-st,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest quali[ties] for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply o clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES STUFFS and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap!

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition we have, [as] usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.
[N]ov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 13th October, 1868.

No: 184.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.
Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.
B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U.S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.
Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory o Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire o announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits.

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 25	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.
T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS
Superintendent. Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m
Night do do do do do 7:30 p m
Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 6:10 a m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 am
Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 am 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:00 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m
Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m
Express for New York and Boston at .... 3:30 p m via Vermont Central.
Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 3 a m, 4.40 p m
Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

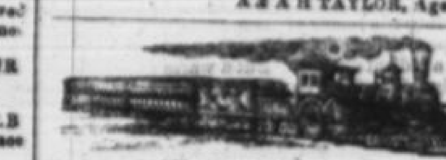
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.0[5] p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.3[0] p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.3[0] p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9 [5]0

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 5.2[5] p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.15 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11.45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p. m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.
Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.
Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.
Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00
Halifax 20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00
Halifax 15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 15 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York
or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa December 20, 1869. 1236 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

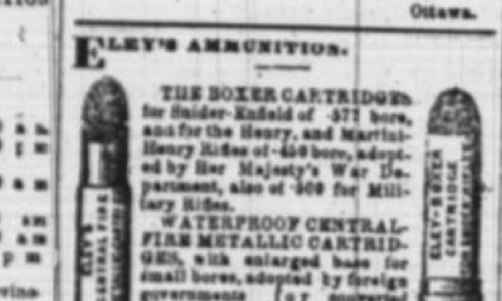
MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
Agents,
Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

[CA]PITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against risk, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker
and Insurance Agent.
Office—No 4½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 6, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT. A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Brushes or Coal Oil used.

WANTED,

For School Section No 4, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to

M YOUNG,
J ROCK,
T SULLIVAN,
Trustees.
February 1st, 18 1870.

HOUSE TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit.

Apply to T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Co,
1281tf Elgin street.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $5,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R M HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another *preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

MARCH 29. 1006-1ay

DR. A. TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Chilblains, Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. R. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES.

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 200 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

Publications.

FOR SALE

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

All leading American and Canadian Periodicals, London Journal, Bow Bells, etc.

Ottawa, January 11, 1870. 1216

DURIE & SON

Have still on hand a good assortment of

"POCKET DIARIES,"

1870.

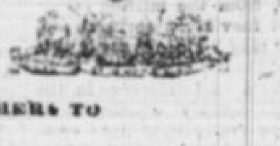
PUNCH'S ALMANAC, 1870,

Christmas London Society.

Bound Vols Good Words Sunday Magazine Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Good Words for the Young.

J. DURIE & SON,
10 Spark street.

SATCHELL BR[OS.]



BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

☞ BEEF AND MUTTON. ☜

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 33 Rideau street.

The following telegraphic news was unavoidably crowded out of our last issue:

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The submarine cable from Bombay, India, to Aiden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship *Great Eastern*. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages have been received from Bombay with to-day's dates.

The *Bullionist* newspaper urges the submission of the affair of the Great Western Railway to arbitration, and proposes Lords Derby and Cairns as arbitrators.

Mr. Childers proposed and explained a scheme for the retirement of navy officers. He said that in making changes in the *personnel* of the navy government sought to promote efficiency, economy and general contentment in the service. And he believed these objects could be attained. Mr. Corry, formerly first Lord of the Admiralty, made a lengthy defence in the Administration of naval affairs by the D'Israeli Government. After some further discussion by members, the House voted the supplies asked for by Mr. Childers.

The Bill for making certain reforms in the war office, was considered and passed in committee, after which the House adjourned.

The scullers' match between J. Heath and W. Sadler, from Putney to Mortlake, for £50 aside, after two postponements on account of the ice in the river, took place to-day, and was won easily by Sadler.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28,—A decree in the official journal prescribes that the conditions applied to newspapers and samples of merchandise sent by mail from France to the United States shall be the same, whether the matter is forwarded direct from France to American ports, or by the way of England.

ITALY.

Rome, February 28.—The Pope's secularisation of Pere Hyacinthe gives general satisfaction.

The journals announce that the Prince of Asturias will receive his first communion from the hands of the Pope.

NAPLES, February 28.—There is great distress among the people throughout the southern provinces of Italy, occasioned by the failure of the bank at Scilla.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February, 28.—The steamship *Bavaria* sailed for Hamburg yesterday.

General Santa Anna was sent to Nashua yesterday on board a Spanish war steamer.

SPAIN.

SPAIN, Feb 28—Three Brigadier generals and several Colonels have been transported to distant parts of the peninsula, on account of disloyal utterances.

In the Cortes, the debate is a bill on the progress over the proposition to indict Cardinal Gracia Y Cuestra, Archbishop of Santiago A substitute was introduced denying that the Cortes had authority to proceed against the Archbishop, who is not a member; not because of the superiority of the priesthood to law, but in consequence of the inviolability of the deputy.

The substitute was supported by the Republicans, but was defeated by another of 98 to 59.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Steamboat Collision—120 Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—A London despatch from Mr. Motley states that the British steamer *Bombay*, collided with the United States steamer *Oneida*, near Yokohama. The latter went down. It is reported that 120 lives were lost.

From Washington.

In the House, the Speaker presented the representatives of Mr. Gallody, of Kentucky, and Mr. Dewees, of North Carolina, understood to have been implicated in disposing of cadetships in New York.

The *Tribune's* special says that the Military Committee held a long session on some of the cases before them. It was agreed to report a resolution of expulsion in the case of the Hon. John Dewees, member for the Fourth district of North Carolina. The facts in his case, as developed by the Committee, are that he sold his naval cadetship to a Washington boy for $50,000 The boy testifying to the fact before the Committee and stating that he paid Dewees that amount. Dewees and his friend attempted to evade the responsibility since the question came up in the House by returning the money, but the evidence was so loose, that the Committee have decided to close the case. The resolution, with the testimony, will be presented by General Rogan to-day, and an effort will be made to procure a vote without debate or delay. It is not unlikely that Dewees will adopt the tactics of Whittmore, and resign the wardenship to escape expulsion. In Whitmore's case, Dewees says he was one of those who did not vote on either side.

The case of Galladel, of Kentucky, and Butler, of Tennessee, are still before the committee

There is much conflicting testimony in each case, but the belief is general that resources of expulsion will be presented during the present week.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals at a recent meeting on Saturday, agreed to report a bill for a railroad from Washington to the Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, which is intended to open the Anthracite region, with the view of securing cheap coal The road is to be extended through Pennsylvania and New Jersey to New York, furnishing an outlet in that direction for coal.

College Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—This morning the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville was destroyed by fire. The building belonged to the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church The pupils all escaped uninjured; loss about $40,000.

Freight Agents' Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—A convention of general freight agents of the United States and Canada was held here to-day.

Boiler Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 28.—The boiler of the heating furnace at the Railroad Iron Rolling Mill, of the Lackawana Iron and Coal Company, of this city, exploded this morning. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timbers, shafting, &c., was blown up into the air, and fell with a tremendous crash. Nine men were killed, and some twenty others were buried in the ruins.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.—The Gold room was crowded with bulls and bears, and millions were constantly changing hands a fall of nearly five per cent on quotations, had taken place to-day, as things now stand failures are inevitable and momentarily expected. It was reported this afternoon that a powerful combination is Monopolising the market with the intention of making a sharp upward turn, in the premium at no distant day. The condition of the market at the present time, makes such a movement possible. The price declined this p. M. to 1.15, and the rates paid for carrying in the last report have been 4 to 5 per cent.

Gold closed at 115¼.

Money unchanged and steady, at 5 to 6 per cent. for all loans.

Sterling exchange heavy and lower at 108¼ to 108¾ for first-class bills.

Libel Case.

Mr. Justice Dowley granted a warrant this p.m., for the re-arrest of the proprietor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, for another alleged libel on Geo. Wilkes. The examination will probably take place to-morrow.

Madame Albani.

Miss La Jeunesse, the American *prima donna*, is meeting with success in Messina. She sings under the name of Albani, thus recalling her native place Albany.

The Editor of the Irish American, shot on Broadway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Patrick Meehan, Editor of the *Irish American*, was shot tonight by James Keenan on Broadway, both are members of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and had been attending a Fenian meeting at headquarters. General O'Neill was also at the meeting which was very strong, the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood and General O'Neill having come to an open rupture. Keenan is a warm adherent of O'Neill and was dismissed to-night by the Senate, from his position as Secretary for the organization. Meehan was, it is said, the head and front of the opposition to General O'Neill and was formost in obtaining a vote of dismissal.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb 28.—The steamship *Henry Chase* brings $18,500 in treasure from California, and Isthmus dates to the 9th inst. The gunboat *Nepsic* was to leave Aspinwall in a few days for Caledonia Bay, to commence the survey for the Darien Canal, for which a number of labourers have been employed.

Advices from Guatemala state that the revolutionists were badly defeated, and it is reported by government troops at Palencia the 23rd January, that peace is restored to the country.

The treaty between Columbia and the United States for a canal across the Isthmus now needs only the signature of the United States Commissioner, expected shortly at Bajota.

There was a slight shock of earthquake in Panama on February 2nd.

Valparaiso dates are received to January 17. At Monetvideo a revolution, headed by General Juarez, is reported, but no particulars are received. Business there is completely paralyzed. The whole of Paraguay is represented to be in a sad state. The people are dying from want and starvation in the Provinces, and in the city of Assumption.

The Italian Consul, with whom was deposited, for safety, a large amount of treasure, by wealthy families, when Assumption was captured by the allies, had attempted to leave with the treasure, but was caught and compelled to give it up.

Rio Janeiro newspapers state that Lopez retreated with about 600 Paraguayans. They were overtaken by a body of troops of the Argentine Republic and completely routed Lopez made good his escape, leaving behind all his sick and wounded with the families he held as prisoners, and threw into the river the greater part of his artillery. General Avery with a large force was in hot pursuit. Six iron-clads have returned to Rio Janeiro proving that the war is practically ended.

BIBLICAL.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW MANUSCRIPT OF THE PENTATEUCH.

Most of our readers are aware that the originals of the Books of Scripture are not now in existence. Copies in manuscript, technically termed *codices*. are all that we have now to depend on. The earliest codices of the Old Testament extent are the Spanish. They may be attributed to the ninth or tenth centuries and are held in high esteem by the Jews, as it is asserted they were corrected by the Codex Hillel, a manuscript supposed to have been of great antiquity. Nevertheless the Hebrew scholar has often wished from the bottom of his heart that a copy of the ancient scriptures might be found which belonged to the halcyon days of the sacred tongue, when every king was commanded to write him a copy of the law in a book. Perhaps this wish may be gratified at an early day so far as regards the Books of Moses.

Hebrew was originally written in a different character from the one now in use, though cognate to it. When or why the change was made is an undecided question. Most likely, during the Babylonian captivity, the children of Israel learned to write their language, which was like the Chaldaic-Shemitic, in the Chaldaic character; and continued to use that character after their return to their own country. But scholars are not altogether agreed upon the matter.

The Samaritans—a mongrel people who inhabited Samaria after the ten tribes had been carried away, with very little Israelitish blood in their veins, but who mixed up Judaism and idolatry, worshipped in a temple on Mount Gerizim, which they built in opposition to the one on Mount Zion—received, it is said through a Levitical priest sent to them from Babylon, a copy of the Pentateuch written in the old Hebrew character. This manner of writing they ever preserved. It appears now on coins, medals, some minor writings, and in the Samaritan Pentateuch in Walton's celebrated Polyglot. The letter, however, is not considered pure. There are also in the British Museum several volumes of Samaritan that include the Pentateuch and some liturgies and ceremonials. Of their age we cannot speak; but they are all in the ancient character which Haverick says, is "identical with the old Hebrew."

Owing to the exclusiveness of the Samaritans, and the jealous spirit with which they have always secluded their writings, until within the last twenty years, it has been a difficult matter to obtain any of their manuscripts. Within the period referred to, however, a change has become over the spirit of the Samaritans; and the volumes now in the British Museum, have been obtained. Germany, likewise, has procured some manuscripts through Professor Petterman, of Berlin. Among them is a Pentateuch. But, a few years since, a discovery of great importance was made. Dr. Basilius Levishon, a distinguished member of the Russian establishment in Jerusalem, "got hold," we are informed, of a large sized vellum Samaritan Pentateuch, defective in a few leaves at the beginning and end, and which he believed to have been written during the days of the first Temple, which was destroyed B. C. 588. The London *Athenæum* gave the following as the reasons which induced Dr. Levishon to assign so remote a date to this valuable codex:—

1. "The extreme reserve with which the priestly family in Nablous have guarded it from the knowledge even of their own sect and the asseveration of the priest from whom it was obtained.

2. "The fact of its not being divided into chapters or sections of any kind except as books, such as Genesis, Exodus, etc.

3. "The names of several priests found in marginal scraps about the volume recording occurrences connected with its preservation—the names coinciding with the priestly genealogy in his possession.

4. "The express statement in a marginal observation, that the volume had escaped a peril of fire during the time of Zerubbabel, B. C., 530."

Dr. Levishon, who, through a member of the Russo-Greek Church, is of Hebrew origin, and familiar with the Samaritan, as well as the Maseretic Hebrew, aided by a learned assistant, devoted much time to his highly prized manuscript, and we believe proposed to reproduce it in fac-simile for the benefit of the leading European libraries.

This work of Dr. Levishon's, which should be far advanced now, is of great importance, and cannot fail to awaken the liveliest interest among those who search the scriptures in the original. The learned Professor avers that he has "noted down ten thousand variations" from the received Hebrew text. He does not inform us with regard to their importance. Will the new readings shed a new light upon the record of creation? Will they render a new translation of the original imperative?

The age of the manuscripts from which the Samaritan Pentateuch, in the Walton-Polyglot is derived is quite uncertain. Some scholars have attributed them to the Macedonian period. The one in possession of Dr. Levishon, thus far, seems to be a veritable antique, and may be expected to shed some light upon those who have proceded it. Indeed a copy of the book of Moses written when the first House was in its glory, is no small addition to literature, and must be regarded with emotion. We trust that if it is reproduced in fac simile, that some of our libraries will obtain copies, as they have of the Codex Sinaiticus. Students of the sacred language will certainly view them with great interest.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Mail Dates to February 15.

By the arrival of the French steamer *Pereire* and of North German steamer *Union* we have mail advices from Europe to February 15. Our London agent writes "that in consequence of bad weather no German papers have arrived at the London office since the despatch of last mail.

The weather in the Channel and round the coast was very rough. The cold was also intense.

By the arrival at Liverpool, says the London *Daily News*, of the Cunard steamer *Russia*, we have accounts of very heavy gales in the Atlantic. Captain Lott reports that two days after leaving New York on the 4th, the wind blew strong from the northeas, the distance run being 268 miles; on the 5th, with a similar wind and heavy sea, she ran 316 miles; on the 6th, the wind being northwest, blowing a strong gale and a heavy sea, the run was 338 miles; on the 7th, with the wind from the same quarter, accompanied with heavy squalls, the distance made was 330 miles; on the 8th, the wind changed to southeast, the sea still running very high, the run was 315 miles; on the 9th the wind was south-southeast, blowing a hard gale, with a tremendous sea, the distance made was only 195 miles; on the 10th and 11th, with similar weather, the *Russia* made, on the former day, 210 miles, on the latter, 180.

"The cold," says the *Nord*, of Brussels, "has become so intense that on Thursday morning the thermometer marked generally in Belgium ten degrees centigrade below zero (fourteen Fah). The lakes, canals, and ponds are frozen over, and skaters may now pursue their occupation to their hearts' content. Navigation is partially interrupted on the canals of Charleroi and Willebroeck. The low temperature is, perhaps, in some measure due to two large spots which at this moment appear on the sun; they are of a diameter of thirty or forty seconds, that is to say, two or three times that of the earth, and are consequently visible to the naked eye through a smoked glass. They appear like black points, and seen through an ordinary opera glass, they present very appreciable dimensions."

Two deaths from congestion of the brain, produced by the intense cold, occurred in Paris yesterday. One was that of a man unknown, about 40 years of age, who was found lifeless at about half past five in the evening on the roof of an omnibus of the line from the Batignolles to the Jardin des Plantes. The body was removed to the Morgue. The other was that of a widow, aged 60, a dressmaker, residing in the Rue Miromesnil, who dropped down insensible in the Rue des Thernes, between 9 and 10 in the evening. Although she was carried to a chemist's shop and restoratives applied, she expired shortly afterwards.

A bill has been introduced in the English House of Commons for the purpose of amending the minority clause of the Reform act of 1867.

The Emperor is said to have written to M. Ollivier a letter of the most flattering description in reference to late political events.

The King of Prussia opened in person the North German Parliament. In the speech from the throne his Majesty said the members would be called upon to extend and complete the instructions which had been established by the governments of the Confederation. A penal code had been prepared, and would be laid before them, which would perfect the national unity in North Germany, and exhibit a marked improvement upon the laws at present in force there. A measure for the protection of authors' rights had been drawn up in the same sense, and other domestic measures would also be presented.

At the Manchester police-court yesterday, Captain Madden was charged with violently assaulting two American gentlemen at the Queen's Hotel with a life-preserver. The injuries to one of the gentlemen were shown to have been very severe. The complainants, it was stated, were willing to withdraw from the prosecution, as they believed the prisoner to be of unsound mind, and his brother was ready to become surety for his future good behavior. The bench considered the prisoner was not in a state to be answerable for his actions, but nevertheless committed him for trial at the assizes.

The *Liberte* says that an unusual degree of activity is displayed in the communications of the French Foreign Office with General Fleury. It is presumed that all the despatches exchanged relate to Bavarian affairs, and the attitude of Prussia and Russia on this question. At the same time the *Libert* states scarcely a single day passes without an interview between Prince Metternich and the Emperor or Count Daru. This again is attributed to Bavarian affairs, and the agreement between Austria and France on this subject is reported as being most complete.

The *Figaro*, on the late disturbances in Paris, remarks: "In a nation of forty-eight millions there will always be a certain number of fools, and a certain

number of rogues to take advantage of their folly. There was no political right, no social question at stake. Only as a matter of humanity was there any interest in the matter; the sole result of this wretched adventure is a broken head to some unfortunate vagabond. And yet our system of centralization gives such an interest to anything dating from Paris that all France is in excitement over this parody of a revolution."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera House Company.
Ottawa Literary Club—W McKay Wright.
Tenders—K Arnoldi.
Spring Importations—Wm J McMaster & Co.
Situation Wanted—Apply at the Times Office.

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. JAMES COTTON, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

AN ASSISTANT, NOT A TOOL.

Never was there more direct evidence afforded of the truth of what has already been alleged that the success of Government depends very much upon the right man being in the right place, than was afforded by the completely successful manner in which the financial policy of this Dominion was dealt with by the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks on Tuesday last. It was not so much the scheme of Sir Francis Hincks, as embodied in his banking resolutions, which obtained the commendation of Sir Alexander Galt and baffled Mr. Holton, while stupifying Mr. Mackenzie, as the evidence of fitness contained in the unvarnished but palpable language of the Finance Minister. There was none of the rollicking, easy, graceful, semi-poetic, and descriptive manner, of Sir Alexander Galt, nor of the unconscious candor of Sir John Rose, in Sir Francis Hinck's explanations, but there was a clearness resulting from intimate knowledge of his subject, which gave the explanations weight. It needed only the knowledge of Sir Alexander Galt and Mr. Holton to approve, and the ignorance, on such subjects, of Mr. Mackenzie to venture upon dissent. It was clear that Sir Francis Hincks had brought untiring zeal and industry to the Department of Finance, coupled with that fullness of knowledge necessary to turn such zeal and industry to account. He was informed not only of the precise state of Bank management in Ontario and Quebec, and of what had been done since he had previously occupied a similar position to that which he now fills, but he knew the exact status of even the private banking firms of Nova Scotia, and could appreciate their worth. He was not crammed for the mere purpose of a speech, but knew. He was not the mere puppet or mouth-piece of a Deputy Departmental Head, but the exponent of his own views as the result of personal knowledge, which he had carefully and studiously acquired. He had himself a real comprehension of his subject, and was not dependent upon the instructions of any more industrious, but less capable man than himself—any weak-weak minded red taped, tied-up creature, who beyond routine and habit, has not a single idea in his head. It was the great self in Sir Francis Hincks, which pleased the two gentlemen most cognizant of financial matters and was quite incomprehensible—as exhibited in Finance—to the bawbee-bartering, thrifty, specification-minded, ten penny nail-notioned honorable member for Lambton. Other Ministers of Finance, whatever their natural ability might be have tacked that ability simply to the carrying out of the scheme of some subordinate, whose business was with details—not with the Government. Sir Francis Hincks will certainly govern by means of his position. Instead of being a hindrance to the able Minister of Justice, he brings him power. He has brought to the Government of Sir John A Macdonald experience and statesmanlike qualities eminently marking him out as peculiarily qualified for the office which he fills. He has brought to the Administration something more than debating power—one who is not content simply to swim with the stream, avoiding difficulties rather than meeting them; and, now and then, "snatching at a little popularity" by throwing out some extra concession to the popular demand of the hour. In Sir Francis Hincks, Sir John A. Macdonald has found an assistant, not a tool.

An appalling disaster occurred about fifteen miles from Yokohama, Japan, on or about the 24th of January. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Bombay*, from Hong Kong, bound for Yokohama, came in collision with the United States corvette *Oneida*, and the latter was sunk with all hands, one hundred and twenty in number. The *Bombay* was but slightly injured. The news comes from Galle, Ceylon, and was telegraphed by Minister Motley to the State Department. It is rumored that twelve officers of the crew of the *Oneida* were saved. The suddenness of the accident and the almost total loss of life would indicate that the collision took place at night. The New York *World* says the Japanese coast near Yokohama has been a fatal locality for American and English vessels. The steamer *Herman* was lost there with 270 lives, February 13 of last year, and the steamer *Tallahassee*, with 22 lives, June 17. The *Oneida* was a third-rate screw of eight guns. She had been on the Asiatic station three years. Her commanding officer was Commander Edward P. Williams, of Maine, a gallant naval officer of the late war.

JEAMES—ISM.

The following remarks upon the piquant novelties of journalism are from the Hamilton *Spectator*. *En passant*, we may be permitted to remark that the Jeames-ism and twaddling sycophancy of our "independent" journals have induced the introduction of a similar vulgarity here—that of particularizing the dresses (specify-the wearers) of ordinary lady guests at a State Ball. *O tempora, O mores!* It is the pinchbacking of New York, which recognizes a spurious rank in flash diamonds, and satins, and dazzle, as a compensation for the lack of true aristocratic elegance and taste, transplanted hither. Let us dance.

"Turn about, whirl about, and do just so.
Every time you whirl about, Jump Jim Crow."

"We commend to the attention of everybody interested in piquant novelties of journalism, the New York *World's* special report of the 'Monarch' ball given last Monday night in honor of Captain Commerell and his officers, by the naval authorities and residents of Annapolis. The reporter, not content with telegraphing a description of the ladies' dresses, sends on his own opinion of their personal charms, indicating each particular belle by name, and advertising the several objects of his regard in connection with whatever peculiar article of charms seems to render them individually worthy of notice. For example, he tells us that 'Miss Devilles looked sweet sixteen from head to foot;' and that Mrs. McGunnegle is a widow and very much admired; that Miss Tuck is 'a pretty young girl;' that Miss Lockwood is a belle 'with the middies;' that Miss Lyon, whose dress was short, is a great favorite with both ladies and gentlemen, and perhaps, on account of her dress, excelled everybody else in dancing; and that Miss Robertson, of Detroit, 'attracted much attention by her white shoulders.'"

In the Senate of the United States on Monday last, the Vice-President announced the appointment of Senator Revels (black) to the Committees of Education and Labor. The Funding Bill was discussed to the hour of adjournment, Mr. Sherman making an elaborate speech. Mr. Davis gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee. In the House of Representatives, Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the enforcement of jugdments in the lawful money of the United States only. Mr. Palmer offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a general law, authorising the establishment of national banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and aggregate circulation, fixed on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over till next Monday. Mr. Spink, of Dakotah offered a resolution that "the interests of the country require such tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country." This resolution created a flutter in the House. Mr. Wood moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived. The resolution was adopted—yeas 107, nays 48; a majority of the Democrats and a minority of the Republicans voting in the negative. The House then went into committee on the Indian Appropriation Bill. General Sheridan's atrocity was discussed with some bitterness, irrespective of party lines.

THE 60TH ROYAL RIFLES AT THE THEATRE.

The amateurs of the 60th Royal Rifles perform to-night in Her Majesty's Theatre. The pieces which they have selected are exceedingly interesting:—"The Midnight Watch," and "To Paris and back for £5." This, one of the most celebrated, among the many distinguished regiments of the British line, contains at present many clever men even in its ranks, whose educational and histrionic acquirements are of no mean order. This is their first performance, here, under the patronage, too, of the ruler of the land, the Right Honourable Sir John Young, and what with ability to please and distinguished patronage, a most agreeable evening may be expected. The splended band of the regiment will fill the orchestra, and officers and men join in the attempt to please. By all means, then, let the gallant and admirably well-behaved 60th have a good house.

The Torontonians have a firm faith in their future and the "pot ntiality" of the railways which they are driving with might and main into the Northern and Western wilds. One firm has just taken stock to the amount of $125,000 in the Toronto, Grey and Bruce. Would that it were here, and that it could cite somebody.—*Exchange.*

We see by the Dominion *Gazette* that application will be made to Parliament for an Act, to incorporate a Railway Company, to construct a Railway from a point on the lake between Canada and the State of Main as near Lake Megantic as the nature of the Country will admit, to the Grand Trunk Railway, at or near Sherbrooke, and to connect at such places as may be agreed upon between the Companies interested, with the European and North American Railway, or a branch thereof extended from its present terminus in Maine to the Province Line. This is the road recently referred to by Mr. Vaughan of Bury in a communication to these columns. Mr. Winchell and the other gentlemen interested in the construction of the St Maurice (or Piles) Railway have informed the Three Rivers corporation that they cannot go on with the road unless its subscription in aid is increased from $75,000 to 150,000. The local press favours an augmentation of the Municipal grant right arguing that a large portion of the sum will be expended in Three Rivers and that the finances of the town are in a condition to meet the extra charge which the large appropriation will involve. It entirely depends upon the Corporation whether the work is carried on and as it would add fifteen or twenty per cent to the value of the real estate within its liquidation it would be all but suicidal for it to reject the request of the contractors, especially as they offer a land grant of 1,500,000 acres as a security for the increased vote of $75,000. Progress must be the order of the day in Three Rivers, as well as elsewhere, if the Province wishes to keep pace with the other Provinces and States on the continent.

The attempted assassination of Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, created much excitement among the Fenians last evening. A man named James Keenan followed the editor to the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and shot him in the neck. The wound is dangerous. Keenan was arrested.

For the Globe.

The Eavesdropping Financier.

To Canada, lately there came
A mendicant, who was inclined
To any small job to lay claim,
And pick up whate'er he could find.
He visited old friends. For why?
The reason will quickly appear,
He went there as a Government spy—
Did this eavesdropping financier.

He joined with political traders,
Who found him a terrible bore,
And he fought with the Fenian raiders
Who were vanquished years before.
This mendicant, so himself states,
While partaking of liberal cheer,
Was plotting the ruin of his mates—
This eavesdropping financier.

He tried to get up a sensation,
By saying he came to deliver
This land from that vile annexation,
That was talked of beyond the Red River.
He hoped to gain honour and glory,
By trying to make it appear
He was born a Reformer and Tory—
This eavesdropping financier.

By his master, Sir John, he will tarry,
And be loyal as long as 'twill pay;
He's a dog that can fetch and can carry,
But the dog has, alas! had his day.
If this hoary informer and spy,
At your table should ever appear,
In the presence be wary and shy
Of this eavesdropping financier.

It was kind of Sir John A. to try
To fame and position to lift
This wandering detective and spy,
When Royalty had turned him adrift.
But this Cab'net of plaster and lath,
To decay is advancing it's clear;
And they'll hustle Sir John from the path,
With his eavesdropping financier.

COUSIN SANDY.

A Parody on Cousin Sandy's Eavesdropping Financier addressed to the Toronto "Globe."

For the TIMES.

To Montreal, lately their came,
A man, who, I know, is inclined
To any small job that will pay.
If the work is not hard, you will find
He visits old friends—for why:—
The reason will quickly appear—
If you want a Government spy,
Just send for my Cousin, down here

He's tried all our portrait painters
But they found him a horrible pest
And he joined with Fenian raiders
But was vanquished with the rest
This mendicant, so himself states,
Keeps thinking he's not that small beer
But to save us from ruin and defeat
Just send for our Sandy down here.

He's been trying to get up a sensation,
By saying he came to deliver,
This town from that vile transgression
That happened some place in Red River.
He hoped to gain honor and cash
And I'm willing to show you—look here,
That I'll serve among tory or whig
If you send for poor Jamie down here.

Be kind, now, Sir John. Do come try,
Give an old friend a bit of a lift.
I'll serve as detective or spy,
If they dare try to turn you a drift.
And when your defunct, and laid in the grave
I'll see that your bones winna mix with the knave,
In no common kirk-yard, but be carried in style,
And burried, deep, deep, in the choir, or the aisle.

A "Tub" for "Sandy" himself.

Now Sandy, I'd have you dry up,
And leave us at rest, if you please;
Sit down by the stove for a month,
Then you can peddle a'roun more at ease,
Get up a Bull-toad from Terrebonne
Or a "father's son lost," by Vandyke,
Or a painting of some Higland Still
Wi a bung-hole to let out the reek.

Then send me up word, if you can,
And I'll canvas the whole of the session.
Both tories and whigs, to a man,
Will try to get up a sensation,
For I'll go to Sir Francis, himself,
And tell him your trade, and profession,
And the time I think you'll be up.
For him to get his impression,
And you, and Sir Francis, sit down
To a cup of his genuine twankay,
Served up by his charming young maid,
Her father's a Southern Yankee,
Then tell him that "Sinbad the Sailor"
Was a far away friend of his mother's;
And me and Paul Jones, second mate,
You must know, are really two brothers.
Now Sandy, I'd have you sit down,
And wait till the swallows appear,
Then, into your "Tub" and sail up;
You'll find me awaiting you here.

WM. STUART.

Ottawa Slides and Merrill's Slanders Again.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—A short time ago another daily paper appeared in the city under the name of the *Evening Mail*. This scurrilous sheet came out in opposition to the present Government. It was determined to be in readiness for the downfall of the Administration, which, according to its predictions, ought to have taken place ere now. It basely attacked the Hon. Mr. Langevin and other members of the present Ministry.

Is it not strange to learn that a number of the parties who got up this paper are employees of the present Government? one of them, Mr. Merrill, having held office under them for twenty years. It is also pretty well known who are the parties who have subscribed the money to run this smut machine—and who still continue to sustain it. However, I predict a short career for any journal established on a foundation so base and corrupt.

So far Merrill & Co. have met with a terrible disappointment. It was their expectation that the Government would have gone down on the Address; and they, doubtless, expected to be able to claim no small credit with the incoming Administration for having started a paper in their interest.

Having failed in the main object of their venture—the administration having withstood the shock—they now turn their attention to myself. In my humble opinion they might have been better employed; although I am quite willing that the closest scrutiny should be made of my public acts, I do not think either my private affairs or those of Mr. Merrill are of any great interest to the public.

It seems that the testimonial presented to me a few days ago created a panic in the camp of Merrill & Co. In reference to the presentation, I have simply to say, that it was made by a number of the leading and most influential lumbermen of the trade; and that, too, without my knowledge until within a few hours of its presentation. The editor of the *Mail* demands of the *News* the names of those who subscribed to the testimonial. I am quite willing that the request should be granted, but would submit as a condition that the *Mail* first publish a list of those who subsidise it—as, I think, the latter will interest the public quite as much as the former.

The editorial statement, that I have paid for the service of plate, or any portion of it, is a falsehood, for which there is no shadow of an excuse, whether it emanated from the office of Merrill & Co. or from the fertile imagination of the editor of that Journal. If from the former poor David's brains must have been asleep over night or sadly muddled or he never would have penned anything so base and libellous—but if from the latter, what else could I expect, but that the paid hirelings would do the bidding of their masters—namely, Merrill & Co.

In reference to my position as a Senator I have yet to learn that my constituents are dissatisfied with the course I have pursued,—and I am quite willing to have my conduct judged at any time by my brother members of the Senate, although quite unwilling to submit it to the judgment of Merrill & Co. or their menials.

A memorandum dated June 23rd, 1869, and signed by Horace Merrill, has been sent to the Commissioner of Public Works,—said memorandum purporting to be a statement of facts accounting for my hostility towards him. It is somewhat strange that a document sent to the Board of Works last June should now only see the daylight through a newspaper. Why this reticence in regard to it? Was Mr. Merrill so ashamed of his bantling that he only now dares to face the public with it? Or had he in obedience to his newly-acquired faith, to visit Boston to consult a spiritualistic medium as to the justice of the course he was about to take?

About twenty-five years ago I sold Mr. Merrill two lots upon Le Breton's Flat from a number that I had purchased some time before. In the course of my business I had given a mortgage to a gentleman in Quebec on my property there. In the course of the credit period given Mr. Merrill this mortgage was allowed to remain; but on application to that effect the whole of the mortgage was discharged. No advantage was taken and none sought, either by myself or my friend in Quebec, which Mr. Merrill well knows. With reference to the Chancery and other legal proceedings spoken of, it is fortunate for myself and for the truth that the legal gentleman whom Mr. Merrill consulted at that time is still in existence. It is not too much to say that no one was more surprised than he at the audacity of the statements put forward in the memorandum. If Mr. Merrill had had a hold upon my lots, house and outbuildings, I should have expected little mercy from him. He speaks of having himself built a house upon his Lots; but I may add that it is a matter of common notoriety that the men in the employ of the Government added to his wealth by erecting his outbuildings and fences. Who would expect much lenity or forbearance from a man capable of thus openly abusing the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Merrill's memorandum is evidently a confused one, and got up for effect, with a reckless disregard of the truth. He states that having used a threat "The money was forthcoming and he consented to drop further proceedings on account of my being his nearest neighbor." He next states that the money was "repaid in driblets" extending over a number of years." If the first statement was true, the second must necessarily be false. And finally he states that I sold him a limit to wipe off the balance.

In explanation of the limit question I may say that, at the request of Mr. Merrill, I fyled an application for him in the Crown Lands office and paid the necessary deposit according to the rules of the Department. Many years afterwards he returned me the money thus advanced for him; meanwhile he neglected renewing his application annually, and paying the necessary deposits, and, in consequence, I presume, lost the limit.

While on the subject of timber limits it may not be amiss to state that Mr. Merrill has been much more fortunate in his speculations on the River Coulonge, having sold, or transferred them, or promised to do, to an extensive lumbering firm, at the Chaudiere, receiving as part payment a huge turning lathe manufactured at some establishment in the United States—said lathe having formed the basis of the extensive Victoria Machine Shop, of which Mr. Merrill is still an honored partner.

I hope my explanation of the limit question will satisfy Mr. Merrill.

There is an old adage that "people in glass houses should not throw stones." I am not going to compare my character with that of Mr. Merrill. I feel confident that I have not sunk so low in the estimation of the community as to render such a comparison necessary. His moral character is no secret in this neighborhood—it is so well known, indeed, that it is matter for astonishment that any one with so many dark shadows resting upon his reputation should ever presume to mention the word character at all. On this subject, it is to be hoped, that enough has been said to satisfy Mr. Merrill—although a tithe of the truth has not been told out of delicacy towards members of his family more worthy of respect than himself.

J. SKEAD.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1870.

Canada Central Railway.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—It is admitted that the TIMES has "consistently and persistently advocated the claims of the Canada Central." How is it then that Ottawa and the surrounding municipalities exhibit so much apathy on a subject said to be of so much importance to their interests? I allude now particularly to that portion between Ottawa and Arnprior.

A railway which would assist in developing the vast natural resources of this part of the country, would be sure to find favor; but is this the case with the proposed line to Carleton Place? As far as I can learn it has only cheapness of construction and benefit to the B. & O. Co. to recommend it. A railway to Arnprior direct, approaching as nearly as practible to the Chats, and crossing the Mississippi at Hubbell's Falls, would immediately create a business, from the milling establishments that must inevitably spring up at these two places. It may be true that nothing "can alienate the Timber trade from Ottawa," but it will make a vast difference in the advancement of this country whether these superb water powers are brought into communication with the markets now, or half a century hence.

Your obd't serv't,
H. F.

Carleton, February 18, 1870.

Her Majesty's Theatre will open this evening at thirty minutes past seven.

An inspired Boston man paraphrases Tennyson in the following really scandalous fashion:—

As the arm,
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
Caught by the hilt and waved excalibur,
All the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz Lights and jacinth work,
Of subtlest jewelery
So Arthur passed.
From the St. James Hotel to Peabody,
And thence to Ottawa, where no one comes
Or hath come since the making of the world,
If he could help it.

The Band of the 60th Rifles will perform at the Theatre this Evening.

John Purcell, who killed William Kiernan on the night of the 24th of May last, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday and found guilty. This remarkably quick work was finished up by the sentence of the prisoner to be hanged April 8, the day of Reynold's execution.

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1123 V 5m

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 2, 1870.

Caldwell has been further remanded until the 8th inst.

A musical and literary entertainment was given in aid of the McGill Square Church last evening.

Three hundred and fifteen emigrants arrived here last month two hundred and ten remaining in the Province.

The inquest on the body of the infant, recently found, resulted in a verdict of death from injury by some person unknown.

A masquerade skating carnival took place at the St. George's rink, last night.

Mr. John Brunskill, of Thornhill, was found dead in his bed, on Sunday morning. He was a heavy loser by the late fire, but was not aware of his loss.

A despatch from St. Paul says the *Press* publishes a letter, dated Pembina, 27th ult, which says: "We have intelligence from Winnipeg to the 12th ult., from which it appears that Major Boulton has raised a force of loyal Canadians, a few English and a sprinkling of Indians, and is moving on Fort Garry. Riel has a force of 800 men, and is preparing for trouble.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 2.

A splendid exhibition of poultry, pigeons and singing birds was opened to-day. The collection comprises 200 cages, value $3,000.

A fire broke out this morning in the workshop of Chebot, carpenter. The building was partially destroyed, and a stock of prepared woodwork destroyed, valued at $5,000.

Shevette, the old man who murdered his grandson, has been committed to jail for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

The conditions of the race to take place between the St. John, N.B., or Paris crew, and the Tyne crew at Lachine next summer, are as follows: The stakes to be £500 a side, the course to be six miles, with one turn, the Paris crew to row without a coxswain, and the Tyne crew to carry a coxswain or not, as they deem best. The Lachine boating club contribute £200 sterling towards the expenses of the Tyne crew.

MONTREAL, March 2.

A second fancy dress entertainment was given last night at the Victoria Skating Rink. The number of skaters in costume was greater than ever before at this place, and the crowd of spectators was large almost to overflowing. The rink was decorated in the usual manner, with the addition of the royal standard, and presented a beautiful and animated appearance. At half-past eight o'clock H. R. H. Prince Arthur arrived, and for a considerable time watched the sport from the western gallery.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 1.

Yesterday, in the Local Legislature, Mr. Needham introduced a Bill providing that every candidate on the hustings shall take oath that he has not, directly or indirectly, given, and will not receive, any bribe. The same member introduced a Bill to admit women, having the necessary property qualification, to vote; also to reduce the property qualification of members to a level with that of voters. Both measures were favourably received.

In the Legislative Council a Bill was passed allowing attorneys to be sued in magistrates' courts.

The repairs on the Western Extension Railway have been completed, and traffic recommenced to-day.

Flour market unchanged.

To Paris and Back at thirty minutes past nine this Evening.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, March 1.—There is much indignation in sporting circles at the result of the boat race yesterday, between Sadlier and Heath. It is supposed the result was prearranged for betting purposes.

Ashbury refuses to race the *Cambria* against the *Sappho* unless the latter allows time in favor of the *Cambria*, to offset the difference in tonnage.

A despatch received here announces that 56 lives were saved at the sinking of the United States ship *Oneida*.

In the House of Lords this evening a Bill was introduced by Lord Redesdale to amend the Parish Church Act.

In the House of Commons Mr. Torrens moved that it is expedient for the Government to encourage emigration, by enabling guardians to borrow money for that purpose. A protracted debate followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton, Messrs. Aytoun and Muntz, and Sir W. Lawrence were the chief participants.

Mr. Dilke denounced the granting of State aid to promote emigration.

Sir W. Lawrence described the success which had attended the assistance rendered to emigrants to Canada last year.

Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the motion, and Mr. Torrens replied.

On Monday last in the House of Lords there was a brief debate on the Sunday Trading Bill. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone promised the early introduction of practical measures for education in England and Scotland. Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made an important statement of the strength of the British navy. The estimates for the expenditures of the navy will amount to $46,000,000. He states that when the vessels now in the process of construction were completed, the iron-clad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the largest size, six of the second, and twenty-three of the smaller sizes. Of turret ships, there would be two of the first class, five of the second, and two of the third. There were besides a large number of smaller iron vessels. This fleet, he announced, would place England on a footing with the best equipped naval power in the world.

The Pope has "secularized" Father Hyacinthe. This act releases the popular preacher from his monastic vows, and throws him upon the world as a simple priest. The secularization is said to give general satisfaction in Rome.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 1.—Notwithstanding the announcement that the Mardigras festivities would be suppressed, at this hour, one o'clock, the fat ox procession has just entered the courtyard of the Tuilleries. Great crowds of people gathered on the line of march, but no disturbances of any kind have occurred.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichstadt today, Bismarck made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty. The Reichstadt, however, voted in favor of the abolition by a majority of 37.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—The Bank of Holland to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. The opinion is general that other banks will follow the example.

RUSSIA.

ST PETERSBURG, March 1.—It is reported that J. McLeary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Ansor Burlingame.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 1.—The Bishop of Avma has arrived in Madrid, in custody of the Civil Guards.

The Midnight Watch to-night at 8.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Particulars of the Loss of the "Oneida."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—The ship *Benefactress* arrived from Yokohama, Japan, today. She brings full particulars of the loss of the steamer *Oneida*, which left Yokohama on the 23d January, homeward bound. The steamer quitted her anchorage about 5 o'clock this afternoon, while the officers were at dinner. About 7 o'clock, the lookout man shouted steamer lights ahead. The midshipman gave orders to port the helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief she had not observed the *Oneida*, although her lights were burning brightly. A steamer which proved to be the *Bombay* came right on, and struck the *Oneida* on the starboard side, abaft the gangway. A hole was cut, through which the entire interior of the ship was visible. Two men standing at the wheel were instantly killed. The *Bombay* did not stop after crashing through the *Oneida*, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired, to attract her attention and bring her back. Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one life boat was available, the others having been crushed. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay. The next morning the officers of the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard of the calamity that had befallen the vessel. They had struck, but declared they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stand by them or minute guns fired. A naval court has been demanded by the Captain of the Bombay. The officers and men of the Oneida numbered 176, only 56 of whom, including Dr. Stoddart and two officers, are survivors of the disaster.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1. The House was greatly surprised yesterday, when the Speaker announced the resignation of two of its members, viz: Mr J. S. Golladay, and John J. Deewey. Mr. Deewey, appeared before the Military Committee yesterday, and acknowledged that he had received money for one of his appointments. He claimed that he did not at the time realize the enormity of the crime. He was a rich man, and the paltry sum he received he used for party purposes, where he also spent at least $10,000 of his own money. He was very much affected during his interview with the Committee shedding tears profusely. He says he feels he is ruined and will not attempt to return to Congress.

Free Trade.

From the New York Star.

The meeting of the Anti-Protectionists on Thursday gave a remarkable indication of the growth of opinion in favor of Free Trade. With commerce at its present low ebb, almost every branch of industry starved or starving out, it is no wonder that men who have not only a personal but philanthropic interest in the welfare of the nation, should combine to urge reform in the financial policy of the Government. The strenuous effort of Protectionists still further to favor monopolies and depress trade, by the Bill lately presented to Congress, shows a determination to make the most of the Republican party while it is in power, which may well arouse to opposition every person really interested in the prosperity of commerce and the integrity of the nation. That any demonstration which can just now be made in this direction will materially affect the action of Congress is more than doubtful. The Administration has been very ready to bind heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, and lay them upon men's shoulders, but also like the lawgivers of old, it shows no disposition, even now, when the most superstitious excuse for their infliction is removed, to move them in the slightest degree. The whole financial system under which we now suffer is one which caters to capitalist monopolies and starves the producing masses. It is a policy which belongs to our anti-democratic economy, and while it is the interest of government officials to play into the hands of monopolists and capitalist speculators, there is little reason to hope for a radical change. But a warm political campaign is before us. The question of most vital importance before the country is Free Trade, and it is on this question that the next important election will turn. The whole Democratic party, and the most progressive men of the Republican party, are already in favor of it, and hence it is but fair to presume that it will assume the aspect of a dogma in the coming struggle, and that the Free Traders will be a party—indeed, the party of the future. It is important to every interest of our commonwealth that this future should be as little removed from us as possible, and therefore it is a thing of moment that the misconstructed followers of the Republican party, who, blind followers of blind leaders, have voted for party and not for principle, should be instructed—educated—in the policy of Free Trade. It needs to be brought constantly and vividly before the people. There are over two millions of men in the country, whose chance between comfort and penury depends on the settlement of this question, who are utterly ignorant of its relations to them, and who, therefore, have never given it any serious thought. The question is one eminently belonging to the people, inasmuch as it involves the interests of the masses, and bears as heavily on the day labourer as on the manufacturer or merchant. To the end that we have triumphant national success in carrying into practice this principle, which is to establish our democracy and prosperity, it is of the utmost importance that the masses should be aroused to attention to this subject. When attention is drawn to it, assurance of its triumph is secured. The Free Trade League will not have done its work until it has established in every district organizations and agents to promulgate thought, discussion, and instruction on this subject. When once the great producing masses, the majority of our voters, appreciate the cause of slack work, low wages, and high prices; when once they see that protection is the gospel of mammon and is making of a democratic nation a community composed of Diveses and Lazaruses; when once they see they are, notwithstanding their care and constant toil, continually pinched for the veriest necessities of life, simply because some pet monopoly demands protection; when they see that because of the same thing industries are destroyed, and men, who would otherwise be provident workers, are left idle and dependant, with no resort but beggary or crime, they will be quick to demand that the vampyre that sucks their life be strangled. Let "Free Trade" be the rallying cry of the masses.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

FROST, FROST, FROST.—Buss and Co's oysters are free from frost, and always fresh received daily. Lobsters and fish always on hand at lowest prices in the city. All descriptions of fruits and vegetables supplied and delivered on shortest notice. Game of all kinds at Buss and Co's., 21 Rideau street, old *Citizen* building, near Little Sussex street.

Oranges, Lemons, Almira Grapes, Apples Cranberries, &c., &c., at

BUSS & CO.'s,
21 Rideau street.

The Anglo-Indian Cable.

From the New York World, March 1.

We have news to-day of the successful laying of the cable connecting Bombay with Aden and Suez, by the way of the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea; and we have also intelligence that Bombay despatches of yesterday reached London in the afternoon, through this cable and the connecting lines.

This new means of telegraphic communication between England and her East India possessions must prove of very great advantage to English commerce and English power. It will be of great importance to her as a support to her new commercial interests, established in connection with the Suez Canal, the navigation of the Red Sea, and the new route to the Indies. It will help her shippers, her importers and traders, her manufacturers, and all concerned in the exchanges of the populous countries of the Orient. It will give her new facilities for controlling the East Indian trade; and its extension to China—for this also will speedily be accomplished—will strengthen her commercial domidation over the whole Asiatic line.

The new cable will furthermore prove of untold value to England as a means of enforcing her military domination over her East India possessions. In case of any difficulties in India—such as have taken place not only at the period of the Sepoy mutiny, but at many other times—England will be apprised of the facts at the very first appearance of danger, and can take the necessary military steps before it has become of a formidable nature. The overland telegraph line to India, which has been in existence for some years past, could not be relied on in an emergency of this kind. It would have been easily destroyed by an enemy in Western India or the countries adjacent; but the new cable line is beyond the reach of harm by any adversary in any part of the East Indies.

The English are now well supplied with telegraphs to India. Besides the overland line, which was so frequently interrupted by the Arabs, they have lately built a new line through Persia, which touches at Teheran and connects with the cable in the Persian Gulf. Besides the former Persian Gulf cable also, they have lately laid a new cable there. So that they have two terrestrial lines to the Persian Gulf, two submarine cables in the Persian Gulf, and two terrestrial lines connecting these cables with Bombay. And now, besides these, they have the new cable line connecting Bombay with Aden and Suez, and thence with Western Europe and London.

We must admire the rapidity and promptitude with which this new cable has been constructed, shipped and submerged. The company was formed in London in January of last year. Shortly afterwards the contract for the cable was given out. In a little over six months it was completed—its length being 3,600 miles. By November it was aboard the Great Eastern and her companions, which sailed by way of the Cape for Bombay, where they arrived last month. Everything was soon got in order there, and the vessels proceeded to the work of cable laying which has now been completed. The original contract provided that the cable should be made and laid by March of the current year, and two days before the arrival of the month we learn that the labor is consummated, and that telegraphic communication has been opened.

BIRTH.

On the 24th February, at Portage du Fort, the wife of the Revd. Fras. Codd, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Ottawa, on the 1st March, by the Revd. Mr. Lauder, Rector, M. Wheatley Anderson, Esq., of Chestor Holme, Quebec, to Mary Lavinia, eledest daughter of W. H. Griffin, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General of Canada.

At Bearbrooke, on the 22nd February, by the Rev. T. Garrett, B. A. Stephen Mackie, Esq., of Russell, to Margaret, eldest daughter of George Shaw, of Cumberland.

At Bearbrooke, by the Rev. T. Garrett, B. A., on the 23rd February, Mr. John Clarke, Gloucester, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of George Marshall, of Cumberland.

DIED

At 1 o'clock, p.m. on the 2nd inst, Wm. Franklin, youngest son of George Franklin, aged 25 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock, p. m., Friday, from his residence on the Richmond Road to the place of interment.

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL.

Last night but two of

HERNDON & LESLIE'S

OPERA HOUSE COMPANY.

Thursday Evening, March 3, 1870.

This Star Stock Company will have the honor of presenting the beautiful Irish drama, in three acts, entitled the

COLLEEN BAWN,

OR THE

BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

To conclude by particular request with Mr T J Herndon's great Comic Speciality of

SOLON SHINGLE.

—OR—

Who Stole the Bar'l of Appil Sass.

Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; secured Seats in Parquette, 75 cents. To be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

TENDERS.

Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

K ARNOLDI,
Architect,
Elgin street.

1297 8

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

WANTED.

By an Englishman, a situation as COACHMAN, GROOM, VALET or BUTLER, with first class references, Apply or address to T M N TIMES office.

Ottawa, March 3, 1870. 1297 1

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The stated course of lectures before the club is postponed until after the present session of Parliament.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

1297 1

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN. New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1286d

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c. would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a correct business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estates, Official and other Assignees, and public [illegible] tion, this mode of selling property forms a [illegible] legitimate and efficient way of closing [illegible] Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery or general merchandise confided to him [illegible] ment will receive every attention. [illegible] not remind his friends of his capability [illegible] conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary [illegible] adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be resonably expected to carry out what he promises.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. A ROWE. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received a consignment of those excellent PIANOS from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. [illegible], Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish first class piano at a moderate price. The instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and richness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

1296 tf A ROWE, Auctioneer.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead.

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 f

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from city limits. For particulars, apply to E. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. M. DONNELLY on the premises 1294 i

MRS. P. HAMILTON'S

Private Boarding House, Maria Street, near corner of Bank Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Well furnished rooms, with or without board. Charges moderate. 1294 i

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a comfortable well finished detached Brick House, on Lot No 38, [illegible] street, Sandy Hill, containing 8 rooms and a kitchen. An abundant supply of excellent water in the house. Apply on the premises to

1295tf WM [illegible]

LOST.

On Saturday afternoon, the 26th, between the Russell House corner and Bank street—passing by Elgin, Queen, O'Connor and Maria streets—one Right hand, unplucked OTTER GAUNTLET. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with Mr. Rice, Russell House. 1295 i

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O'Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1290

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Col. R. J. Feilden, and under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, the Amateur Theatrical Club of the 60th Royal Rifles will appear on

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1870,

The thrilling drama, by J. Morton,

☞ THE MIDNIGHT WATCH, ☜

And the highly amusing farce of

☞ TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5. ☜

Will be performed.

Grand Comic Scene....Shylock....Corpl. Pilkington.

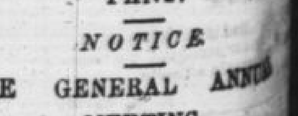
KAFOOZALUM,

The BAND of the Battalion will attend.

Commence at 8. See Small bills.

Tickets may be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1294 td



UPPER OTTAWA STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

SHAREHOLDERS

FOR

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

AND

Transaction of General Business

Will be held at the office of

R. W. CRUICE, SPARKS STREET,

In this city,

On Thursday, 3rd of March, 1870,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, p.m.

By order,

R W CRUICE,
Secretary.

February [illegible], 1870.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

During Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	8.00	11.50	5.30
	12 Noon	9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.50	5.30
	12 Noon		Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by International steamer from Portland			
	12 Noon		St. John, N.B. daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			5.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States	8.00	11.30	5.30
11.30		6.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa		11.30	4.00
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			
7.30		6.00	Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			4.00
7.00	12 Noon		Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal and Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00	11.40	4.00
[illegible]	[illegible]		Kemptville, Merrickville, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Packet from New York, every Monday 7.00 A.M.

A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30

MONEY ORDERS.

Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office, and allowed at the rate of Four per cent. and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

[illegible] Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PRESCOTT AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

[illegible] ....8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
[illegible] ....4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

[illegible] trains connect at Prescott Junction [illegible] Trunk Railway for all points south [illegible]

[illegible] Office—York street, corner of Sussex

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

[illegible] THEATRICALS.—The public will [illegible] with treat to-night, if the reputation [illegible] dramatic abilities of this regiment be [illegible]

[illegible] SOCIAL.—The Reading Social in [illegible] ment of the Congregational Church [illegible] held as usual on Thursday evening at [illegible] precisely.

[illegible].—The negro "Jerry," who assaulted Madame Gravelle, the other night [illegible] arrested yesterday, by Constable Du[illegible] will appear for examination this [illegible]

[illegible] 60TH BAND.—The "Miserere" from [illegible] tore," Rainer's "Spring Polka," (solo [illegible]) and the "Dominion State Ball Galop," [illegible] played at Her Majesty's Theatre, this [illegible]

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[illegible].—We would refer our readers to [illegible] advertisement of Messrs. Wm. J. McMaster & Co., of Montreal, in another column. [illegible] gentlemen have given an example of [illegible] in the Canadian community rarely [illegible] in their line of business.

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[P]OST OFFICE OTTAWA.

[Ar]rival and Departure of Mails.

[...] *during Session of Parliament*, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE.	CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00	11.30	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	11.30	5.30
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland		12 Noon			
St. John, N.B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon	9.00		5.30
United States	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	11.30	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		5.00	8.00	
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, Fitzroy, and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00				5.30
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30				5.00
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	7.00	12 Noon	6.00		5.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

[...]ian Steamer from Portland every [...] at 7.00 A.M.

[...] Packet from New York, every Monday [...] A.M.

[...] Supplementary Mail for Cana[...] steamer will be closed every Friday [...] A.M. Unregistered letters pre[...] Stamp will be received until 12.30

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G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

[...] 23rd Feb., 1870.

[TR]AVELLER'S GUIDE.

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Hilliard, Esq., and A. I. Dunning, Esq., barristers-at-law. The latter was brought to the station. His tale will be told this morning.

RIFLE MATCH.—Yesterday afternoon, the return match between the No. 1 Battery O. B G. A., and the Civil Service Rifles Co. came off at the Rideau Rifle range, resulting in the No. 1 Battery coming off victorious, with 29 points to spare. The following are the scores, and which show that the practice was very good, the afternoon being cold and stormy, the wind blowing pretty sharp across the range. The No. 1 Battery has waited anxiously for the return match, which was to have been fired with the 43rd Battery, but so far Captain Falls and his team have not come up to time. Hurry up, Falls:—

No. 1 BATTERY O. B. G. A.

	200 Yards.		500 Yards.
Sergt. Harris	4323222	..	3232233—36
Corpl. McDonald	2222222	..	2232433—34
Gunner Rupelle	2343232	..	3233332—38
" Morrison	3443232	..	2223322—37
" Walters	2423433	..	0423333—39
			184

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE COMPANY.

	200 Yards.		500 Yards.
Capt. White	4333233	..	0004330—31
Sergt. Walsh	2222223	..	0330220—26
Corpl. Yeonan	3033323	..	2320000—24
Private Morgan	0224232	..	0332323—31
" DeBoucherville	2243333	..	3044444—43
			155

Board of R. C. Separate Schools.

OTTAWA, March, 1 1870

Present: Wm. Finley Esq., Chairman, Messrs. J. Coffey, J. Larose, J. Quain, L. David and J. W. Peachy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table. Also Report No. 1, from the Finance and Assessment Committee.

On motion of J. Larose, seconded by T. Coffey, the report of the Finance and Assessment Committee, just read, was received and adopted.

BOARD OF R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS,
Finance and Assessment Committee,
OTTAWA, Feb. 7, 1870.

To the Board of R. C. Separate Schools:

Your Committee having had under consideration the several accounts and petitions referred to them, they would beg leave to recommend the petitions of the following persons for remission of taxes to the favorable consideration of the Board, viz: Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Barry, J. Bte. Basin, widow Ellen Carroll, Narcisse Laparade, Mrs. Louis Riopelel, their taxes for 1869; Mrs. John Cahill, one half of her taxes for 1869; Jos. Bermingham, taxes for 1869, on back lot on Sussex street, and Augustin Laperriere, taxes for 1869, on lot on Besserer street.

They cannot recommend any remission of taxes to the following persons viz: Mrs. Mary Murphy, Mrs. A. McLeod, Owen Gleason, James Tobin, Widow Keegan, Michael Sullivan, John Regan, John Sullivan.

As regards the following accounts, they were found correct, and they recommend the payment thereof, viz.: John Heney, for firewood, $99; John O'Keefe, for services for making out rate bills, $35; Robert O'Reilly, auditing accounts and making out list of non-supporters, $30; Ottawa TIMES, advertising for teacher, &c., $5.98; John O'Reilly, for furnishing brooms, soap, &c., to Sisters School, Lower Town, $12.33; Messrs. James Clarke, A. Graham, James Joyot, Dr. P. St. Jean, and R O'Reilly, $5 each, for services as returning officers at late elections of Trustees.

Humbly submitted.

(Signed,) JOS. LAROSE, Chairman.
DENIS EGAN,
THOS. COFFEY.

On motion of J. W. Peachy, seconded by L David, the chairman was authorized to sign cheques in favour of the several Teachers for their salary, for the quarter ended on 31st January last, and also in favour of the School House owners for rent for same period.

On motion of J. Quain, seconded by T. Coffey, the petitions of Mrs. Kelly, Widow Coughlin, Margaret Burns, A. Philion and Louis Turpin, were referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment.

On motion of J. Larose, seconded by J. Quain, Messrs. L. David and H. Egan, and the movers and seconders of the motion were appointed a Committee to enquire into the complaint preferred by Mr. Felix Steel against Mr. P. G. Leyden, a Teacher under the Board

The Board then adjourned.

J. W. PEACHY,
Sec. Treasurer.

Grand Comic Scene by C Putnam of London.

We are as eager to colonise the North West as those who can only see the Red River. We don't speak without full information as to the value of the Nipegon country, and we have not the slightest doubt that when the *Globe* is as well informed as we are as to the nature of the soil, the immense region fit for settlement and the facility of access, it will at once endorse all we have asserted about the Nipegon, and point to it as the true field for colonization.

We can assure the *Globe* that the Nipegon has been thoroughly explored, every portion of that Lake scaled, that the soil has been examined under its mineral and agricultural aspects, and that it is reported by those competent to express an opinion, as equal, if not superior, to the best of our Eastern Township. We tell the *Globe* that Lake Nipegon, a worthy rival of Ontario, is only 32 miles distant from Lake Superior, that the fall of the Nipegon river is only 150 feet in those 32 miles, and that once the channel of the Nipegon river is made navigable *steamers can land at Toronto and need not break bulk until they reach the shores of Lake Nipegon*. Will the *Globe* turn its back on this glorious heritage, and will it persist in urging the Dominion to lavish hundreds of thousands on a temporary route between Thunder Bay and the Red River; or will it join us in asking that the Nipegon River be opened to steamers, so that we may reach the heart of the country? What does it import to us whether 10 or 20,000 half-breeds dwell at Red River, when we have a moral certainty that within 10 years the shores of Nipegon will contain 100,000 colonists, if we but do our duty and afford them access to that country. Our true policy is to colonize inwards, *making one settlement germinate out of another*. Every mile of ground thus gained will be for ever secured. What profits it to the Dominion to go through the farce of naming a Lieutenant Governor and Council for a community not one-seventh as numerous as the population of Montreal? Does not our future hold on the North West depend on our colonizing those lands most accessible and best fitted for farm life? We dismiss, as unworthy of serious discussion, the idea that, if we neglect the North West, it must fall into the possession of the United States. We have scattered between Columbia and Lake Superior one hundred and fifty thousand thick wood and plain Indians—tribes devotedly attached to the British Crown. And great as are the resources of the United States, they would be shattered in a vain attempt to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Red Skins. Let the Indians of the North West be convinced that the "Reil" party meditated treason to Her Majesty, and they would make a clean sweep of the conspirators. It is because we believe Lake Nipegon to be the key to the whole position that we urge its importance. It must become the base of our operations because from its western end a perfect level extends to Fort Garry, and down that line will descend, at some future day, the Red River produce; while along its shores will wind the future Canadian Pacific railway. We have thus replied to the more material issues raised in the *Globe* on the 22nd inst., and we are perfectly satisfied that every practical minded man in Ontario will concur in the policy we have here shadowed forth.—*Montreal News*.

Her Majesty's Theatre—The Amateurs of the 60th Rifles will appear to-night.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

From the Ottawa Courier.

The idea of making an iron road—a *chemin de fer*—to be used by anybody as common roads are used, with rules for the right of way, regulations as to speed, and fixed times of starting has been almost scouted at. A railroad must be under one management, and everything upon the road must be not only under the supervision of one general manager, but be the property of the road Company. The whole failure in railway management all the world over is attributable to this wholesale management. What would be the consequence to the public if a river or common road were monopolized by a single company—all the steamboats on the river, and all the coaches on the road belonging to one man, or an association of men? Travelling would be bad, slow, dear, and little regard to public comfort would be had. Competition produces palatial steamboats, and princely chariots. Monopoly has only an eye to gain of territory without effecting it. A railroad with an up track and a down track could be used for the accommodation of twenty rolling stock companies. Any steam carriage, public or private, could be placed upon the road to circle up and down it without the slightest fear of accident or collision. Every rolling stock company would be interested, too, in keeping the track clear, and it would be the interest of the road company to keep the road itself in good order. The road should evidently be a distinct affair from the carriages upon it. The road should be for the use of vehicles—private or public—to be maintained as best the owners could. There would be no lack of trains then. Every train would take its chance of freight and passengers and contend for them, like steamships now. There is no sense, rhyme, nor reason, in continuing a road monopoly, simply because the road has rails upon it any more than if there were no rails upon it. The railroad company could rent the use of their road to all comers, or they might, if they preferred it, confine themselves to one company of steam carriers. It would simply be the duty of the road directors to make the road itself, and make it pay by means of the rolling stock. This plan would rapidly increase not only the iron roads, but the number of trains on an iron road, and while it would pay all parties would be an inconceivably great benefit to the travelling and commercial communities. Confining the iron roads of this country to a single company, with the monopoly of running trains upon them, has an unhealthy effect upon the public, and, oftentimes, a disastrous effect upon the stockholders. The free use of the iron road to all comers would be an immense boon to the public, a pecuniary gain to the road proprietors, and a stimulus to railroad building greater than is yet felt. This could best be done by making all the railroads of the country public highways, to be used by all and sundry, according as the general public considered such use to their particular advantage, or otherwise.

It needs no apology from us, in speaking thus, to the managers of the great lines of road already in existence in Canada. These are all well managed, as well, indeed, as such complicated machinery possibly allows. All that we urge is that the road itself should be open to the public, and that no company, being owner of a road, should set about running the road for an especial and private advantage, and exclusively to the general public. We are suggestive, not fault-finding.

THE LARGE SURPLUS FUNDS

OF THE

CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

WHICH WILL

SHORTLY BE DIVIDED,

warrant the directors in holding out the prospect of a

Highly Satisfactory Share of Profits

To Assurers now joining the Company.

Rates Lower than any other Office.

Its POLICIES are free from any embarrassing or vexatious conditions, such as admit of their being disputed or cancelled at any time.

Every advantage to policy holders which is compatible with sound management and ultimate safety.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

☞ 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. ☜

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from and artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, or 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souse Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 75c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent through a mistake.

G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equals cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 40c and 50c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a caddie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,
E McLEAN,
[...] Sparks' street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ottawa Post Office, 1st March, 1870.

Armstrong Jno
Arban Jos
Aikin, And
Armstrong Wm
Ball & Garland
Babcock Richard
Bo ne Jno
Bell Miss C W
Bell Robt
Rathwell Robt
Bradley Miss M
Bramley W C
Burnside Jas
Burrows Geo
Burns Thos
Burnham C W
Baker Saml
Burr C D
Barnes & Fenk
Beresford Mrs H C
Brundell Thos
Bowes Jos
Brennan H B
Brown Jas
Burns Mrs E F
Burgess Alfred
Durham C W
Burden Hy
Carp Alpha
Campbell D W
Cassidy D
Campbell Mrs R
Chesser Miss M
Campbell Miss M
Carson Wm
Curtis Miss E
Carmajie J R
Curther P G
Chapman Miss M
Chugam Miss M
Christie Wm
Chase Jas
Chase Miss M
Clarke Wm
Clancey Miss B
Cooke Ann
Coughlan Miss H A
Courtney Dr
Coats Mrs
Copeland Wm
Corbett T A
Cole Jane And
Conway D J
Crag Alex
Croil Rev Mr
Crosier Geo
Crawford Mrs
Currier Jos
Cummings Miss A
Davis Miss Ann
Dewar Hugh
Depres Alex
Dickson Miss A
Dougall J R
Donnelly Mrs J
Dow Jos B
Dredge Miss L
Draper Thos
Duncan A B
Duncan Mrs D M
Duncan Alex
Duncan Jas
Duncan Miss M
Eagle Wm
Edmond Jas
Elliott D
Findlay Miss M B
Force Thos
Foley Miss C
Fraser Ed
Fraser Alex
Fullerton Miss M
Gosland Wm
Gibson Mrs
Gillard Miss
Gough Geo
Gowie Jas
Goddiel Wm
Green F W
Grennan P
Hamilton J
Hawkins Mrs E
Hardy Jno
Hassett Thos
Harman Mrs
Hamilton Geo
Handate Jas
Hull Jno
Hay Miss M
Henry D
Headley Jno
Holland H
Heron Wm
Heath A
Heath Wm
Hodgson Miss R
Honan M
Hollawood Wm
Hughes Miss E
James Wm
James Richd
Jarvis Fred
Jeraldine —
Jordon And
Johnston Mrs
Jones Mrs J G
Johnston Miss M
Johnston Miss J H
Jones J H
Kenny Jno
Kennedy Jas
Kenny Miss R
King Geo
Killam Frank
King Wm
Klamount Chas
Larwell Edwin
Lang A
Lewis A

Little Jno
Little Miss E
Linton Wm
Lorgie Jno
Manning M
Mahoney Miss N
Masson L E
Major Miss S J
Malone Miss M
Main Wm
Munson Jas
Mitchell Mrs C
Mitchell H J
Morehouse George
Molloy J P
Mounteney Miss M A
Murphy Anastasia
Mulligan Miss J
Muloah Jno
Murphy Miss A
Murphy P
Munroe Wm
Mulcary Thos
Mullians Miss M
Murphy Jas
Muller Robt
Myers Mrs E
Nagle P W
Nesbitt Jno
Norton Miss E
Norton Sam
Niel W S
Nye Mrs S
O'Donaghue Mrs H
O'Donnell Jno
O'Hare Jas
O'Neil Miss A
Ormond Mrs J
Palmer E
Patterson Jno
Payne G
Payne Mrs E
Payne Miss S
Pease Miss J
Perry Geo
Pierce Miss M S
Power Miss B
Fowler Rev S M
Pritchard Miss A F
Proctor Capt T B
Ramsay Wm
Reinhardt G
Reid Jos
Rice A A
Rose J
Ross E
Ross D
Robertson P
Sayers H
Savage J
Sands Sam
Scott Jno
Seraldine B
Shaw D V
Sheahan T H
Seeking Chas
Skead Jas
Smith Jno
Smith Robt
Strange Miss A
Stone Miss J
Statham T S
Stevenson S R
Sturgeons Miss M
St Jacques M H
Sullivan Miss N
Taylor Miss M J
Taylor Margt
Tattershall G
Thompson S
Townsend H W
Todd Miss K
Venning W H
Vendal A
Way Dan
Waters Jno
Walsh Mrs M
Walsh Miss J
Wallace Wm
Welsh H
West A B
Wellington Wm
Whyte Miss S A
White W W
Williamson Jno
Wilson Jno
Wilson Mrs M
Williamson Ed
Wilson Miss M
Wilson Robt
Woods Miss H
Woods Robt
Wood E E
Wright Jno
Young J
McGillivray Miss J
McKeough Chas
McKenny Miss A
McKinnon Miss M A
McLeod A N
McLoley Thos
McNaughton D
McNeil E
McDonald Miss M
McDonald Miss J
McDonnell Miss R
McDonald Eliza
McDonald Miss A M
McEwan Mrs
McEwan Jas
McKinnon Alex
McCallum H
McCarthy D
McCarthy Jno
McCauley J
McCann Miss C
McCauley Miss J
McCay H A
McDonnell A C

G P BAKER,
Postmaster.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

YOUNG & RADFORD

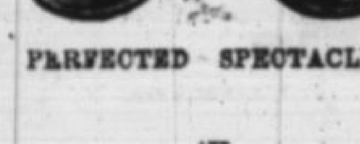
Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED



PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 33, Sparks street,
Ottawa.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Sparks street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.8 y

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ¼ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres. Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 48 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con I, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 39 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 21 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 6 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby , 1870. 1271 dlawk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287law3A

A LARGE LOT OF

CHOICE FRESH TEAS,

JUST ARRIVED, TOGETHER WITH

GENERAL GROCERIES,

AT

S. HOWELL & CO'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, February 22, 1870.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS TO-DAY.

LADIES' "Jouvin" White Kid Gloves,

GENTLEMEN'S White Kid Gloves,

HONITON Lace Handkerchiefs,

WHITE and Coloured Cambric Linings—Glove finish.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

February 16, 1870.

WANTED.

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred. Apply at the TIMES Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1280 tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

25 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H. TIMES Office. 1287tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to
JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to
R W CRUICE,
1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa
J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1239y

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851,"

SHERRY WINE. Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run *try it; It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS. All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's no "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have just received Ex S. S. PERUVIAN, Express from Portland,

BLACK,

WHITE,

and COLOURED SATINS,

COLORED CRAPES,

SILK LACES,

in great variety,

SILK GOSAMERS,

in all the new colors.

CHEAP PRINTS.

They are now showing a large lot of Prints in 10½ yards lengths, good cloth, fast colors, worth 10s, for 6s 3d.

☞ Inspection invited.

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., &c

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this, Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,
J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State. 1294 3

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Feb. 17th, 1870.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Department up to noon of Friday, the 25th day of March next, for the supply, in bond, of 36,100 gallons of the best quality of Refined Petroleum Oil.

The Oil is required to be non-explosive at a vapor test of 115° Fahrenheit, must burn brilliantly without smoking until entirely consumed, and not crust the wick, must be free from all deleterious substances, and remain fluid at 10° Fahrenheit. A sample of a quart to accompany each tender.

The Oil is to be delivered in good order, in iron-bound casks, containing from 35 to 42 gallons each. Casks to have staves and heads of White Oak, and to be properly prepared inside with liquid glue, and to be painted outside so as to prevent the oil from permeating the wood and evaporating from the surface.

The Casks to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

The Oil to be subject, before acceptance, to the inspection, test, and approval of a person appointed by this Department, and to be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in the locality designated by this Department or its Agent at the following times and places:—

14,500 gals,	at	Halifax, N.S.,	25th May, 1870.
4,500	"	St. John, N.B,	10th June, 1870.
5,500	"	Quebec,	22nd June, 1870.
5,500	"	Montreal,	27th June, 1870.
2,600	"	Hamilton,	5th July, 1870.
3,500	"	Sarnia,	12th July, 1870.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity, or for any of the lots above mentioned.

The parties tendering should state the price they will give for empty Oil Barrels, delivered at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, and Sarnia.

OIL TANKS.

Tenders will also be received at the time and place specified for the manufacture of 300 Oil Tanks, to be made of galvanized sheet iron, in accordance with specifications to be obtained on application at the Department or its agencies at Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at the Trinity House, Montreal.

Tanks to be delivered in the locality designated by this Department as follows:—180 at Halifax on the 26th May, 70 at St John on the 11th June, 30 at Quebec on the 23rd June, and 28 at Montreal on the 28th June, and to be subject before acceptance to the approval of a person appointed by this department for the purpose.

STEAM VESSEL.

Tenders will also be received as above stated for the charter of a suitable steam vessel for the delivery of oil and supplies to the Light Houses above Montreal, the charter to commence at such part of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, as may be designated by this Department at noon on the 27th June next.

The name, size, age, horse power, and description of the vessel to be specified in the tender.

SCHOONER.

Also for a Schooner, of not less than 80 tons register, to be employed in conveying oil and other stores to Sable Island and the Light Houses of Nova Scotia.

Charter to commence on the 15th May next, at the Port of Halifax, and to terminate at that port when the service is completed to the satisfaction of this department. A full description of the vessel and her age to be specified in the tender.

Parties tendering for either of these vessels must state the rate per month at which she is offered, it being understood that if the period during which the vessel is required is more or less than a month, a *pro rata* rate will be paid

Full particulars as to the nature of any of the contracts specified will be furnished on application at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Names and addresses in full of parties tendering should be given, as also of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. MITCHELL,
1294b Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 3, 1870.

Flour—Extra	[illegible]		[illegible]
Strong Bakers	[illegible]		[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]		[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]		[illegible]
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	[illegible]		[illegible]
" Spring	3 00		[illegible]
Oatmeal—per 100 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal	3 50	@	[illegible]
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none		
Barley " " lbs.	0 50	@	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour	[illegible] 50	@	[illegible]
Wheat—Fall per bushel	[illegible]		[illegible]
Spring	[illegible]		[illegible]
Oats—Per bushel, 34 lbs.	0 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
Peas	0 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	@	0 34
Beans	1 25	@	1 50
Pork—Mess per barrel	17 50	@	18 00
Prime Mess per do	19 00	@	[illegible]
Prime	none		
Pork (fresh)	5 00	@	7 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 70
Butter—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl.	3 00	@	4 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
Hay—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
Straw—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
Wood—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00

Hides.

Hides—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered [illegible] still feel that a public holiday [illegible] to celebrate all the virtues of that [illegible] Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB NOTICES.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man? and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; to get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores through at the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN.

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have [illegible] in recommending Fellows Compound [illegible] of Hypophosphites to my patients [illegible] from General Debility, or any disease of [illegible], knowing that even in cases utterly hop[illegible] affords relief.

H G ADDY, M. D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,
PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto!

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1224.3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1256. law

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea-coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa.

And marked—"*Tenders for Vessels.*"

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
1252.2.wt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN,
Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KENNEDY

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments.*)

The best and cheapest in the country. Apply to
1160.3.40.2m J G BELL.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1032tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to John and Wm. Thomson, Nepean, and Lewis & Pinney, Barristers, Ottawa. Jet-141-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master; and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are infested with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to [illegible] public

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1213-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1032tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chambers' Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'ty of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P,
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P,
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P,
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H. V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. S. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 2s, 3s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible]

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

MORTIMER'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA, and

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE, I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhœa, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS

AND

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer,

The only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS [illegible] in towns.

TRADE-MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W R Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner and J Brown in [illegible]

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. SECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with
EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game &c. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,
AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

WHISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. A. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Ball's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq. Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Reed's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the able agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allen Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer.—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers		$ 5 00
Club of 10	"	8 00
Club of 20	"	15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to
T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

A. SWALWELL,

CHIEF UNDERTAKER,

SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 26, 1870. 5 2m

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stove pipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,

assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,

from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,

fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ

PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember—

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 5, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1260.3.law

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

[illegible] they were painfully afflicting have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this [illegible] tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

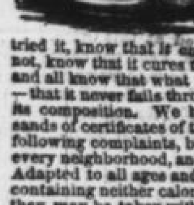
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. [illegible]

[illegible] tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME—

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," and its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

[illegible] acres—the north half of Lot No [illegible] concession of the township of Osgoode, [illegible] House and Barn, and other outbuildings, [illegible] good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared [illegible] good state of cultivation. This is situated [illegible] Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa.

The south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd [illegible] of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 [illegible] the rest well wooded, with good hardwood, well watered, and situated within a quarter mile of the railway station. Title good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
Rideau Hotel, Ottawa.

39.6m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE.

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at [illegible] and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by The OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible], Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

VOL V. NO.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Boot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines, all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Bass's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Salt at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE

SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE

PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar gains. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange, Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense providing it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

And another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box No. 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1196y

OH, MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with them on the hearth rug, so you need not give up attending church till next summer, as you intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton informed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and dwellings in this city that we have heated. These we consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application.

Stoves and Tinware as usual.

Attention given to job work.

Stoves, &c., delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. EASTON. R. McEASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N. B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the principal banks. 219tf

TO M.P.'s —DOMINION PARLIAMENT— Session 1870.—A few first class rooms unengaged at MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding House, Wellington street, Ottawa—within five minutes walk of the Buildings. 1267d

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO.,
Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w51-3m

The Times

VOL. V. NO. 12 8. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

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In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

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HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, n wood bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY.

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. Thorne's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

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Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

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We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w51 3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorized to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Nov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FORWARDER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.

No. 5, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 16½.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 773y

GEO. HAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossitors	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 6:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 8 a m, 4:40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

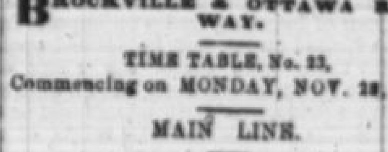
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains, at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10 06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.45 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.35

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

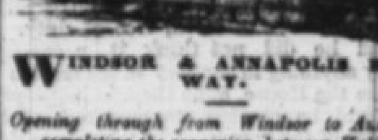
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis, completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 a m and 5.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a m., and 6 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1239y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $80 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or HERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS, OF TORONTO, FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

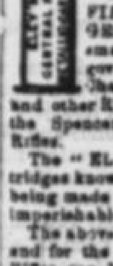
MALT WHISKEY,

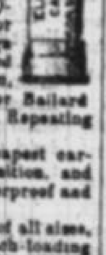
TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.





THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also at .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 3, 1870. 1241 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

WANTED,

For School Section No 3, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to

M YOUNG, J ROCK, T SULLIVAN, Trustees.

February 1st, 16 1870.

HOUSE TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit. Apply to

T M CLARK, Royal Insurance Co, Elgin street.

1281tf

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $2,000 and $1,500), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000 Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

DR. A. TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. R. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 200 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

Publications.

FOR SALE AT HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

All leading American and Canadian Periodicals, London Journal, Bow Bells, etc.

Ottawa, January 11, 1870. 1216

DURIE & SON

Have still on hand a good assortment of

"POCKET DIARIES,"

1870.

PUNCH'S ALMANAC, 1870,

Christmas London Society.

Bound Vols Good Words, Sunday Magazine Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Good Words for the Young.

J. DURIE & SON, 10 Spark street.

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED STALL-FED BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 6 and 7, BY-WARD MARKET.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 31 Rideau street.

THE FAMOUS MORDAUNT CASE.

All About the Lady who Brought Scandal Upon the Prince of Wales—Inside View of Aristocratic Family Life—A Pitiful Case.

From the London Daily News, February 17.

The opening of the much-talked-of "great Warwickshire scandal" case yesterday, in the Divorce Court, at Westminster, was sure to excite unusual public interest. The doings of this court at all times are regarded with a curiosity calculated to lead a man cynically inclined to believe that vice is more facinating than virtue. Most people would hardly credit the eagerness with which ladies and gentlemen of all ages clamor day after day for the privileges of hearing foul revelations of impure life, leaving the court only when entrance has been denied them, and even then reluctantly. The chronic attraction which this department of justice presents on ordinary occasions is naturally heightened, twenty or a hundred fold, according to the nature of the cause to be heard. Curiosity rose yesterday to a fever-heat, for persons of high social standing were concerned, and a goodly feast was offered to the scandal-mongers of the period. It is perhaps a fortunate thing that Lord Penzance has of late strictly limited and regulated the attendance of his court, and it was also a fortunate thing for those who were penned there yesterday that the regulations were strictly enforced. The Divorce Court is generally acknowledged to be a dim, dark hole, without comparison in the metropolis, possessing accommodation which is both scanty and bad, and ventilation in which considerations as to health and life never have been entertained. It has scarcely room for those who have business there, much less for strangers. A stern policeman at the door, kept up to the mark by an occasional visit from Mr. Superintendent Denning, the police superintendent of St. Stephens, sent away crowds of ladies and gentlemen who flocked down Westminster to whet their appetites on the Mordaunt case. Men, women and children of all sorts and conditions, besought and implored for a brief hour within the jealously guarded portals. Official orders were, however, peremptory and the coveted pleasure was denied. The courtesy of the gentlemen connected with the court towards all who have legitimate concern in it led to much imposition and dodgery. If all who claimed admission because they were representatives of the press are actual reporters, there are enough of them in London just now to freight a small emigrant ship, while the soi disant solicitors and solicitors' clerks would have filled every court in Westminster, without any reinforcements from chancery lane. Appeals and protests, however, were offered to deaf ears, and the result was comparatively little crowding until afternoon. Barristers unconnected with the case—the only one on the paper—were present in great force, and they were so intense in their desire to obtain seats that one or two learned gentlemen holding briefs were unable to approach their leaders, whereupon an application was made to permit the stuff and silk gowns to appear in the same row. The judge ordinary did not accede to this request, but he did intimate significantly that if any barrister was aggreived in the matter of sitting room, he had only to state his troubles to the court. The briefless gentlemen thereupon ceased their contentions. The chief notabilities in court, some of whom were seated in the circular gallery under the roof, including General Sir. W. Knollys, who remained throughout the entire six hours; Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, M. P., Mr. Brassey M. P., and two of Sir Charles Mordaunt's brothers. No women were admitted among the spectators.

THE NATURE OF THE CASE.

Mordaunt *vs.* Mordaunt.—This was a petition by Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton Hall, in the County of Warwick for a dissolution of his marriage with Harriett Sarah, Lady Mordaunt, on the ground of adultery. The petitioner alleged the marriage on the 6th of December, 1866, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth; cohabitation at Walton Hall and at 6 Belgrave square; and adultery with Viscount Cole in May, June, and July, 1868, at Chesham place, and in July 1868, and January 1869, at Walton Hall; and adultery with Sir Frederick Johnstone in November, and December, 1868, at Walton Hall, and in December, 1868, at the Alexandria Hotel Knightsbridge, and adultery also with some person between the 15th of June, 1868, and the 28th of February, 1869. The citation was served on Lady Mordaunt at Walton Hall on the 30th of April, 1869. An application was afterwards made on her behalf to stay the proceedings, on the ground that she was not of sound mind, and was, therefore, unable to plead and to give instructions for her defence, and the application was supported by affidavits. Counter affidavits were filed on behalf of the petitioner, with the view of showing that lady Mordaunt was feigning insanity in order to avoid pleading to the petition, and on the 27th of July, 1869, an order was made that her ladyship's father, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe should appear as her guardian *ad litem*, for the purpose of raising the question as to her state of mind On the 30th of July, 1869, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe accordingly entered an appearance, and alleged that at the time when the citation in this suit was served on the respondent, to wit on the 30th of April, 1869, the respondent was not of sound mind, and that she has not since been and is not now of sound mind. The petitioner having taken issue on this allegation, the question was ordered to be tried before the court by a special jury, and it now came on for trial.

THE TRIAL.

The limited accommodation of the court was hardly sufficient for the witnesses and others who were obliged to be present; but besides these there was an inconveniently large number of spectators, including a crowd of barristers who were not engaged in the case, and the atmosphere was so oppressive that one of the witnesses nearly fainted in the box. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr Spinks, Q. C., and Mr. Inderwick appeared for Sir Charles Mordaunt, the petitioner; Dr. Deane, Q. C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Searle for Sir T. Moncreiffe, the guardian *ad litem* of Lady Mordaunt. Mr. Lord and Mr. Jeune watched the case for the co-respondents.

OPENING OF THE CASE.

The affirmative of the issue being upon the guardian of the respondent.

Dr. Deane opened the case. He said that although this suit was brought by reason of alleged adultery with certain persons, the question of adultery was not the question now to be decided, and he begged the jury to dismiss entirely from their minds the very existence of such a case. For the purpose of the inquiry into which they were about to enter, it mattered not whether Lady Mordaunt was the most guilty woman in the world or the most loyal or devoted of wives. The question they would be asked to decide was whether, on a certain day, and since that day, Lady Mordaunt had or had not been of sound mind. Such an inquiry as the present was entirely new in that court. In other courts the proceeding was familiar enough, and there were many criminal trials in which the question arose. The principle upon which this proceeding was based was that no man should be put on his trial when unable to defend himself owing to an affliction which could only be ascribed to the visitation of God. Many such cases were to be found in the law books, and one of the best to which he could refer them was that of the trial of Frith for high treason, in the twenty-second volume of the "State Trials," p. 318. In that case the presiding judge charged the jury as follows:

"The inquiry which you are now called upon to make is not whether the prisoner was in this unfortunate state of mind when the accident happened, nor is it necessary to discuss or inquire at all what effect his present state of mind might have whenever that question comes to be discussed; but the humanity of the law of England falling into that which common humanity, without any written law, suggests, has prescribed that no man shall be called upon to make his defence at a time when his mind is in that situation as not to appear capable of so doing; for, however, guilty he may be, the inquiry into his guilt must be postponed to that season, when by collecting together his intellects, and having them entire, he shall be able so to model his defence as to ward off the punishment of the law; it is for you, therefore, to inquire whether the prisoner is now in that state of mind; and, inasmuch as an artful man may put on appearances which are not the reality of the case. I think the counsel for the prisoner have judged extremely proper for your satisfaction and the public's, not to suffer your judgement to proceed on that which the prisoner has now said, though that is extremely pregnant with observation; but they have called witnesses, and gone back to the earlier period of his life and stated to you at the time when the two letters were written, the language of which you have heard, which seems to me not to leave any doubt on any man's mind Therefore, the question the court proposes to you now is, whether the prisoner is at this time in a sane or insane state of mind?"

This, he contended, was the very state in which the case of Mordaunt *vs.* Mordaunt" now stood for their consideration, and in the case of the "Queen *vs.* Goode" (7 Adolphus and Ellis.) the prisoner when arraigned, having shown unmistakable signs of derangement, the jury was empanelled to try whether he was capable of defending himself at the time, and the inquiry in all such cases was limited to this question: Was the person accused in a state to give instructions for his defence? It was on the 30th of April last that the citation and petition were served on Lady Mordaunt, and consequently from that date the state of her mind would become the subject of investigation, although it was not until the 31st of July that the question was put into a proper shape to receive an answer from the jury. The question, therefore, they would now be called upon to decide was, whether, Harriet Sarah, Lady Mordaunt, was on the 30th of April of sound mind and had since been so. Two theories might be advanced to explain the facts which he was about to bring before them in evidence —one which he would have to support, and another which Sergeant Ballantine would probably maintain. His learned friend might argue thus: "There are certain signs and indications which would lead a casual observer to infer madness, but those symptoms are unreal and put on for a purpose, and are only assumed in the presence of certain persons. Before her relations and friends she, indeed, appears to be of unsound mind, but when others are present she is not so, and has not that seeming." The answer to that argument was sufficiently obvious. How strange that a person charged with such a crime as that alleged against Lady Mordaunt, should put on this appearance for the purpose of deceiving those who were most deeply interested in her welfare. The theory he should maintain was, first, that Lady Mordaunt was really and in fact suffering from a disorder which, whether primarily or by more remote reaction, had affected her blood, and, probably acting through the nervous system, had deranged her mind; and secondly, that this complaint was existing at the time when these charges were brought against her, and had from the 30th of April, down to last Saturday, the 12th of February, become worse and worse Dr. Deane then mentioned the facts as they were afterwards proved in evidence, and upon which he relied in support of his case The outward acts, he continued, which medical men, her friends, and relations, would relate might, it would be argued on the other side, be merely put on for the purpose of deceiving those who watched her; but, he asked was it possible that this young woman, not yet 22 years old, should have had sufficient strength of will, through ten long dreary months, to keep up this play. But how could they explain away what, for the purpose of distinction from outward acts, he would call the inward symptoms? Giving her full credit for stratagem, practice, and art, by what stratagem, he asked, could she govern the beat of her pulse and the throb of her heart so as to deceive all the medical men who examined her? By what device could she regulate the appearance of her skin, and produce at will the clammy perspiration of disease? How moderate the temperature of her body so that the head should be hot and feet cold at the same moment? With what drug, not knowing the time when the medical man would visit her, could she cause her breath to emit a peculiar fœtor? These things spoke in language which could not be misunderstood. They were the result of a distempered and disordered condition of body. If deceit had really been practised, she must be indeed a remarkable deceiver to impose upon eight or ten of the wisest physicians of the United Kindom. He concluded by expressing a hope that he had so laid the facts before them as to secure all he wished for—a calm and impartial consideration of the case.

TESTIMONY OF LADY MORDAUNT'S LADY COMPANION.

Miss Jane Lang was the first witness called. She deposed: On the 17th of May last I became lady companion to Lady Mordaunt, who was then at Belgrave square; I accompanied her to Worthing, and remained with her until August 18; I was constantly in the house and in attendance upon her, sleeping in an adjoining room; her memory was often quite gone; she would ask me to help her to think; she could not remember recent events, even those which had happened on the same day; she often used her fingers in eating, and she tore her fingers with pins, which she concealed about her dress; when out walking she would pick up horse manure and dried mud with her hands: I found it difficult to make her put such things down; she showed a total want of modesty; would go about the house with scarcely any clothing, and perform the offices of nature while standing in the drawing-room or bedroom, or in bed without any utensil; she had to be washed and dressed like a child; sometimes she would not speak for days; she wandered about the house at night, and often came to my bedroom; I ordered the servants to lock their rooms, and she asked for a hammer to break them open, as she thought Sir C. Mordaunt was locked up in them; she came down one night wiht only stockings, slippers, and opera cloak, and muff on; I bribed her with pennies to do quietly to bed; she once asked the flyman to lend her some money to pay himself; when out riding she threw her self about the carriage; she complained of great pain in her head, and I applied eau de Cologne, a bottle of which she once applied to her feet; her hands and feet were always cold; she was sometimes very irritable, scolding everybody, the least noise distressed her, even the talking of persons walking in the road; there was a strage expression in her eyes; she took a dislike to some of her dresses, and said htat one dress it was the devil; she put one of her hats down the water closet; she complained of things about her being dirty, and of seeing black things floating about, She would pick up pennies and hide them; when I first went she would not eat for fear of poison, and I was obliged to feed her; she would try to control herself before strangers, which made her more excited afterwards; when she thought no one was watching her she showed these symptoms most; her sleep was very irregular; I saw her last Monday at Bromley; for about ten minutes she behaved very well, but then threw herself on thh floor, went on her hands and knees, ate a piece of coal, and wandered about the house.

Cross-examined—I formerly resided with her parents; my father is a doctor at Newcastle; her mother came to see her while I was staying with her, and also two of her sisters; I never conversed with her about anything her mother, Lady Lousia Moncreiffe, had told me; she once referred to her confinement.

DID LADY MORDAUNT EVER REFER TO ACTS OF IMPROPRIETY.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine proposed to ask the witness whether Lady Mordaunt ever referred to acts of improperiety with any person.

Dr. Deane objected to this, as opening the question or presumption of her guilt or innocence, and as immaterial to the present issue; but.

His Lordship held that any reference made to events which happened at the time of Lady Mordaunt's confinement had a bearing on the state of her memory and ordinary intelligence.

Cross-examination continued.—She never accused herself of improper conduct with any gentleman, and never alluded to such a thing, nor conveyed any such idea; she mentioned the names of acquaintances, and talked of inviting them to make a party, so as to make her life less dull; one day, when pretty well she referred to her confinemen she sometimes asked for her child, but did not refer to its having been born with an affection of the eyes; she talked of Sir Charle's journey to Norway, and of his having proposed that she should go too; she did not say he had wished her to go; I don't remember that she gave any reason why she did not go; she slept alone. Mrs. Caruthers sleeping in the adjoining, room; she was allowed scissors, &c. sometimes, she asked me to get a check-book, but I did not, and she drew no checks while I was there; the checks produced are entrirely in her handwriting; Lady Louisa Moncreiffe had told me of certain statements which Lady Mordaunt had made a few days after her confinement, and had mentioned certain names; I asked her, towards the end of July, whether she remembered what she had said when ill, and she replied, "I remember what it was I had said, but I did not say it;" she said nothing further, and I did not refer to the subject again; I think she understood to what I alluded; Lady Louisa came down in July, and was with her about three hours altogether; the letters produced are in Lady Moncreiffe's writing.

LADY MORDAUNT'S HABITS.

Dorothy Frances Caruthers—I have been accustomed to the care of persons of weak mind; I went to Lady Mordaunt at Worthington on the 31st of May, and remained till the end of August; I slept in the adjoining dressing room; she had a bad memory, and talked very little, sometimes not speaking for an hour; she refused her food, thinking it was poisoned, but when she began, she ate it ravenously with her fingers; she would pick articles of clothing to pieces with pins; when out riding she would laugh and spit much, and try to get out when the horses were going fast; sometimes she refused to be washed, and would relieve herself on the floor of her bedroom or of the closet, as also in bed; she would besmear hers lf with the evacuations if not prevented; this happened twice or thrice; she was not at all ashamed of such conduct; one dress she objected to as connected with the devil; she complained of heat and pain in the head; she would come to me and tell me my head is hot or my feet were cold, instead of her own; she had a very vacant look; she was very anxious to have money, and once having picked up some pennies from the dressing table gave the butler a penny to get some tooth powder and wished the rest to be laid out in postage stamps; she would become very excited and box my ears without any provocation; I removed her dressing case from her room because she so

frequently asked for things out of it, but she afterwards frequently asked for it; the state I have described lasted all the time I was there.

Cross examined—A piano, books, and drawing materials were in the room; she very seldom played, and, though she would sit with book in her hand, I don't think she read it; I did not allow her to go to shop, as I thought she would have chosen a lot of things she could not have; she frequently wished to go shopping; Dr. Duke sent for me to go; I never mentioned to her the circumstances of her confinement; she referred to her baby, and said she did not like babies, and wished to kill it; she gave no reason, but only laughed; she wished to go up to London; I went with the impression that she was a lunatic, and treated her as such.

Re-examined—I don't know that I was ever told she was a lunatic but I concluded so from Dr. Duke having sent for me, and from my having been an attendant on lunatics; she was angry when not allowed to go to London; she wanted to go to Walton and also to see Sir Charles, and for her baby to be sent her; she at first frequently spoke of Sir Charles, and before I left was angry, I think, that he did not come to her.

"POOR THING, GOD BLESS HER."

Jane Keddle—I went as companion to Lady Mordaunt last October, and have remained with her since at Bickley; at times she takes her meals very quietly, but at others she eats ravenously, and occasionally with her fingers; she helped at dinner at first, but sometimes would sit looking at the dish without helping herself or me, and after beginning would lay down the knife and fork, consequently I had to help instead; when out walking she would sometimes sit down on the ground and scrape the mud with her hands; when out driving she speaks little, but indulges in bursts of causeless laughter, and recently she has tried often to get out of the carriage; she often spits out of the window; her face is frequently puckered up as if deep in thought, and at other times she looks quite wild and excited; she seems unable to carry on rational conversation; if she makes a remark it is some silly one, and if questioned she seldom answers; when out walking she will try to snatch children's hats off, and recently she went up to a beggar-woman and gave her a dead leaf; the woman said, "Poor thing, God bless her;" she will not do any sewing that is set her, and frequently holds a book in her hand upside down; at first she could play entire pieces on the piano, but she can now only get through a few bars; she frequently writes; the papers produced are in her writing, which I have collected from her writing-case from time to time. She frequently destroys her music-books and clothes by burning them or tearing them up. She throws herself violently down on her face or back; at times she eats a large quantity of meat, but more frequently pastry. She eats coal, cinders, and "fluff" off the carpet; she seems contented and happy, though at times angry; her baby came the Saturday after I went there, and stayed about three weeks; she only had it three or four times, and did not seem to comprehend it was a baby; she put it on the floor, and told it to amuse itself with a book, though it was only seven months old; she was not left alone with it; she took it out in the carriage several times, but took little notice of it; she put it once on the edge of the sofa, and it would have fallen if I had not saved it; she seems to have lost all sense of delicacy or decency; I remember playing whist with her with Dr. Wood; her present state is decidedly worse than when I first went; Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Gull wished me to go.

Cross-examined—My last situation was that of lady superintendent of a small hospital; I have never been with lunatics before; Dr. Reynolds told me she had suffered from some illness, and that it was supposed to have affected her mind; I kept a diary a short time to assist the doctors to form an opinion, but burnt it because I should have had to put down many unpleasant things, and I did not anticipate the case would come into court; I destroyed the diary because it recorded an act of indelicacy which I did not wish others to see; Mr. Hannay, Sir C. Mordaunt's solicitor, heard me read extracts from it; he told me he was afraid the case would come into court; I have written twice to Lady Louisa Moncreiffe; I had a letter from her in December, but think I destroyed it; she had been down three times, but did not stay in the house; she was alone a short time with her daughter; Lady Mordaunt's father had been down three or four times, but she would not remain with him; she got up once and went up to her bedroom, leaving him; I have read her paragraphs I have seen in the papers respecting her case, but she has only laughed at them; her maid sleeps in the room with her.

Re-examined—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Murray have visited her; we took her once to Mr. Murray's, in London, returning the same day.

"SHE IS NOT HUMAN."

Sarah Parker,—I am lady's-maid to Lady Mordaunt, and I have been with her since the 31st of August; I sleep in her bedroom, and see her constantly, as the house is very small; I have tried to converse with her, but she cannot talk collectedly; her memory on some points is good, on others bad; she remembers remote better than recent dates; she is quite indifferent about dress, and destroys her clothes; as to personal cleanliness, I can only compare her to a beast of the field; she is not human; I came up to London to Chester square (Mr. Murray's) in September, and called for her again in the evening; I frequently walked out with her; sometimes she throws herself on the ground, or goes into shops and asks for articles she does not want; I have been obliged to use force to pull her out; she spits out of the carriage frequently; she got out once while it was in motion, and ran up the hill; I lock her bedroom door at night, because she had frequently left it and gone into the passage or drawing-room; I had also seen her go into the butler's bedroom at the further end of the passage in her night-dress; she has become decidedly worse; she did not appear to care for her baby, though she has nursed it; Dr. Gull and Dr. Reynolds sent me to Bickley.

Cross-examined—I previously lived in Paris, in the service of a young French lady; I have also lived in Orchard street, Portman square, at Dr. Squire's I kept a diary about a month, but destroyed it after giving what was in it to the Lawyer, as I thought there would be no further use for it; Sir C. Mordaunt's Lawyer told me to keep it; I gave my evidence to him in November, and he told me he should not call me here; Lady Mordaunt has never referred to her separation from Sir Charles.

By the Court—My last situation was at Mrs. Grubb's, in London square, and I was there until I went to Lady Mordaunt.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY—DR. PRIESTLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. William Overend Priestly—I am Fellow of the College of Physicians and lecturer of King's College Hospital; I have for many years been medical attendant to various members of Sir T. Moncreiffe's family, including Lady Mordaunt; on the 6th of last May I went to Walton Hall, with Sir James Alderson and Dr. Harrington Tuke; I have a few notes made immediately after my return; we were ushered into the luncheon room, where Lady Mordaunt was; she recognized me; she was writing at a table to Sir Charles; she was at first somewhat cordial, but soon became taciturn, and conversation was impossible; she answered me about her condition at first in monosyllables, and to further questions gave me no answer; we lunched with her; her sister, Mrs. Forbes (who has been recently confined, and is not yet convalescent), was also there; we could get no conversation with her; sometimes she answered questions and sometimes not; on getting to the door in order to leave the room, she stood still and appeared to have lost consciousness. Her sister led her away; I went up to her sitting room with the other two physicians; we found her greatly distressed and in tears; we all attempted conversation with her, but I don't think I got a reply to a single question; we were with her altogether three or four hours; each of us saw her alone; on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May I saw her in Belgrave square, twice with Dr. Gull; we agreed that she was of unsound mind, and quite incapable of managing her own affairs; her memory was almost annihilated; I could make her understand only the simplest things, even those being doubtful, and I gathered from her attendants that her habits were those of a person of unsound mind; she seemed weak physically, her pulse being languid, and her general health impaired, but her mental powers were especially impaired; there is a close connection between hysteria and catalepsy; catalepsy caused by some serious derangement of the nervous system, and it has great tendency to drift into something else; catalepsy is not necessarily associated with unsoundness of mind, though it may accompany or follow it; her countenance had an expression of vacuity and mental weakness; I have not seen her since May.

TO BE CONTINUED.

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. JAMES COTTON, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera House Company.

Provincial Insurance Company—Arthur Harvey.

Gold Brooch Found—Mr. E. Kimber.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY. MARCH 4, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth Page.*

THE SATIN BREECHES.

There is something positively amusing about the *Globe*. It has been quite a mistake to look upon that oracle of a journal as a mere scooped out turnip with holes for eyes, and a lighted candle inside—a clear-grit bogle and nothing more. The laced coat and satin small clothes of Governor Howland have tickled the man of broad-Protestant principles. He laughs at the notion of putting a respectable Canadian gentleman into such habiliments. They would do well enough for Lord Russell, or Mr. Gladstone at a State-ball in England, but they are perfectly ridiculous when worn by the Governor of Ontario. They are meaningless fripperies, which make decent and honourable men look absurd. They certainly would make quite a guy of the Honourable George Brown. Only fancy the ungainly figure, long spindle shanks of the honourable George Brown in white satin small clothes and continuations! But the honourable gentleman need have no apprehension of being required to wear any silly or snobbish dress as the result of efforts to introduce the dress and etiquette of the Court life in England, although all Canada might "learn lessons of loyalty from our Governor's breeches, and might feel our attachment to British institutions made all the stronger as we gazed upon the cut of a 'diplomatic coat,' and marked with reverence and awe the varied glories upon its breasts and sleeves." We can admire the shrewd vanity of an Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James appearing, amid all the pomp and glitter of the diplomatic costumes of the empires and monarchies of Europe, in plain black. The plainness of the attire in such circumstances preeminently distinguishes the wearer. It is the same principle, which guided the most sagacious man of his day, the Duke of Wellington, in his selection of a round hat and plain blue surtout, with which to ride into Paris, surrounded by Emperors, and Kings, and Marshals, sparkling with diamonds and covered with stars. In the midst of the magnificent group of allied sovereigns Lord Wellington was "the observed of all observers." There is a time and place for everything. Governor Howland was noticeable, and his rank recognizable, the more because he was somewhat similarly attired to His Excellency the Governor General at the State ball here. Had he been plainly dressed, he would have been undistinguishable from the common herd of highly respectable and honorable gentlemen in black who were there. He, like the officers of the two Houses, and the Judges, was distinguishable by his costume. It is indeed a feature in monarchy to have dress distinctions, and although it would ill become a hustings orator to be arrayed in a black silk gown, with black velvet tassels, even the ministry of the republican Church of Scotland wear pulpit gowns and bands. It surely is not amiss in Canada to import styles of dress from England. As yet, Canada owes everything to England. Her form of government is a transcript of that of England, our laws are English, and our habits of thought English. If the *Globe* is such a stickler for British connection as he pretends to be, he will, in the future, be more guarded in his allusions to Court dress. If he means to citizenize Canada, by all manner of means let him indulge in the pleasantry of further attacks upon "our" Governor's satin breeches.

WE understand from Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that he received a despatch late last evening, from the agent of the Department at Halifax, stating that the Canadian Government steamer *Druid*, Captain Scott, R. N., Commander, arrived at Halifax yesterday (Thursday) from Sable Island, but without any intelligence of the steamer *City of Boston*. The *Druid* brought the crew of the barque *W. & E. Robbins* of Yarmouth, N. S., which was totally wrecked on the 21st ult. The steamer *Druid* was despatched to Sable Island on the 23rd ult., by the Minister of Marine, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any truth in the report, that a large steamer, supposed to be the *City of Boston*, was ashore on the Island, as it had been reported by the master of a vessel passing the Island, that lights and rockets were seen, apparently from a large steamer in distress, in the neighborhood of the Island.

NOT WANTED.

The opposition organ at Toronto is exercised about the oratory of the House of Commons. The Brown, not the Rouge organ of opposition, states that to command the attention of so large a House as that in Ottawa some oratory is required, and in the presence of the picked men of the Dominion from the Gut of Canso to Thunder Bay, a man must have something to say, and say it, at all events, comparatively well. "What passes muster in our Local Assemblies, and even answered fairly enough in the old Parliament of Canada, will not be accepted at Ottawa." We quite agree with the opposition organ. Not a doubt of it, a man should not only have something to say, but be able to say it before opening his mouth here.—There, however, our agreement with the opposition organ ceases. When the opposition oracle tells us further that the honourable Joseph Howe has, from physical debility, ceased to be an orator, and that the honourable Mr. Kenny never was one; that Mr. Tilley has wearied the New Brunswickers; that Sir George E. Cartier, Mr. Langevin, and Mr. Dunkin are getting weaker daily in their followers and are virtually powerless; that Sir Francis Hincks never was an orator, and has not shown himself equal to what he was in former days, while Sir John A. Macdonald with all his readiness as a debater, and his keenness of fence never could raise a party cheer except from the Morrisons, Burtons, and Fergussons, we cannot resist a smile. All these gentlemen are just as astute now as they ever were, and Sir Francis Hincks is just as forcible and keen, as when he demolished Mr. George Brown at three o'clock in the morning, in June, 1855, on the Clergy Reserves question. They have each got the gift of tongues. They are individually powerful now as they ever have been. They are all useful after their kind. They contribute to the making up of an effective administration. They are besides united. Possibly Sir John A. Macdonald is not so physically strong at 51 or 3, or 4, or 5, or 7, as he was at 30. No more is the opposition organ. Men's faculties do decay with years, but the brain in some men is much longer in softening than it is in others. Of one thing the *Globe* may rest assured:—there is no present need for a *replatrage*, and if there were, the services of the Managing Director of Reform opinion in Ontario are not likely to be immediately required.

MARINE INSURANCE INSPECTIONS.

Marine Insurances differ somewhat from ordinary assurances, on land, against loss by fire, or loss in any way. In land assurances, all losses are at the risk of the companies who insure against such losses, while, in Marine Insurances, the loss falls upon the owner of a vessel proportionately with the Insurance Companies and the owners of the cargo on board. The companies risk two thirds, the owner one third. When a partial loss is sustained by a vessel running aground and damaging hull and cargo, an inspector is ordinarily sent off to the wreck to report. That inspector is wholly in the interest of the two thirds underwriter, or insurance Companies, to the prejudice of the one third or ship owning underwriter, while the expense of inspection falls to the full extent of his liability upon the ship owning underwriter, whose interests are not even consulted. This should not be. While the present system lasts it must be. The Inspector, naturally, will lean to those who appoint him, and are, as the greater interest, bound to pay him, or see him paid. He may heap on expense unnecessarily, seeing that in the end the ship-owner really pays the whole cost of inspection, his interest, his losses, even being abated by an interested inspector in favour of the companies and to the prejudice of the insured. These Company Inspectors assess the damages, and while they incur, audit the disbursements. The onesidedness of such an arrangement must be apparent. It admits of remedy, but only in one way. A public inspector, to be paid by fees, leviable on all vessels, according to tonnage, forming a fund from which this salary would come, would remove even a feeling of unfairness, while it would cost the country nothing. The inspector would live at the public cost, and yet the general public would not lose anything. Those only who will benefit by the appointment of an inspector, will be required to contribute to the fund, out of which his salary comes. His inspection would be disinterested. A public officer, he would act in the public interest, and in that only. Even in a case of litigation, as a witness, such an officer would be especially valuable. His testimony would be accepted as trustworthy. He would speak as one acquainted with the facts, and having no interest other than the general or public interest to serve in speaking of them. His office would at once remove him beyond private influences and public suspicion. In every sense he would be useful, and in all respects trustworthy.

THE BANKING SCHEME.

The Toronto *Telegraph* thus alludes to the banking scheme of Sir Francis Hincks:

"Altogether, there is nothing excessively novel or profound in any of these sets of resolutions. The chartered Banks cannot complain that they are to be dealt with in any illiberal spirit. Some of our Upper Canada institutions that do a large business with the backwoods millers, will be sorry for being deprived of their "one" and "two" dollar notes. But on the whole, they will find Hincks a very different sort of a customer from Rose. And we are rather disposed to think that with some modifications, the resolutions will be tolerably well received both by the House and the country. But, at the same time, we reserve the right to modify this view after we have had more time to examine the question in all its bearings."

J. S. MCCUAIG, Esquire, is now in Ottawa, in the interest of the steamboat proprietors to "interview" the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the subject of the steamboat inspection law.

TO-DAY, we give a portion of the evidence in the celebrated Mordaunt Divorce Case, in which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was a witness. It will be read with more than ordinary interest, and will be continued in our next.

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

THE STATE BALL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 3rd, 1870.

The following letter, addressed to the Speaker, was read by him this afternoon before the doors were opened:

ROSS MOUNT, MONTREAL, 28th February.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur to take the earliest opportunity of thanking the various members of the House of Commons for the welcome given by them individually to H. R. H at Ottawa. The hospitable manner in which he was entertained demands his warmest thanks, and the brilliant ball which was given in his honor—unequalled by anything he has seen on this side of the Atlantic—will ever be remembered by His Royal Highness with sincere pleasure and gratitude.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
H. ELPHINSTONE.

A meeting of the Committee, formed of Members of both Houses of Parliament, to which had been entrusted the duty of the reception and entertainment of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, was held in the Parliament House, on Thursday, 3rd March—the Honourable Thos Ryan, chairman, presiding.

The following letter, addressed by Colonel Elphinstone to the Secretary, was then laid before the Committee:—

RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA, 26th Feb, 1870.

DEAR COLONEL BERNARD,—I am desired by H. R. H. Prince Arthur to request you to convey to the gentlemen of the Committee His Royal Highness's high appreciation of the hospitable manner in which he was entertained last night.

The truly warm-hearted manner in which he has everywhere been received, by all classes of people in this Dominion, has deeply touched His Royal Highness, and has called forth on his part feelings of deep affection and esteem.

The brilliant entertainment of last night will ever be remembered by His Royal Highness with the greatest pleasure and gratification, and he desires to express his sincere thanks to the gentlemen of the Committee for the exertions made to render the arrangements as conducive to his comfort, as they were complete in everything that could in any way tend to His Royal Highness's enjoyment.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) H. ELPHINSTONE.

Colonel BERNARD, A. D. C.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Of course, you readers will not care to be pestered with the parish politics of New Brunswick; but, perhaps, they will be able to bear the suggestion that I am about to make. That suggestion is that, as proposed by the Dominion Election Law, to revoke in New Brunswick the ballot system of voting, a system obtained there, after numerous and earnest struggles, will be to excite strong prejudice among the people. The free states of Europe, and the states of the neighboring Republic have and like the ballot. England will soon have it; a British minister having assured his constituents of this fact. Indeed, the ballot has been a close attendant upon political progress in the world, and New Brunswick may justly claim to have the system retained to her. Nor could any inconvenience arise from a want of uniformity in this respect among the Provinces, although it would be infinitely better that uniformity should be had by making the ballot general in the Dominion.

Yours, &c.,
BALLOT,

Ottawa, March 3, 1870.

Canada Central Railway.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning I observe a letter referring to the Canada Central Railway, from the pen of H. F., which I thus notice, believing that in view of the speedy completion of the portion of that line between this and Carleton Place, agitation upon the subject of a change of route now is useless. This branch will be finished in the course of September next, and entirely as I agree with H. F. as to the splendid milling capacities of the Chats and Hubbell's Falls, knowing both places well, I would still suggest in preference to the forty odd miles competing and expensive line he advocates for their accommodation, some ten of easy construction from Fitzroy Harbour to Arnprior, and thus secure to Ottawa the benefit not merely of the traffic which I believe with him they would build up, but that also of all the other valuable milling establishments on the Mississippi and Rideau Rivers, such as Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Appleton, Almonte, &c., &c.

The distance from Arnprior to Ottawa, *via* Carleton Place, is, as compared with that by Hubbell's Falls and the Chats, as 53 miles to 45, a difference in favour of the latter, not sufficient, in my opinion, to have originally justified the construction of this 45 miles at certainly a vastly increased cost per mile, to that required for the 28 which lie between Ottawa and Carleton Place, the more especially when in the interests of the railway itself, and surely they should have some weight! the freedom it enjoys from competition by water is taken into consideration.

In view of the really ample accommodation afforded below the Chats, by steamboat navigation, I in fact view the short, cheap link, now in course of construction to Carleton Place, as the one which, from its central position, will confer a larger amount of benefit to the country it traverses generally, and to the city of Ottawa particularly, than any other route that could have been adopted.

As to the good things to be derived from it by the Brockville and Ottawa line, should such be conferred? Let us, if we are not magnanimous enough to congratulate that company, at least avoid the course of the dog in the manger, and refrain from injuring ourselves because we will not benefit them.

Your obedient servant,
J. K.

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1870.

HON. MR. McMurrich, President, John, J. Mackenzie, Vice-President, and T. N. Gibbs M. P., Director of the Dominion Telegraph Company; A. Joseph, President, and S. B. Foote, Director of the Peoples' Telegraph Company, met at the Russell House yesterday, with the view of facilitating the business of both lines. After a lengthy discussion, a basis of action was arrived at, which will not only be advantageous to both companies, but to the public also; arrangements to be in working order by the first of June next. The lines will be connected with the American lines by two cables.

NEW YORK.—No further returns were received yesterday in regard to the missing steamship *City of Boston* and *Schmidt*. The agents of both these vessels profess to feel no alarm, and the agent of the latter said in reply to enquirers that he expected every day to hear of her arrival under canvas in some port.

A Havana correspondent writes to the *World* that the Cubans have begun to retaliate in an unkind manner on the Spaniards.

General Quesada, before he was superseded by General Jordan, ordered all the prisoners within his immediate command to be shot, and 138 Spaniards were quickly sent to their last homes. When Jordan took command he shot 300 prisoners. The black flag is flying on both sides now, and a war of extermination has set in.

HARTFORD, Conn.—A keg of powder, in a blacksmith's shop of the Connecticut Western Railroad, in Winstead, yesterday exploded. There were about twenty persons in the building, all of whom were more or less injured.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, March 3, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

After routine proceedings,

The Coasting Trade Bill was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Bill—an Act relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER said this Bill would materially affect the interests of the whole mercantile community, and he thought ample time should be given for the consideration of its provisions; he would, therefore, suggest the postponement of the reading some days; and

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL concurring in the suggestion, the order was discharged for the paper for one week.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 3, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Several petitions were presented from Ontario, for duty on breadstuffs, coals and salt.

A petition was also presented from the Council of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, praying for a removal of import duties on thoroughbred animals for improving stock.

Mr. SAVARY presented a petition from the Bank of Halifax, praying for the extension of their charter.

Mr. HARRISON introduced a Bill to amend the Act imposing a duty on promissory notes and bills of exchange. He explained that the object of the amendment was to do away with the provision that stamps on bills of exchange and promissory notes must be erased on the day when they are affixed.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE submitted a report of a select committee appointed to enquire into the election returns for Hochelaga, that at the instance of the sitting member they granted a commission for taking evidence as to the qualification of the sitting member, and by consent of the petitioner and the sitting member, they appointed Louis Belanger, of Montreal, commissioner to examine witnesses in the case, and they ask permission to adjourn until the Speaker issues his warrant for the Commission to take evidence.

Mr. OLIVER introduced a Bill to amend the Patent Act of 1869, and explained that the object of it was to avoid the 17th clause, and provide that the patentee may take out a patent for five, ten, or fifteen years.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) introduced a Bill to limit the rate of interest.

Mr. McGILL asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure this session having for its object the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, so as to afford greater facilities for trade and commerce of the Dominion, now so rapidly on the increase.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said, the intention of the Government had been called to this subject, the Government recognised the subject of providing greater facilities to accomodate increased trade to the West, such as opening up communication with the North West territory as of the highest importance, and they intended to prosecute the works necessary to attain these objects at the earliest possible period the Finances would permit them, (laughter). He would give the same answer to the member for Lincoln, who had a similar question on the notice paper. He might add that the Government would ask for an appropriation for the purpose of completing the level of the Welland Canal, and while on this subject he would supplement his answer of the other day to the member for Montreal Centre, by stating that the Government intended to ask an appropriation for the purpose of enlarging the Grenville Canal. (Hear, hear.) He would also remark, in reference to his former answer to the member for Sunbury, respecting the Bay Verte Canal, that at that time he was not aware that the engineer of the Department had reported that certain surveys and examinations were required to complete the necessary informaton on that subject. It was the intention of the Government to make these necessary surveys and examinations during the summer.

Mr. FORTIN (in absence of Mr. Robitaille) asked why the schooner *La Canadienne* did not appear in the Bay Chaleurs during the whole season of mackerel fishing, to restrain American schooners which, to the number of nearly eight hundred, fished during the whole season without license, to the great detriment of our fisheries; also, why the only steamer of the Royal Navy appointed for the protection of our fisheries remained but a few days at the entrance of the Bay Chaleurs, before the season for mackerel fishing, and why the said steamer did not remain in our waters to restrain the hundreds of American schooners that fished throughout the whole season, to the great detriment of our fisheries.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the schooner *La Canadienne* was not confined to the Bay Chaleurs, but had also to protect Canadian fisheries along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and Labrador coasts. During the whole season she was actively and continuously engaged in that duty, and was twice in the Bay Chaleurs, once from the 8th to the 15th of June, and the second time from the 10th to the 18th of October. It was impossible for him to say why the steamer of the Royal Navy remained only a short time in the Bay Chaleurs, as the Government had not control over it.

Mr. FORTIN (in the absence of Mr. Robitaille) asked whether the Government was aware that the large number of American schooners in our waters is productive of considerable injury to our fisheries, and that during last summer depredations of all kinds were committed by American fishermen on the shores of the Bay Chaleurs to the great detriment of our fishermen?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Government had no official notice of the statements made in this enquiry. It had been said, and he believed truly, that some American fishermen behaved improperly on the shores of the Bay Chaleurs. He had been informed, but not officially, that some of them landed and committed depredations. If so, it was the duty of the local authorities to have seen to it, that the law was vindicated.

Mr. FORTIN (in the absence of Mr. Robitaille) asked, whether it was the intention of the Government to do away with the License system and to organise for the coming spring, a sufficent force to prevent American schooners from carrying on fishing in our waters, and adopting that course to extend effective protection to our fisheries.

Hon. Sir JOHN A MACDONALD,—It was not the intention of the Government to issue any licenses to foreign fishermen during the ensuing season, (Cheers,) and it was the intention of the Government to take steps to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters.—(cheers).

In answer to Mr. DUFRESNE.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, no report from the Arbitrators on the division of the Provincial debt had been received by the Government. He believed they were making progress, but what progress, Government had not been informed.

In answer to Mr. PELLETIER.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, Judge Gauthier, from the district of Kamouraska, and Rimouski, had applied in consequence of ill health, and the subject of his application were now under the consideration of the Government.

In answer to Mr. MAGILL.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said it has not the intention of the Government to select some of the most expert riflemen of the Dominion as representatives at the next rifle match at Wimbledon Common. It would require an extra appropriation for that purpose, which Government did not feel warranted in asking for.

Mr. LAWSON moved for copies of all Treaties, Surrenders of Lands, or agreements between the Crown and any tribes of Indians within the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said the return would be very voluminous, as there were a hundred and seven treaties, and it would take some time to furnish it. He, however, considered that it was advisable that these treaties, etc., should be gathered together and compiled for future reference. The Government had therefore decided that although it would incur some extra labour, the motion should be complied with. In the meantime if the hon. gentleman was interested in any particular treaty, a copy would be sent down at once.

Mr. LAWSON suggested the propriety of bringing down, along with the return, a map showing the territory set aside for the Indians.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said that it was contemplated to do so.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) thought that before such a work was undertaken, it would be well to know what object would be served by bringing down these papers. If there were as many documents as stated by the Hon. Secretary of State, it would, no doubt, take some time and expense to copy them, and have them printed in book form. Many of these returns were asked for and granted, as a matter of course. They were then laid on the Clerk's table, and there was an end of them.

Mr. LAWSON said he was not asking for these papers unadvisedly. He had looked into the matter, and had seen that they would not make a very great volume, nor cost as much as the member for Huron seemed to think. It would be of great service to the House and Government to know exactly how these matters stood, as complaints had been made that some of these treaties had not been carried out.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. BODWELL moved for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial and United States Governments, respecting the reciprocal trade with the latter country.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS felt sure the honourable gentleman would not press that motion. It was probably within the recollection of the honourable members, that at the last session of the House of Congress, a Resolution was passed with considerable unanimity requesting the President to open negotiations in respect to trade with Canada. This resolution was well received by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and led to his requesting that a member of this Government would proceed to Washington. The honourable gentleman, his (Hincks), predecessor did go, and was in communication with the United States Government, and Her Majesty's Minister there. The result of these communications was, that nothing was done. There had been since that time a confidential correspondence on the subject, but it was strictly confidential and not such as should be laid before the House at present. This correspondence had not yet terminated. It was perfectly well known, he said that the great desire of the Government and he believed also of the House, without exception, was to have the freest commercial intercourse with the United States. Therefore, there was no difficulty presented on this side of the line. Every effort would be made from time to time in this direction.

Mr. BODWELL said he presumed there was greater anxiety in the minds of the public on this point than on any other which has been brought before the House. The interests of the country would be very materially advanced by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. We could do very well without it, yet no one was so foolish as to deny that our interests would be advanced by its renewal. If we looked at the imports and exports to and from the United States, we would see that it was a matter of great importance to us. The imports to Canada amounted in 1868 to $57,000,000, of which $27,000,000 were from the United States. In 1869 the total exports were sixty millions, of which thirty millions went to the United States, showing that even under the present restricted state of trade between the countries, about half of our products go to our neighbours across the line. Several petitions had been presented to the House in favour of imposing duties on imports from the United States, but he looked upon it that these were more the result of a desire for reciprocal trade, than a desire to have a protective tariff established in the Dominion. Although the origin of the movement might be with those who were in favour of a protective policy. The leading minds of the Eastern and Western country were taking up the subject, and asking for a renewal of better trade relations with the United States, and it would be very foolish in us to try to oppose them, as so doing would have a tendency to check the movement, which is now going on in the United States in this matter. If any correspondence could be brought down, to show that something was being done in the matter, it was very desirable that the House should have it. However, if the Hon. Finance Minister thought that the public interests would be prejudiced by bringing down the return, he would, of course, withdraw his motion; but he still thought that everything should be done to soothe the minds of the people on this subject.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was utterly impossible for the Government to bring down anything that would be any way encouraging to the prospect of an early renewal of reciprocal trade with the United States.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. YOUNG moved that the House should to-day form itself into a Committee of the whole to consider a resolution for admitting thorough-bread animals for the improvement of stock, free of duty. He said he did not think it necessary to say anything in support of his motion before the House, as he thought its propriety would be obvious to members of both sides of the House. The advantage derived from the importation of through-bred horses, &c., into the country, could not be denied. In many countries bonuses were being given to the importers of these animals, and he thought that surely the least thing Canada could do in the matter, would be, to allow them to come in free. In a private conversation had with the Minister of Finance, he found that the great objection was the fear of fraud. He did not think that there would be any difficulty on this head, as the inporters of horses, swine, sheep and other animals, in introducing them, would be required to produce their pedigree. He, thought the Finance Minister and his staff would be able to prevent any fraud. The Council of Arts and Agriculture, had petitioned in favour of this change, and he had no doubt it would be accepted as a boon by the agricultural interest of the country.

Hon. Sir FRACIS HINCKS trusted that the hon. member had not misunderstood him in the conversation had on the subject, when he (Hincks) was pointing out his opinion, to have expressed himself as stating anything as to the policy of the Government on the question. This question had been pressed on him before, by the member for Lambton. Before he became a member of the Government, he had been convinced of the necessity of the motion now before the House; some action had been taken formerly in the matter, which now stood in the same position as that of the duty on tobacco, on which a question was asked the other day by an honourable member. The Government did not wish to announce at present its policy.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON hear, hear.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS my honourable friend laughs, but he, (Hincks) was struck the other day with an instance on this subject. It was a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a question of this nature, in which he refused to state beforehand, what the policy of the Government would be in a certain matter.

Mr. YOUNG—As I understand the honourable gentleman, the Government intend to consider the matter.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Oh, no, I did not say that.

Mr. YOUNG—Well do I understand him to say that the matter is under consideration?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Oh! I have no objection whatever to say that it is under consideration (laughter).

Mr. YOUNG did not think that sufficient. There were many members in favor of importing thoroughbreds free, but if he understood that the honourable gentleman might take the matter under consideration, he would allow his motion to stand.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, he was very anxious to satisfy the honourable gentleman, and he thought he might go as far as to say that it might possible.

Mr. YOUNG allowed his motion to stand over.

Mr. YOUNG moved for a return of all amounts paid by Government to the Bank of Montreal during 1866, '67, '68 and 69, showing the amount of exchange bought, the interest paid, American currency converted, Debentures and Dominion Stock sold, with the dates of each transaction, the rates and commissions paid, the amount received by the Bank in lieu of circulation for old notes, &c., &c., and all other information necessary to show the relations of that Bank to the Government during the years above mentioned. He said his reasons were, simply, to be put in possession and to be able to understand the exact relation of the Bank to the Government, and what rates the Bank was charging for its services. He found on looking at the accounts for 1866, '67 and '68 that exceedingly large amounts were charged. In 1866 the amount was $221,000 in round numbers; in 1867 it was $238,000, and if they added the sums paid to the British American Bank Note Co. in connection with the issue of Dominion notes, the amount was $315,000. Last year the Bank had received in one shape or other $482,000. He did not bring these facts as implying that the Bank was charging exorbitant rates, but as an argument why the particulars asked for should be laid before the House. There had been a statement brought down, but no dates were given nor the rates charged, and these should be brought before the House by a special return. Another and very strong reason was, that for the last year or two there had been no public Accounts Committee at all, and no investigation of the public accounts since the new system of Government had been inaugurated. That was a state of things which could not continue. It required a very active Public Accounts Committee to be appointed, as the subject was a very difficult one to deal with, and unless there was a very active committee the accounts were not properly looked after. Some of the accounts were worthy of remark. There was a purchase of $1,000,000 of stock made by the Bank, for which 2¼ per cent. commission was charged. This seemed an extraordinary charge—$22,500 for negotiating the purchase of a million of stock. He would like, also, that the Minister of Finance would inform the House if any portion of the exchange, on account of the Intercolonial Railway, had been sold since last session; and if so, at what rates?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said he could not undertake to answer the question off-hand. He had no objection to give the fullest information on every particular transaction. In regard to the Public Account Committee, he was most anxious to have its assistance in every way, and he would give it all the information the members could desire. The Government had no disposition to resist the wishes of a committee which was calculated to be of immense service. It was quite possible the question put by the hon. gentleman was embraced in the resolution; but, if any further information was wanted, he would bring it down, if he was informed of what was required.

Mr. YOUNG said, he had heard that a large portion of the exchange had been sold to the Bank of Montreal, when the rate was very low, and when it was doubtful if it was required by the Government, and that the balance had been sent to New York, when a lage portion of it still remained.—He hoped they would add this information to the return.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, to add it to the motion that there might be no mistake.

Mr. BLAKE hoped they would give the average annual balances in the Bank, and thought that the general language of the motion included that.

Mr. YOUNG'S motion was then amended and passed.

Hon. Mr HOLTON asked when the public accounts Committee would be convened, and hoped the Finance Minister would be more specific in his information, as to when the public accounts would be laid on the table. There had been no supervision over these accounts for the last two sessions. The Finance Minister would no doubt remember that he had assured the House, about ten days ago, that all the accounts were then in the hands of the printer, and if so, they ought to be almost if not quite, ready.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, he was not prepared for the question, but there would be as little delay as possible.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the committee was only appointed to-day.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he requested that it should be called together at once.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he hoped they would not delay calling it till the accounts were brought down, as there would then be a good deal of other work to do.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT moved for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government, relative to the admission or exclusion of American fishing vessels from the waters of the Dominion, and all Orders in Council on the subject. He said that after the answer given by the Government to an hon. member, the matter was even more important than it had been. He thought the House would appreciate the importance of the returns, in view of the change of policy that had been announced, and that of all subjects, this was one in which the policy of the Dominion and Imperial Governments should be as one. The Fishery question had been a source of great danger to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States in the past, and such a question was deserving of the greatest consideration in the House. There could be no doubt that the correspondence he asked for must have taken place, and that the policy excluding the Americans from the fishing grounds, with all the consequences flowing from it, must have been considered. He desired to know if it was a policy which met the approval of the Imperial Government, for it was clear, that to attempt with our own unaided resources to exclude American fishermen from the coast, would be utterly in vain, and might not improbably involve the Empire in complications which should be avoided.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, that the correspondence was not yet complete, and it would not be for the public service to bring it all down. Such part of it as it might be expedient to bring down, might be delayed for a little, but only for a little.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT asked, if it would be brought down this session?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. DORION withdrew his address for copies of correspondence respecting reciprocity of trade with the U… States, as the Government had stated the correspondence was of a confid… nature.

Mr. FORTIN moved the reading of the journals of the 21st of April and … May, 1869, with a view to moving the appointment of a select committee on … ime and river fisheries.

The journals were read, and on mo… of Mr. FORTIN a select committee … appointed.

Mr. BLAKE moved an address for … of cadets who have passed through … several military schools of the Dominion … and those now commissioned in the … militia, with other particulars. … that at the beginning, the military … had been useful, but for some time … they had not been useful, and he … the expenses had been very great … believed that taking all the … sary to complete the return, … the amount by the number of … would be found that the expense … very large indeed, and there … different class attending these … from those in early years. … fact that the cadets who have … schools have accomplished the … which they were instituted, … dered themselves fit for command … in 1868 some 3,253 cadets … enough to officer a hundred … He thought the country had … of them, but many of those now … was afraid, were not fit for office … continuance of the present … useless expenditure. It was … of getting statistics on this subject … moved this motion.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER … a great deal of information … honourable gentleman, would be … ed in the report of the Adjutant … which would be laid shortly … House. There were other facts … which should be granted, and … honourable gentleman had only … returns down to 20th June 18… be given down to first of … (hear, hear). He suggested that … rable gentleman should change … so as to include the number of … in the military schools. The … was adopted, and the motion …

Mr. OLIVER moved an address … penses connected with the … Lieutenant Governor McDougall … to the North West and back.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON moved … dress for the correspondence … rials connected with the appointment … Post-master for the fillage of … He said, *this was not a mere local* … but affected the administration … Post-office. The course pursued … Government had demoralized the … service in Waterloo, which was one … most important places in the … Townships. He went on to state … man who had recently received the … ment, was utterly unfitted for his … by education and is other respects … was the cause of a great deal of inco… nience to the people of the village … which ought to have been distributed … 7 o'clock, had been detained till … to the incapacity of the Post-master … man had been appointed against the … es of the people of Waterloo, … (Mr. Huntington) thought the Hon. … Minister of Militia who generally … ed the appointments in Lower Canada … made a great mistake, or had … misled by his friends.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER … had not made a mistake. He had … on the advice of his friends, and … continue to do so. He did not … person appointed to Waterloo … Since the matter had been moved … House, his memory had been … with regard to it. The man … appointed against the wishes of the … itants of Waterloo by Mr. Howland … Postmaster-General, upon the … dation of the hon. member of … shewing in every locality there … currents of public opinion; his … represented one, and the … Waterloo the other. He (Cartier) … acted on the advice of his friends … appointment and intended to … sponsibility upon himself.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON … that this appointment reflected … upon the Administration, and … local arrangements by which … been secured. He looked … time, when camp followers … obliged to support themselves … service of the public would … performed for the public good.

Mr. BLAKE moved for an address … correspondence relating to … made by James Beaty, M. P. … the Government.—Carried.

Mr. BLAKE moved for a statement … the debt of the late Province of … giving items in dispute.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said … be difficult to give the items in … in fact, if he were not greatly … it was still in dispute what items … dispute (laughter). It should be … bered that items of debts … the old Province of Canada were … ly springing up, and had to be … A great many points had already … settled, and they had great hope … ting everything brought to a … conclusion.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. BLAKE moved for … dence relating to the complaints … Scotia respecting Confederation …

Hon. Dr. TUPPER moved for … pointment of a committee on the … of reporting the debates of Parliament … and spoke of the necessity and importance … of having a full and authentic report … what was said in Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE would support … good scheme for the publication … official reports, but in view of the … two sessions ago, he had spent … time in perfecting a system … House first virtually adopted … wards rejected, he would prefer … serve on the Committee.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON hoped his … friend would allow his name to … the Committee, as his long experience … the Printing Committee would … valuable.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … pressed the same hope, and … sense of the House would be … an official report of the debates.

After some remarks from Messrs … BOWELL and CHAMBERLIN … tion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON desired … question, that might have … upon the discussion to take place … row. In the resolutions … there was no reference to … rency, which they had learned … sources it was the intention … ernment to issue. He wished … whether the Government … had authority for such … ing Acts.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS … Government had full authority … isting Acts.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … sented an Address from His … in reply to the Address.

The House then adjourned … o'clock.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA— … COMFORTING.—The very agreeable … this preparation has rendered … favourite. The Civil Service … marks:—"The singular success … Epps attained by his homœopathic … of cocoa has never been surpassed … experimentalist. By a thorough … of the natural laws which govern … tions of digestion and nutrition … careful application of the fine … well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has … our breakfast tables with a delicately … ed beverage which may save us … doctors' bills." Made simply … water or milk. Sold by the trade … 1lb and 1lb tin-lined packets … JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic … London, England.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE A.M.		CLOSE P.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00		11.50	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.50	
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor						
St. John, N.B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland		12 Noon				5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	7.00	12 Noon	9.00		11.50	5.30
United States	11.30		5.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00					5.00
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	1.30					5.00
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			6.00	8.00		
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00	12 Noon			11.50	4.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00				11.50	4.30
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00					6.00
…pleton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			12.3[illegible]		11.50	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

…LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

…………8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
…………4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

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OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

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POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.		CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00		11.50	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00		9.00	8.00	11.50	
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland		12 Noon				5.30
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon				
United States	7.00		9.00		11.50	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30	12 Noon	5.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00					5.00
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30					5.00
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			6.00	8.00		
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00	12 Noon			11.50	5.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00				11.50	
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00					6.00
[illegible]upleton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			12.[illegible]		11.50	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Past............8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
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Annual Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

The third annual meeting of the Council of this Association took place to-day, in the western block of the Government buildings. There were present Lieut. Col. Bosford, President; Lieut. Cols. Higginson, Brunel, Masson, Blanchette. The Hon. Col. Grey and Brigade Major Jackson, with Lieut. Col. Stuart, Secretary, and Lieut. Col. McPherson. The report of the Secretary was read, and adopted. The Treasurer made a statement of the financial workings of the past year.

Receipts....................	$11,928 59
Expenditure..............	10,001 04
Balance....................	1,927 55
Outstanding debts......	819 91

It was moved by Lt.-Col. Brunel, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Higginson, that the acting treasurer, Lieut.-Col. McPherson be paid $200 out of the funds of the association for his services during the past year. The mover paid Lieut.-Col. McPherson a neat compliment for his efficient services, which had hitherto been done gratuitously.—The motion was carried, and the substantial recognition acknowledged by Col. McPherson.

Moved by Brigade-Major Jackson, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Masson, that a gratuity of $20 be given to the proprietor of the *Volunteer Review* newspaper, for the publishing of certain notices of the operations of the Association.—Carried.

Moved by Lieut. Blanchette, seconded by Hon. J. H. Grey, that the sum of $73.34 be paid to the Laprairie Steamboat Company, as claimed by them for services rendered the Association at the Laprairie rifle match.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned till the 22nd of March inst.

Latest by Telegraph.

People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 2.

The *Globe* says the Banking Scheme, based on a determination to make the banks supply financial necessities without any regard to our industrial interest, contains nothing original in its provisions. It is but a re-hash of Galt's and Rose's scheme of last sessions, coupled with an attempt to make the dose a little less nauseous to the banking institutions.

Kingswood and Purdy have been again remanded. It is suspected that there is just a probability of these worthies escaping from the net they have woven for themselves, from the difficulty of parties being able to swear by the foot.

An old man named Charles, who lived on the Lake Shore road, about a mile west of the Asylum, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself.

A trotting match on the New Match Race-course, was very closely contested. The prize was $50 in mile heats; best three in five. Entered: Spider, Prattler, Minnie, and Stranger. After two heats Spider came off the winner, making the last heat in 2 minutes and 58 seconds.

Fifty deposits in the Post Office Savings' Bank, during February, reached $1,638, being a decrease of $247 from those of January.

To-day being Ash-Wednesday there was service in the English churches. Services will be continued during the ensuing week. All banks were closed.

TORONTO, March 3, 1870.

The English correspondent of the *Globe* says that since the Electric Telegraphs have been in the hands of the Post Office, there has been the most complete break downs in the working of the various lines which the worst enemies of consolidation or centralization could have anticipated.

The weather certainly has been very bad. For two days there has been a storm of unexampled severity, and the Thames between, as well as above the bridges, is almost as frozen as the Neva, but making excuse on these grounds for the defects which have driven business nearly crazy is useless. The fact still remains that the Government department has not the same "go" in it as private enterprise, stimulated by competition. Mr. Scudamore's reputation as an organizing genius is oozing out at his fingers ends.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 3.

There was a meeting last night of the McGill University Society, to consider the best means of assistance in the endowment of the University, and also as to memorialising the directors for a graduate representation at the Board of Governors in the University.

St. James street will shortly be embellished by several imposing new edifices.

M. Barron in May intends building a brace of handsome stores on the old Tattersall property, opposite where the City and District Savings' Banks will erect their new Bank building, at the corner of St. James and St. John streets.

The Merchants' Bank will rebuild the old Commercial Bank building, on the corner of St. Peter and St. James Streets.

The office of Messrs. Watkins, Grey & Co., coal dealers, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, was broken open last night, and a good deal of damage effected. Desks were broken open, papers torn, and seven or eight dollars in coppers and small silver were taken away. There are no shutters on the front windows, and the policeman on the street must have seen what was going on inside, as the burglars lit not only matches but a lamp.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday night, one of the windows of Mr. Gardner's drug store, Notre Dame street, was broken into by some one throwing a large live coal against it. The glass broken was worth fifty dollars, and no doubt a greater mischief was intended.

Yesterday, a baker's horse, attached to a sleigh filled with bread, ran away, smashing the sleigh and spilling the bread along the street.

The annual snow-shoe races of the Alexandra Club, comes off on Saturday. The Prince will be present to witness the Indian two-mile race.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 3

Munn's Row is to be converted into a manufactory of boot and shoes, by the Messrs. Woodley.

A meeting was held last night to adopt measures for the formation of a Mechanics' Institute, when a committee was appointed to obtain subscribers.

Weather mild.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—J. Roberts Senior, ex-billiard champion, challenges the world at billiards, the match to occur within two months for £200 to £500 aside.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The Magistrates struck by Prince Murat, who was to be prosecuted here before High Court of Justice, has withdrawn his complaint.

The carnival yesterday passed off quietly.

The French Government has warned its representative at Rome to use great caution in his efforts to protect the institutions of Catholic States.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—Rumors of an extensive rising of carlists in Northern Spain, are contradicted, but is is admitted that agents are very active just now in all the Provinces and have set on foot insurrections at points which have so far been insignificant, all the private property of ex-Queen Isabella remaining in Spain, has been embargoed by her husband to prevent the waste of her children's inheritance. The Countess Girgimite, daughter of Isabella has begun legal proceedings against her husband for squandering her dowry.

PRUSSIA.

MUNICH.—King Lou's approves of the protest of Dr. Dollingeor against papal infallibility and urges him to persevere in the defence of the state from undue influence of churches and orders.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.—There was a great crowd of people present at the Burlingame obsequies including nearly all Americans in the city except Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Rousse the Ambassador of the North German Confederation who were ill, the Czars aid and other high functionaries. The remains of Mr. Burlingame have been embalmed preparatory to removal to the United States, yesterday the Emperor called upon Mr. Burlingame.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—In the House of Representatives the Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a Bill to protect the rights of coloured voters, under the fifteenth amendment. It is drawn up by Mr. Bingham, and will doubtless pass by large majorities in each House. It provides that coloured voters may vote in all the States on the same conditions prescribed for white voters; that in fixing the qualifications no distinction shall be made between white and black, and all points of local regulations, such as assessments and residence, shall apply equally to white and black.

SAN FRANCISCO.—There are particulars of the loss of the steamer *Golden City*. The *Golden City* left port on the 18th of February, for Panama, with about 400 passengers for New York, and a valuable cargo, including teas received by the China steamer, and a heavy treasure list. On the morning of the 22nd, about 7 o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazaro, Lower California, and 15 miles from the Bay of Santa Maria. The passengers, baggage and treasure were landed with but little difficulty, the sea being smooth, but the locality was barren and far from any human habitation. A party was sent immediately to Point Lazaro to erect a signal, and to keep a lookout for the steamship *Colorado*, due from Panama, and she was signalled at noon of the 24th. It was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers on board at the scene of the disaster, owing to a heavy surf at the point, and they were compelled to walk to Santa Maria, over an utterly barren waste, enduring great distress from hunger and thirst. Several passengers were lost in the sand hills and chaparrel bushes, and had to be abandoned by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water were saved from the wreck, and it was fortunate that the *Colorado* arrived so soon, otherwise intense suffering must have resulted when the wreck commenced breaking up, and the cargo drifted ashore, some casks containing liquor were broken open by the passengers, and drunkenness and disorder ensued, fearing bloodshed would be the result, this order of things was not interrupted. A strong party of the passengers were organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore, passengers had no confidence in Captain Comstock, and paid no attention to his orders. They held an indignation meeting on board the *Colorado* and passed a resolution to the effect that in their opinion the wreck of the *Golden City* was due to incapability or gross carelessness of the commanding officers, and that much unnecessary suffering on shore was to be traced to the same source. The passengers with but few exceptions reached here last night, the baggage and treasure were left on the beach, under a proper guard.

The U. S. Steamer *Suwanee* arrived here yesterday just in time to hear the vote declared.

The Council of Ministers estimate the public debt at less than $150,000.

The Admiral, after the interview, steamed off to Cape Haytien.

The town of Santiago La Vega and Agua led the demand for admission to the union, and now there was there any visible opposition.

MARRIED.

At Ottawa, March 1st, 1870, By the Revd Mr Gordon, Mr John Murray, of Gloucester, to Miss C C Hay, of West Hawkesbury.

FOUND.

At the Dominion Ball a GOLD BROOCH. Apply to Mr E Kimber at the office of Messrs Keeler & Kimber, Post Office Buildings, Elgin street. 1298 tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crooker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shown to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

1298tf

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL.

Last night but one of HERNDON & LESLIE'S

☞ OPERA HOUSE COMPANY. ☜

Friday Evening, March 4, 1870.

This Star Stock Company will have the honor of presenting the intensely thrilling three act play of

☞ EAST LYNNE. ☜

Clog Dance.............Mr. J. Sampson.

To conclude with the charming musical Burletta entitled the

☞ SWISS COTTAGE. ☜

Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; reserved Seats in Parquette, 75 cents. To be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1298 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

1298 tf

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead.

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1294 tf

TENDERS.

Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

K ARNOLDI, Architect, Elgin street.

1297 3

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870. 1297 1m

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1293 12 Sawk

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. M. DONNELLY on the premises. 1294 s

MRS. P. HAMILTON'S

Private Boarding House, Maria Street, near corner of Bank Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Well furnished rooms, with or without board. Charges moderate. 1194 s

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a comfortable well finished detached Brick House, on Lot No 38, N Besserer street, Sandy Hill, containing 8 rooms and a good kitchen. An abundant supply of excellent water in the house. Apply on the premises to

1293tf WM BEATTY.

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN, New Edinburgh, 24th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Connor street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

THE

LARGE SURPLUS FUNDS

OF THE

CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

WHICH WILL

SHORTLY BE DIVIDED,

warrant the directors in holding out the prospect of a

Highly Satisfactory Share of Profits

To Assurers now joining the Company.

Rates Lower than any other Office.

Its POLICIES are free from any embarrassing or vexatious conditions, such as admit of their being disputed or cancelled at any time.

Every advantage to policy holders which is compatible with sound management and ultimate safety.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ottawa Post Office, 1st March, 1870.

Armstrong Jno	Little Jno
Arban Joe	Little Miss E
Aikin, And	Liston Wm
Armstrong Wm	Lorgie Jno
Ball & Garland	Manning M
Babcock Richard	Mahoney Miss R
Bo..e Jno	Masson L E
Bell Miss C W	Major Miss S J
Bell Robt	Malone Miss M
Bathwell Robt	Main Wm
Bradley Miss M	Monson Jas
Bramley W C	Mitchell Mrs C
Burnside Jas	Mitchell H J
Barrows Geo	Morehouse George
Burns Thos	Molloy J P
Burnham C W	Mounteney Miss M A
Baker Saml	Murphy Anastasia
Barr C D	Mulligan Miss J
Barnes & Peak	Muloch Jno
Beresford Mrs H C	Murphy Miss A
Bunnell Thos	Murphy P
Bowes Jos	Munroe Wm
Brennan H B	Mulcary Thos
Brown Jas	Mullians Miss M
Burns Mrs E F	Murphy Jas
Burgess Alfred	Muller Robt
Burnham C W	Myers Mrs E
Burden Hy	Nagle P W
Carp Alpha	Nesbitt Jno
Campbell D W	Norton Miss E
Cassidy D	Norton Sam
Campbell Mrs R	Niel W S
Chesser Miss M	Nye Mrs S
Campbell Miss M	O'Donaghue Mrs H
Carson Wm	O'Donnell Jno
Curtis Miss F	O'Hare Jas
Cernaejue J R	O'Neil Miss A
Curther P G	Ormond Mrs J
Chapman Miss M	Palmer E
Chugain Miss M	Patterson Jno
Christie Wm	Payne G
Chase Jas	Payne Mrs E
Chase Miss M	Payne Miss S
Clarke Wm	Pease Miss J
Clancey Miss E	Perry Geo
Cooke Ann	Pierce Miss M S
Coughlan Miss H A	Power Miss B
Courtney Dr	Poeler Rev S M
Coats Mrs	Pritchard Miss A P
Copeland Wm	Proctor Capt T A
Corbett T A	Ramsay Wm
Cole Jane And	Reinhardt G
Conway D J	Reid Jos
Crag Alex	Rice A A
Croft Rev Mr	Rose J
Crozier Geo	Ross E
Crawford Mrs	Ross D
Currier Jos	Robinson P
Cummings Miss A	Sayers H
Davis Miss Ann	Savage J
Dewar Hugh	Sanch Sam
Depree Alex	Scott Jno
Dickson Miss A	Seraldine B
Dougall J R	Shaw D V
Donnelly Mrs J	Shenan T H
Dow Jas B	Sevining Chas
Dredge Miss L	Skead Jos
Draper Thos	Smith Jno
Duncan A B	Smith Robt
Duncan Mrs D M	Strange Miss A
Duncan Alex	Stone Miss J
Duncan Jas	Statham T S
Duncan Miss M	Stevenson S R
Eagle Wm	Sturgeon Miss M
Edmond Jno	St Jacques M H
Elliott D	Sullivan Miss N
Findlay Miss M B	Taylor Miss M J
Force Thos	Taylor Margt
Foley Miss C	Tattershall G
Fraser Ed	Thompson S
Fraser Alex	Townsend H W
Fullerton Miss M	Todd Miss K
Gulland Wm	Venning W H
Gibson Mrs	Vendal A
Gifford Miss	Way Dan
Gough Geo	Walters Jno
Gowie Jas	Walsh Mrs M
Goddiel Wm	Walsh Miss J
Green F W	Wallace Wm
Greenan P	Welsh H
Hamilton J	West A B
Hawkins Mrs E	Wellington Wm
Hardy Jno	Whyte Miss S A
Hassett Thos	White W W
Harman Mrs	Williamson Jno
Hamilton Geo	Wilson Jno
Handale Jas	Wilson Mrs M
Hull Joe	Williamson Ed
Hay Miss M	Wilson Miss M
Henry D	Wilson Robt
Headley Jno	Woods Miss H
Holland H	Woods Robt
Heron Wm	Wood E B
Heath A	Wright Jno
Heath Wm	Young J
Hodgson Miss R	McGillivray Miss J
Henan M	McKeough Chas
Hollowood Wm	McKenzy Miss A
Hughes Miss E	McKinnon Miss M A
James Wm	McLeod A N
James Richd	McLoley Thos
Jarvis Fred	McNaughton D
Jeraldine —	McNeil E
Jordon And	McDonald Miss M
Johnston Mrs	McDonald Miss J
Jones Mrs J G	McDonnell Miss R
Johnston Miss M	McDonald Eliza
Johnston Miss J H	McDonald Miss A M
Jones J H	McEwan Mrs
Kenny Jno	McEwan Jas
Kennedy Jas	McKinnon Alex
Kenny Miss R.	McJallum H
King Geo	McCarthy D
Killam Frank	McCarthy Jno
King Wm	McCauley J
Kinmount Chas	McCann Miss C
Lerwell Edwin	McCauley Miss J
Lang A	McCay H A
Lewis A	McDonnell A C

G P BAKER, Postmaster.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

YOUNG & RADFORD

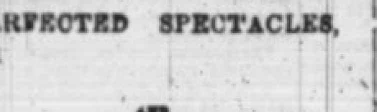
Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED



PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD, No 55, Sparks street, Ottawa.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,

English Chemicals,

European and American

Patent Medicines,

The Popular Proprietary

Medicines and Preparations,

English, French and German

Perfumery,

English Brushes and Toilet Articles,

Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870. 1285 3 y

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 18 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 21 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 5 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby , 1870. 1271 d2awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35. Con A. Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw3A

Ottawa, February 22, 1870.

A LARGE LOT OF

☞ CHOICE FRESH TEAS, ☜

JUST ARRIVED, TOGETHER WITH

GENERAL GROCERIES,

AT

S. HOWELL & CO'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS TO-DAY.

LADIES' "Jouvin" White Kid Gloves,

GENTLEMEN'S White Kid Gloves,

HONITON Lace Handkerchiefs,

WHITE and Coloured Cambric Linings—Glove finish.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

February 16, 1870.

WANTED.

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred. Apply at the TIMES Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1280 tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,

1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON, Commission Merchant, Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1253y

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Daves make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run *try it. It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS. All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON, No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec. 1869.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have just received Ex S. S. PERUVIAN, Express from Portland,

BLACK,

WHITE,

and COLOURED SATINS,

COLORED CRAPES,

SILK LACES

in great variety,

SILK GOSAMERS,

in all the new colors.

CHEAP PRINTS.

They are now showing a large lot of Prints in 10½ yards lengths, good cloth, fast colors, worth 10s, for 6s 3d.

☞ Inspection invited.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 4, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 10	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.		none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 95	@	1 00
Spring "	85	@	0 90
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 25	@	1 50
PORK—Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	19 00	@	20 00
Prime		none.	
Pork (fresh)	8 00	@	9 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 30	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 10
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

—Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual royal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great Shoshonees Remedy, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB OUTDONE.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D., Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN, General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM. &

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines' Pianos, Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER, Toronto

Ottawa, January 18, 1870. 1354-2m

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, *Fisheries Branch,*

Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, *Fisheries Branch,* Ottawa.

And marked—"*Tenders for Vessels.*"

P. MITCHELL, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

1252-3awt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN, Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L. FRERE, 19 rue Job.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KENNEDY

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments,*)

The best and cheapest in the country. Apply to 1169,2-46,3m J G BELL.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouse and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 28 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Jа2-141-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff. By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52d

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame ankle diseases; Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaint can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to sell.

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c., Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. MCK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HARNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 903y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 368tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F. GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sect'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P,
Mat. W. Strange, Esq., M P P,
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P,
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H. V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer, House, Land and General Agent.

1117y

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 5s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible]

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

MORTIMER'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, and BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE, I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhoea, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS AND FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer, The only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In there.

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist, 457 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. R. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.

CHEAPEST STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DRS. A. & A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le-Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 36atf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR, CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS, *OTTAWA.*

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort;

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor, (Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT, M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

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AUMOND'S BLOCK, *Rideau Street Ottawa.*

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W. R. THISTLE. R. LANE.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq. Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & P. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, Wellington-st.

711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allen, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

384 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

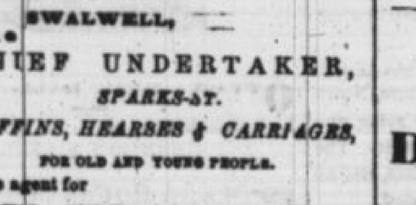
Communications intended for publication, items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE, Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE, Publishers Ontario Farmer, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.



A. SWALWELL,

CHIEF UNDERTAKER,

SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION, Sparks street, opposite B L Hotel, and opposite Lower Town Market, Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember—

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

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No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

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HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES, in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU, *Editor and Proprietor.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces. Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 8th 1869. 1266-3awt

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface, or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

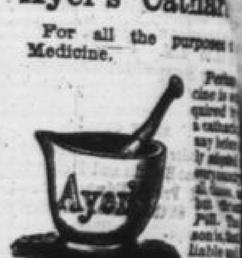
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic and Medicine.



tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhoea,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,* LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

"THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man," and to his improvement, by all the means known to Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the present octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal Premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] acres—the north half of Lot [illegible] concession of the township of [illegible] House and Barn, and other [illegible] good Spring Well, fifty acres [illegible] good state of cultivation. This [illegible] Prescott road, within fifteen miles [illegible] the south half of Lot No 6 in [illegible] of Osgoode, containing 100 acres [illegible] the rest well wooded, with [illegible] well watered, and situated within [illegible] mile of the railway station. For further information apply to PATRICK [illegible] Rideau [illegible]

39.6m

FOR SALE.

[illegible] CHAIN CABLE and ANCHORS, Also, PORK—CHICAGO MESS, XXX and No. 1 FLOUR, WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and [illegible] and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 2, 1869.

THE TIMES is [illegible]

VOL. V. NO. [illegible]

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET, *OTTAWA*

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES; Henault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sole at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bargains. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible] JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [illegible] B FOOTS, A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c, wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years has compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my principal purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily decided by making known the fact that I raise my own stock from seed procured at any expense regarding it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

And another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box No. 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of th Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1'98y

OH, MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with them on the hearth rug, so you need not give up attending church till next summer, as we intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton informed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO. OF THE CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Buildings, and can refer to several churches and buildings in this city that we have heated These consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application.

Stoves and Tinware as usual.

Attention given to job work.

Stoves, &c., delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

[illegible] advanced on goods consigned for transmission. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N.B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the principal banks. 219tf

TO M.P.'s.—DOMINION PARLIAMENT—Session 1870.—A few first class rooms unengaged at MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding House, Wellington street, Ottawa—within five minutes walk of the Buildings. 1267d

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

w51-3m

The Times

VOL. V. NO. 1299. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

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HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (nearly opposite the Old Stand,) offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Lambery and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS, and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtsman's, in wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY, high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

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And it Works to a Charm.

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End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. Easton. R. M. Easton

MRS. DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

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We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, Decem[ber] w51-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S., 50 Sparks-st, CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the Times office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Nov 13, 1869. 1204f

FELIX CARBRAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT FORWARDER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c. No. 3, St. Peter-st. QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 164.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 994tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148f

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Berningham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, Bank street, Centre Town, BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS of all descriptions, and a general assortment of GROCERIES suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

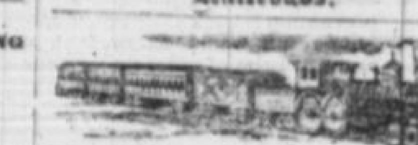
A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ton bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.



THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

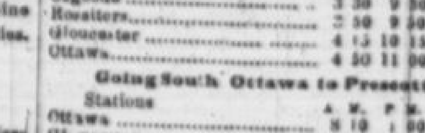
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 30	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ... 8.30 a m

Night do do do do do 7.30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ... 5.10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ... 7.15 am

Trains for Lachine at ... 5.00 a m, 7.00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1.30 p m, 4.40 p m, 5 p m and 6.30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ... 7.00 a m

Express for Boston at ... 9.10 a m

Express for New York and Boston at ... 4.30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ... 5 a m, 4.00 p m

Express for Island Pond, at ... 2.00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at ... 10.30

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

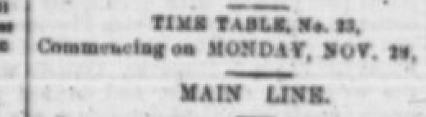
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.3 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.3 p m

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

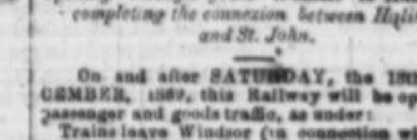
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m. connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St. John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1439y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00

Halifax ... 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... 30 00

Halifax ... 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or HERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, HENEY'S STONE BUILDING, *Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa* Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236 1

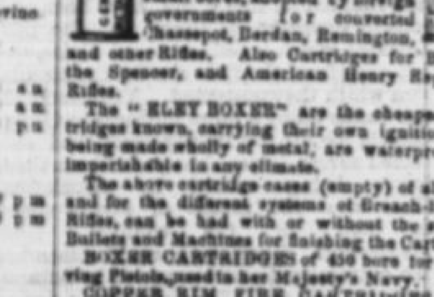
Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders for Messrs. GOODERHAM & WORTS, OF TORONTO, FOR HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, OLD RYE WHISKEY, MALT WHISKEY, TODDY WHISKEY, FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m.-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c. shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½ Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT

A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

WANTED,

For School Section No 8, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to

M YOUNG, J ROCK, T SULLIVAN, Trustees.

February 1st, 18 1870.

HOUSE TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit. Apply to

T M CLARK, Royal Insurance Co, Elgin street.

1281tf

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $6,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000 Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to E B HAYCOCK, Esq, Ottawa. 1273 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs S. A. Allen

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

MARCH 20, [illegible]

DR. A. TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Chilled Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. P. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 200 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

Publications.

FOR SALE AT HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS, Sussex and Sparks Streets.

All leading American and Canadian Periodicals, London Journal, Bow Bells, etc.

Ottawa, January 11, 1870. 1216

DURIE & SON

Have still on hand a good assortment of "POCKET DIARIES," 1870.

PUNCH'S ALMANAC, 1870,

Christmas London Society,

Bound Vols Good Words, Sunday Magazine Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Good Words for the Young.

J. DURIE & SON, 10 Spark street.

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED STALL-FED BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, BY-WARD MARKET.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 86 Rideau street.

THE FAMOUS MORDAUNT CASE.

(Continued.)

HER DISEASE PUERPERAL INSANITY.

Cross-examined—It is difficult to define hysteria; the symptoms are very protean in their form, and many persons are subject to it; Lady Mordaunt was always very sensitive, but I had seen no indication of hysteria in her before; her manner on leaving the room was a mild form of catalepsy; it is not a common disease; I had attended her before, and should have attended her in her confinement (the 28th of February) had it not been premature; I have seen Lady Louisa Moncreiffe several times; the first suggestion of insanity to me was by letters shown me by her sister, Mrs. Forbes, a fortnight after her confinement; I inquired into the character of the confinement and into the statements she had made, which I learnt from Sir T. Moncreiffe; I heard she had imputed to herself impropriety, and I considered that when giving my opinion; in my certificate I said she was "suffering from puerperal insanity, accompanied by delusions, some of which still exist;" she thought she was still mistress in her own house, and that Sir Charles had only left her for a short time, whereas he had permanently left her, and she had other delusions; I excluded from consideration the statements as to acts of impropriety, as I was not certain whether they were delusions or not, while there were others which were unmistakably delusions; I thought it very probable, however, the self-accusations were delusions; I thought it quite possible she might have detailed accounts which were pefectly true, and yet be suffering from puerperal insanity, but such self-accusations in the majority of cases are not true; even if detailed statements of transactions with four or five gentlemen had proved to be correct, I should still have thought her suffering from puerperal insanity, accompanied by delusions; I was informed that she had been very excitable after her confinement, and had picked at things which she imagined she saw in the air; puerperal insanity may or may not be associated with delusions; Mrs. Forbes told me she still believed herself to be poisoned; I made no inquiries to satisfy myself whether the statements about certain gentlemen were true or false; I had no means of doing so.

His Lordship remarked that a medical gentleman could hardly have instituted such an investigation.

LADY MORDAUNT'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he now proposed to question the witness as to the circumstances of Lady Mordaunt's confinement, her previous health, and the statements she then made.

Dr. Deane objected to this, urging the propriety of excluding as far as possible everything bearing on the main issue between Sir Charles, Lady Mordaunt, and other persons, and of confining the evidence to Lady Mordaunt's state of mind Great injuries would otherwise be done to persons who could not appear in this case, and the main issue would be gone into and prejudiced.

His Lordship, admitting that these objections had some force, said the question was whether these circumstances were marterial to the present issue, and the contention of the other side being that this lady was simulating insanity, he could not exclude facts which were relied upon as showing a motive for simulation.

Dr. Deane was willing at once to admit that there was the strongest motive for feigning insanity.

His Lordship asked Mr. Serjeant Ballantine what he wished to go into.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied that he wished to bring forward evidence regarding the child and a disease from which it was suffering.

His Lordship remarked that statements having, as it was alleged, been made compromising Lady Mordaunt's character, and constituting a strong motive for simulating insanity the other side had a right to lay before the jury facts which might have been pressing on her mind and inducing her to take a particular course. If there was no question of good faith, all these matters would of course be immaterial.

Mr. Archibald, in support of the objection, cited the analogous case of an inquiry whether a person accused of murder was in a fit state to plead, in which no evidence of the principal offence was admitted, though such a charge would furnish a strong motive for simulating insanity. The inquiry ought to be restricted to the question whether Lady Mordaunt was in a fit state to give instructions to her legal advisers. The main issue would be much prejudiced by all these matters being gone into, and it would become necessary on the part of her friends to go back and examine the witnesses on all these matters from the very time of her confinement.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine contended that in the case of an inquiry into the sanity of an alleged murderer all the surrounding circumstances might be gone into.

His lordship held that no such line could be drawn as to exclude all facts and circumstances antecedent to the 30th of April. He did not recollect a case which presented features similar to the present case. A great deal of evidence has been given to show that Lady Mordaunt's mind was affected, but her conduct was attributed on the other side to simulation, and the petitioner could not put before the jury his case on this head without showing the circumstances under which the motive for such simulation was said to have risen. It was unfortunate that to do this involved an investigation which might have to be gone through hereafter, but he saw no possibility of excluding this evidence if the petitioner insisted that it was material. He would however, take a note of Dr. Deane's objection.

THE DISEASE OF THE CHILD.

The cross-examination was accordingly proceeded with, and the witness said—In October, 1868, I attended Lady Mordaunt for a discharge of somekind; it was not then specific. Being further pressed on the matter, he stated that the child's affection of the eyes might have resulted either from a specific or non-specific form of disease on the part of its mother, and that the rapidity and thoroughness of its recovery furnished a strong presumption that it was not specific. The treatment for both forms would be precisely the same.

DR. TUKE THINKS LADY MORDAUNT INSANE.

Dr. Thomas Harington Tuke—On the 6th of May I visited Walton Hall; I have heard Dr. Priestley's evidence and agree with it as far as it goes; I examined Lady Mordaunt, and that and a previous visit were the basis of my certificate; I thought her suffering from puerperal insanity, tending to dementia, also from catalepsy, which was very severe on the first, but less so on my second visit.

On the 6th of May, I thought the weakness of mind was more pronounced; she laughed much, and showed a tendency to revery; I have not seen her since.

Cross-examined.—My theory is that from about the fourth day after her confinement she had been suffering from puerperal insanity; I heard the statements she was alleged to have made to a great many people; I never communicated with Lady Louisa; I thought the statements were delusions; it seemed to me incredible that a lady within a few weeks or mouths of her confinement should have acted as I was told she had asserted with half a dozen gentlemen; the ordinary delusion of puerperal mania is of that kind; I excluded those statements from consideration, thinking her on other grounds clearly insane, and I was anxious not to involve other persons; she had been under a delusion that there were dead bodies in the room, and, on my asking her about this, she said, "Well, were there no dead bodies there??" She also told me that she was poisoned by laudanum in her bed-room, but I ascertained that there had been no laudanum; she also thought her husband would return shortly.

MORE MEDICAL TESTIMONY,—"THERE'S THE FATHER OF MY CHILD."

Sir James Alderson—I went with Drs. Priestley and Tuke to Walton. I concluded that Lady Mordaunt was of unsound mind. I saw her again with Dr. Gull on the 3rd of July at Worthing. Everything was then worse than previously. The bodily symptoms were more marked. She had a very vacant look, cold, wet hands, slow pulse, disordered circulation, a white tongue, stained as if with milk, and an atmosphere about her, peculiar to insanity. She had a fixed attitude, and scarcely gave a single rational answer to our numerous questions. There was an attempt to speak, but she appeared to lose the thread, and ended with a silly laugh. I saw several scraps of her writing. I have not seen her since. I have heard the evidence of her attendants. If true it shows that she is of unsound mind.

Cross-examined.—I have been physician to an asylum with 100 patients, but lunacy has not been my specialty. I think I could distinguish an insane patient by the perfume she exuded.

By the Court.—Puerperal insanity generally comes on three or four days after confinement, but sometimes not till the end of suckling. Self-accusation is very common with it.

Sir James Simpson—I am a physician, practicing at Edingurgh. I saw Lady Mordaunt at Walton on the 14th of April and again last Saturday, when I found her fearfully insane, a mere wreck and ruin of the mind. She was in good bodily health. I went down with her mother, and remained one hour and a half or two hours. She recognized us both, and was more alive in her mind than afterwards. She said she would like to see Sir Charles, and on being asked if she ever wrote, said "No," this being the only rational answer which she gave the whole time. She interrupted the conversation by asking whether I had ever seen a sideboard with V. C. written on it, and on our leaving told me to be sure to send up from Edingurgh the book, glass jar, and new footman which I had ordered for her. I had not ordered such things. In half the cases of puerperal insanity the patients get well within a year; the chance of recovery then diminishing, and about a third remain permanently insane. In my opinion, Lady Mordaunt is utterly insane, and time alone will show whether she is incurable or not.

In cross-examination, the witness expressed an opinion that the insanity had commenced before the confinement, as, when taken with premonitory symptoms while driving out, Lady Mordaunt drove home, changed her dress, and went out again, which no sane woman would have done. Three days after her confinement she spoke. he was informed, of figures running along the walls. He advised that she should be placed under proper treatment, but understoood that her parents had been told by a lawyer at Leamington that her removal would be an admission of her guilt. He thought her statements were probably delusions, such things being a common form of delusion in puerperal insanity. Indeed, fifteen years ago, when he sent Dr. Priestly to see a patient suffering from it, she exclaimed as soon as she saw him, "There's the father of my child." (Laughter.)

By the Court—Self-accusations of impropriety were a common symptom of puerperal insanity; the organ diseased gave a type to the insanity, so that with women suffering under such complaints the delusions would be more likely to be connected with sexual matters.

Dr. Gull—I am a Fellow of the College of Physicians; in May, 1869, I was called on to see Lady Mordaunt, together with Dr. Priestly; I saw her again the next day, and several times afterwards, at Worthing and Bickley; I have been struck with the uniformity of her state at all my visits; she seemed to have no mental comprehension; I questioned her on all kinds of subjects, and even referred to her unfortunate position, but it made no impression on her. She rarely uttered two consecutive sentences. I once asked her what she could suggest should be done with reference to her unfortunate position. She said she thought a dose of caster oil would set it all right. I could see no delusions, nor even conceptions. At first she was languid, had a cold clammy hand, and a feeble pulse, with an absent expression. There was often a meaningless laugh. There has been no improvement in her state, and I think she is incapable of mind. I last saw her three weeks since. The symptoms I have seen might arise from any form of insanity.

Dr. George Burrows—On the 10th of July I saw Lady Mordaunt at Worthing, with Dr. Reynolds, by request of Sir Charles Mordaunt's solicitor; I came to the conclusion she was quite unable to give advice or instructions to a legal adviser; her external aspect was that of health, but she frequently changed color, stared vacantly, and knit her brows, which were sometimes rigid; Messrs. Harris, Jones, and Orford were also present; she would only answer to repeated questions; I have heard the evidence, which confirms my opinion, especially as to her habits.

Re-examined.—My opinion is her mind has been progressively deteriorating, and that she is now in a state of dementia.

Dr. Russell Reynolds—I am a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and am Professor of Medicine at University College. I accompanied Dr. Burrows to Worthing, at the request of Mr. C. Mordaunt's solicitor; I did not see Lady Mordaunt alone; she recognized Mr. Orford; I put several questions, but sometimes had to repeat them two or three times before she answered; she made a complaint of her teeth, and on my asking whether she had cut her wisdom teeth, seemed little amused; and often simply looked or smiled when questioned; I could not arrive at any conclusion; I have seen her since at Bickley several times, in accordance with an order from the court that I should have access to her. At first I was doubtful to what to attribute her state, but I found that physicial lethargy must be excluded, and that the cause was either extreme disease or extreme shamming, and after all I have seen I think it is the former. I tried to detect simulation, but never saw any break in her demeanor.

Cross examined.—I saw her once put her fingers into some gravy, but I have not otherwise seen any act of uncleanliness. At first I saw no evidence of fatuity. I discovered no delusion. When I asked her whether she really thought Sir Charles was only away fishing she made no answer.

The appearance of Sir James Simpsons in the witness box excited, naturally, no little attention and those who were ignorant of his renown could not fail to be struck with the massive head, luxuriant hair, and striking expression of features that so much reminded one of Professor Wilson. Sir James gave his evidence a little out of turn in order to catch the night mail to Edingburh. Sir Thomas and Lady Moncrieff were in the neighborhood of the court, ready to be examined, if called upon, but an adjournment took place at 4 o'clock.

The "City of Boston."

Those interested in any way in the missing steamer are anxious about her probable fate with the progress of time and the absence of news. The chances of her safety or loss are keenly canvassed by nautical men, and the speculations indulged in are biassed according to the predominance of hopes or fears of the speculators. As in every question of uncertainty, opinions will be pronounced wise or foolish, according to the event. But as there are two distinctly expressed opinions upon the question at issue, we will submit them to our readers, and let them judge between them. Upon the one hand there is the confidence of the proprietors of the Inman line, who not only refuse as yet to entertain any serious fears for the safety of the vessel, but especially state that if her machinery or propeller has been damaged by stress of weather (and they incline to believe that her propeller has been injured), they not only would not expect—with the easterly gales which have been blowing—to have heard of her arrival, but will not expect to do so for a week from the present date, or even ten days. It is something in her favor that J J. Holcrow, the captain, a man of about thirty eight years of age, and who has been twelve years in the service of the Company, is a practised seaman under every condition of nautical experience, having served his apprenticeship in Brocklebank's, and consequently understands seamanship thoroughly. He, as well as W. Mortimer, the second in command, holds the highest certificates from the Board of Trade. The other officers of the ship are efficient, and there is a crew of ninety-five men on board, all told. Upon the other hand we find that the underwriters at the London Lloyds are demanding fifty per cent, as the rate of insurance upon the freight of the steamer, and this represents the opinion of men well qualified to judge of the chances and who are held in an equal balance by their desire of making a great gain and their fear of loss. According to this unprejudiced opinion, the chances of the safety or loss of the *City of Boston* are at the present time exactly equal. The next week or ten days will be an anxious time for those interested, and any satisfactory information about the ship will be greedily taken in.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London England. 1138SW6m

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a healthy standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the most convincing testimony.

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Per same steamer, will be shown

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Music Hall—Herndon & Leslie's Opera House Company.
Spring Importations—Maggee & Russell.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY. MARCH 5, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

The great advantages of railroads, it is not at all necessary to dispute, while asserting that, notwithstanding anything that may have been said to the contrary, railroads cannot altogether supersede canals. The Welland Canal, as a means of connecting together Lakes Erie and Ontario, and opening up an uninterrupted steamer navigation between all the lakes, and penetrating upwards of 1,100 miles into the heart of a vast continent, was an undertaking of which any people might be proud. Its cost, compared to the advantages to trade, and the consequent revenue which the construction of that canal created, seems a mere trifle. From first to last the cost of this canal has been £1,400,000, while the indirect income is incalculable,—although an idea may be formed of the gain by the loss, which, by a detention of a few weeks in 1853, amounted to $359,512. In 1862, the tonnage of vessels passing through the Welland Canal was 1,476,842 tons. A loss to the country has been sustained only in the fact that, of late years, the capacity of the canal has not been such as to permit of the passage of the steam and other vessels, now ordinarily traversing the Lakes. There has been no loss by the canal. The revenue has comparatively fallen off, because time has made the canals too small. While the steam vessels on the Lakes have increased in size and carrying capacity, the canals have remained unimproved, the locks being neither lengthened, widened, nor deepened to keep pace with modern requirements, and improved land transport has not been able to make up for the loss to the Dominion so sustained. In the matter of canals this is particularly to be borne in mind, the first cost is nearly all the cost. Railways wear out, and rolling stock decays. On canals anybody may own the rolling stock, and everybody is bound to keep it up. The rolling stock of a railroad is part of the original cost, and requires constant renewal. Experience indeed "proves that nothing has yet been invented to supersede canals for the conveyance of heavy produce on this continent." Nothing tended more to give a value to land in the west than the construction of the St Lawrence and Welland Canals. These canals made a great water highway from the interior of Canada to the ocean. They joined the far West and the immense North West to the sea. They opened up to direct ocean commerce a granary in Canada for the use of a European population. They cheapened the four pound loaf to the people of Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, and they enriched the backwoods farmer. They have assisted all the land routes without interfering with them. While the passenger and light goods traffic have been usurped by the railway, the canal has retained the heavy freights. The canals have, in a word, done that which the railways never sought to do—they have made the cities of the lakes virtually cities on the sea. What the Erie Canal did for New York, the Welland Canal has done for Montreal and Quebec. The Americans contemplate improving their canal communication, and it is therefore imperative that Canada should improve hers. The effect of enlarging our canals would be, the Americans themselves tell us, to take all ocean freights to Montreal and Boston, or Portland, at the expense of New York. To effect this the Welland canal must be assisted by a "lateral cut" having a bottom width of 100 feet, locks 350 feet long by 75 feet wide, and a depth of 12 feet; and which "lateral cut," through the indomitable energy and perseverance of Mr. Angus Morrison, member for Niagara, has almost already been accomplished.

Mr. Morrison's energy is an example to others. It is an example that should not be lost upon us. There are Ottawa canals to be constructed, and yet the very idea seems to languish. Here, unfortunately, there is neither a Hamilton Merritt, nor an Angus Morrison. Are our Ottawa members asleep? Do they expect that the Ottawa Ship Canal will come of itself? Do they fancy that private enterprize is a sufficient substitute for the lack of public spirit in public men? Is Ottawa content to be aware of the natural advantages, which she possesses, if improved, without making any zealous effort to improve them? Let it be borne in mind that nothing comes of itself, and that if we would compete with other situations in Canada, we must, at least, exert ourselves.

SOME MISTAKE.

The "Opposition" in the Commons are in ecstacies. They know their strength. They know the Ministerial weakness. They are now quite satisfied that Sir Francis Hincks has brought no strength to the Administration. They are persuaded that his previous financial policy, his want of oratory and his physical and mental decay, as stated in the *Globe*, have so damaged Sir John A. Macdonald, that a *replatrage* is inevitable. Shades of Robert Baldwin, they have learned, to their cost, that the maligned, ancient, worn-out Sir Francis Hincks, has borne off with him all the Reformers of note in Ontario, as represented in the Dominion House of Commons! A vote of 29 to 110 is quite sufficient to show of how little account Sir Francis Hincks is. A majority of 81 is a trifling one for so weak a ministry as that of which Sir Francis Hincks is the simpleton Minister of Finance! How soundly Mr. Cartwright, the mover of the amendment to the Finance Minister's Banking resolutions, slept last night! His effective, soul-stirring speech quite electrified the honourable member for Lambton, who is now persuaded that the country is safe. 29 to 110? Surely there must be some mistake. Should there be none, may we not be permitted to hope that the Honourable George Brown will thankfully acknowledge that Sir Francis Hincks is still a capable Minister of the Crown, and still worthy to be considered the leader of that Reform party, which the *Globe* has so much and so particularly injured.

SNOW ROADS.

It is really wonderful that in a snowy, civilized country, such as this is, so little trouble is taken with snow roads. While in summer the macadam or gravel is pressed into the mud and made hard and smooth as a bowling alley, and the highway becomes almost impervious to moisture, in winter no trouble whatever is taken to make good sleigh-roads. Yet it is beyond all question that a large, heavy, and wide roller, run over snow half a dozen times, will, with the aid of the frost, completely annihilate "cahots" or pitch-holes, and obviate all those ridges, which double teams necessarily produce in roads. The best roads for traffic, excepting iron-roads, would be snow roads if ordinarily well managed. Instead of levelling drifts and filling up holes, a plough-distributor, the width of the road, and a huge wooden-roller, used immediately after every fall of snow, would render sleigh-riding, compared to what it now is, a perfect luxury, while the hard smooth, broad road would enable heavy loads to pass over it quickly and consequently cheaper. Snow rollers to press down and fashion roads as it were, would cheapen the price of firewood and hay, and of farm produce generally. They should not be confined either to county roads, but might with great advantage be extended to cities. Here, with such wide streets as we have, the snow-roller could be much more advantageously employed that the shovel and the hoe. Sidewalks and carriage-walks could all be reduced to a common level and made as hard as iron, by pressure. Those inequalities of surface, which are now so disagreeably present to pedestrians, would no longer exist. Everything would go on smoothly, while the cost of horses, driver, and rolling stock generally, would not be anything at all so great as that of the delvers and ditchers who are now employed in filling up old holes and creating new ones. The snow-roller has been of much benefit to the Aylmer road this winter, and would have been more beneficial if it had been more frequently used, and had been larger. This winter the snow-roller has been an experiment only. Those who did not know of the impressionability of snow were not inclined to accept the roller idea at first sight. They forgot in the existence of frost, which hardens what the roller planes down—plainly, paradoxical as the expression may be. Snow is not sufficiently appreciated in this country, where it is so common. Had the people, south of us, only half the quantity of snow that we have here, they would not suffer it to go to waste as we do. They would quickly solidify it. They would not be content to play themselves with it, like Indians, who carry their roads with them in the shape of snow shoes, as we do. They would join together and consolidate the light feathery snow, with a view to the general advantage, until it was as hard as ice, and roads formed of it were as smooth as crystal. They would, in a word, make the snow pay, instead of being looked upon as a nuisance.

SAN DOMINGO—The Dominican republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States, a vote which was officially proposed to the people by the Government, has been taken and as recorded here shows an overwhelming majority in the affirmation.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT opposed at great length the feature in the Government Banking scheme under which the issue of Dominion notes is proposed. He especially appealed to Ontario to support him in this opposition. Ontario was chiefly interested. The Banks doing business in the Province of Quebec had a very small percentage of their capital in circulation, while Ontario Banks had a very large circulation. The Government should not interfere with the Banks. The needs of Ontario demanded all her banking facilities. He concluded by moving that the Speaker do not leave the chair, and the Government be not authorized to issue Dominion notes.

Mr. BOLTON seconded the motion.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS made a short explanation.

Mr. MACKENZIE spoke at great length in support of Mr. Cartwright's amendment. He followed the same general argument, and dwelt on the Ontario interest in banking as compared with the other Provinces.

Mr. HARRISON supported the Government measure.

Mr. YOUNG at great length opposed the issue of Dominion notes as tending to danger. It was an objectionable mode of borrowing to put in the hands of the Government.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS stated in answer to the question from him that the Government intended to hold one and three quarter millions of dollars in gold against seven millions of Dominion notes as the minimum.

Mr. WORKMAN was sorry to see the measure discussed in a party spirit. He approved of the resolutions, and believed they would commend themselves to bankers and the whole country.

The amendment was rejected in a vote of 110 to 29.

HALIFAX BANKING.

The following resolutions have been sent by telegraph to the Hon. Dr. Tupper. To-day, it is enough for us simply to draw the reader's attention to them:

To Hon. C. TUPPER, E. B., M. P.

HALIFAX, March 3.

Resolutions relative to Banking and Currency, adopted by the Halifax Banks, February 28th.

First—That the Banking system in existence in Nova Scotia has been in successful operation for more than thirty years, and has been largely instrumental in aiding the development of the resources of the province and building up its trade and commerce; that there has never been the failure of any Bank, nor any suspension of specie payments; that Bank notes have always been on a par with gold and convertible into gold on demand, and note holders have never sustained any loss by them; that the public are satisfied and neither ask for nor desire any change, and that as different systems prevail in Great Britain, there appears to be no absolute necessity why the Banking system of Nova Scotia should be in all respects assimilated to that of the other provinces.

Second—That under the laws of Nova Scotia, which regulate the present system, the banks have never been required to invest any portion of their capital in Government bonds, nor to give any special security to note holders; but if it is thought advisable to increase the existing security, this might be done without withdrawing any portion of available banking funds by making the notes a first charge on the assets of the Banks, in case of failure, and by rendering the double liability clause in their charters more efficacious.

Third—That in Nova Scotia the circulating medium below four dollars, consists altogether of British silver, which is in sufficient quantity for all needed purposes; that the introduction of notes of a less denomination than four dollars would cause a redundancy of small currency, and only prove injurious, forcing British silver to a discount, and making it almost as great an inconvenience here as American silver is found to be in Ontario and Quebec, and thus seriously interfere with trade; that the issue of a fractional currency would only intensify the evils and involve the community in loss. That therefore so far as this Province is concerned there should not be any notes circulated of a less denomination than four dollars.

Fourth—That the circulation of the Banks should be limited to their paid up Capital.

Fifth—That the reserves to be held by the Banks, should not be less than twenty per cent of their demand liabilities.

Sixth—That in our opinion it would not be safe to hold a large proportion of the reserves of the Banks in legal tender notes. But were, the provincial treasury notes and those of the Dominion withdrawn and the Banks permitted to issue notes of four dollars and five dollars they would not object to hold fifty per cent of the reserve required by Law in Legal tender notes, provided they are redeemable in specie on demand. The Banks at the same time being relieved from the circulation tax.

Seven—That no charter should be issued to any new Bank in Nova Scotia having a subscribed capital of less than one million dollars, of which two hundred thousand should be paid before commencing business.

Eight—That the qualifications of Directors should be as follows viz: no directors to hold less than two thousand five hundred dollars paid up stock and the whole board to hold five per cent of the paid up capital.

Ninth—That no dividend or bonus of more than eight per cent should be declared until the rest amounts to twenty per cent of the capital paid up.

Tenth—That in any legislation which may take place, there should not be any interference with charters which have some considerable period to run.

Eleventh—That we would deprecate in the strongest possible manner any legislation which would permit any Bank to obtain a charter under provisions similar to those introduced by the hon. Mr. Rose last session. Not only would such an alternative scheme destroy the uniformity of the system in any province, but it would perpetrate those powers for evil in any such banks which have already proved so detrimental to other banking institutions, and to the country at large.

CURRENCY.

Twelfth,—That in the absence of any definite decision in regard to an International coinage, and in view of the tendency towards the adoption of that, agreed upon at the monetary Conventions, held in Paris as evidenced by the advocacy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. During the last session of the Imperial Parliament, and by the views of leading men in the United States, and as the unit of Nova Scotia is almost identical with that agreed upon in Paris. It would be highly injurious to alter the currency of the several Provinces at present. Any change now made could not be final, but would require to be again changed in order to bring the Dominion within the circle of the Nations which may adopt the proposed coinage

(Signed).

WILLIAM PRIOR,
President, Halifax Banking Company.
W. B ALMON
President, Bank of Nova Scotia.
JAMES A. MORSN.
President, Union Bank of Halifax.
THOS E. KENNY
acting President, Merchant's Band.
GEO H STARR
President, People's Bank of Halifax.
J. FOREMAN.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, March 4th, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour, several petitions were read and received.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY moved an address for a copy of the report and remarks of the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and the Bar of that Province on the subject of the proposed Bill to constitute a Court of Appeal, with the correspondence with judges or public functionaries.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY inquired whether the Government have taken any, and what steps, to ascertain the practicability and cost of the Bay Verte Canal.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL had, since the question appeared on the paper, seen the Ministry of Public Works, and had learned from his colleague that certain information was yet required before action would be warranted.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock, on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 4, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the Printing Committee be instructed to inquire into the cause of the delay in printing the public accounts. He explained that his reason for making this motion was that the Finance Minister had informed the House that the public accounts had been in the hands of the printers some ten days, and yet they were not ready to be brought down.

Motion carried.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said before the Orders of the Day were called, he wished to fulfil a promise he made to the House to submit certain letters referred to in the debate on the Address. He had applied to His Excellency and had obtained leave to read the reply he had received from him:—

OTTAWA, May 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR JOHN,—I desire to offer my grateful acknowledgments to Earl Granville, for the intimation Your Excellency was good enough to convey to me to-day, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to submit my name to the Queen for the distinction of the second grade of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

It will afford me the highest gratification to accept the offer so graciously made. But as I have already verbally explained to Your Excellency, I do not feel myself at liberty to do so, without making Her Majesty's Government aware of certain views which I hold as to the political future of the Dominion, the knowledge of which might possibly influence their decision.

I regard the Confederation of the British North American Provinces as a measure which must ultimately lead to their separation from Great Britain.

The present connection is undoubtedly an embarrassment to Great Britain in her relations to the United States, and a source of uneasiness to the Dominion, owing to the insecurity which is felt to exist from the possibility of a rupture between the two nations.

It cannot be the policy of England, and is certainly not the desire of the people here, to become annexed to the United States; but I believe the best, and indeed the only way to prevent this, is to teach the Canadian people to look forward to an independent existence as a nation in the future, as desirable and possible. Unless such a spirit be cultivated the idea will become engrained in the public mind, that failing the connection with Great Britain annexation must ensue.

I believe the existing relations would be safer and more durable, if the future state were clearly recognised, and if possible a term fixed therefor. It is our interest, and certainly my own desire to postpone this event and to avail ourselves of the moral and physical support of Great Britain, as long as possible, meantime developing our own internal strength and resources.

I do not believe the advocacy of these views, as time and circumstances may warrant, ought to be offensive to Her Majesty's Government, or be regarded as detracting from my duty as a subject of the Queen. But I cannot honourably accept the proposed distinction while holding opinions that may be regarded unfavourably, and that being known would have prevented the offer being made to me by Earl Granville.

I must beg Your Excellency to regard this note as confidential towards all except Her Majesty's Government, as I do not wish to find myself openly committed to a policy now, which events might hereafter cause me to modify.

Should Her Majesty's Government after this communication still consider me worthy of the proposed distinction, I shall accept it with much gratification. If not I shall still feel equally gratified for the goodness which has prompted the offer.

Believe me, dear Sir John,
Your Excellency's faithful servt.,
A. T. GALT.

REPLY.

JUNE 25, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. GALT,—I have received a highly satisfactory answer from Lord Granville, which he has empowered me to let you see in confidence. Accordingly I enclose it with the request that you will return it when read.

Pray accept my congratulations. I hope you will wear the distinction in health and comfort for many a year.

Believe me,
Faithfully yours,
JOHN YOUNG.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved that the Speaker do leave the chair, and the House go into Committe on the resolutions on Banking and Currency.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT opened the debate. He said were the subject not of so much gravity it would be a matter of amusement to point out the vacillations and inconsistencies which had characterized the gentlemen at the head of the Government on this question. This was the third project—no doubt all carefully considered—that had been submitted to them within a period of a little over three years. The first scheme was submitted by the member for Sherbrooke in 1866; and the opposition to that scheme gave the Government full warning that any project on that subject would necessarily excite much opposition both from its supporters and opponents. Three years after the Government, with Hon. John Rose as Finance Minister, brought down another scheme; and now only nine months after they were called upon to consider a third scheme, which differed in many important respects from the former one. He did not complain that there was considerable difference of opinion, and doubt, and hesitation, on this subject but he did complain that the Government should bring down projects of this importance on which their own convictions were so little matured, of which they had so little decided knowledge, that they should now, while Rose's voice was almost yet ringing in their ears, call upon their supporters to support a scheme materially different from the one proposed then. It was a matter of regret that the two leaders of the Government were not in their places the other day when the Finance Minister was referring to the scheme of his predecessor. Gentlemen who had opposed that scheme last session required no better vindication of their line of action than that given by the Finance Minister. That gentleman had been pleased to say that he still had hopes of educating the people of Ontario to a right sense of their duties and obligations in this matter; but he (Mr. Cartwright) would respectfully suggest that he would be perhaps better engaged in endeavoring to teach his colleagues fixed and definite views on this important subject. He was glad to find that the Minister of Finance had avoided the line of his predecessor in raising the cry of insecurity against the Banking system of Ontario. It was in fact worthy of notice that while the Government was professing so much anxiety for the welfare and safety of the shareholders, and noteholders, and the public generally, who have business with the Banks, the business community of Ontario never once asked the House for a change in the banking system. There was one necessary objection to this scheme, as well as to that of Mr. Rose. He did not wish to lay too much stress upon it; it was this, that to a considerable extent the action of the Government on this matter must press heavier on Ontario, than on the other parts of the Dominion; but Ontario being the richest Province, would probably, in all cases, have to bear even in proportion to numbers, a larger share of the public burdens. Consulting recent returns, he was surprised to find—although prepared partially for it—that the total amount of assets now controlled by the Banks in the Dominion, was almost one hundred million dollars, and this amount is not lying idle, but was the very life and blood of the whole commercial community. They was not a large employer of labour, nor a wholesale dealer, nor any man actively engaged in business throughout Ontario, who was not at this moment, to some extent, carrying on his business with money drawn from Banks, or from the public through the instrumentality of the Banks. Banks were great middle men between the saving and the producing class, and energetic, speculative, business men. The difference between himself and the Minister of Finance, was of vital character, particularly on two points, First, that it was expedient or desirable that the Government should assume the control of the circulation, or in other words constitute a monopoly of the Bank issue; and secondly, that the State had an inherent right to profits arising from the circulation. On both these points he differed *in toto* from the Finance Minister, both on the grounds of expediency and principle. He was willing to admit, that the Government had a right to a share in the profits of the circulating, on the same as a private individual, but it was most dangerous to let them have control over the circulation, and the whole of the profits arising therefrom. If the Government take the circulation absolutely into their own hands, it would ultimately lead to an irredeemable currency, and its attendant evils. If they do not take the whole of this power, but content themselves, as in England, with imposing restrictions upon the currency and credit of the country, still there would be a tendency to exaggerate commercial crisis, and extend them over a much longer period of time, so that, in fact, the consequences would be as bad as irredeemable currency. The hon. gentleman then went on to explain at length the position of the Ontario Banks. They had grown up with the growth of the country. They had fulfilled all that could have been reasonably expected of them, and the misfortunes which befell some of them, did not arise from the full use of the circulation which they possessed. Yet nearly all the banks doing a large business in Upper Canada for the last twenty years, had sustained severe losses; but so far from these losses being caused by circulation, that was the means of saving them, as well as the country, from greater loss. Gentlemen would remember the extremely disastrous period in Ontario, between 1858 and 1865, following a period of unusual prosperity. But during these seven years of unexampled severity and depression not a single bank failed. He ventured to say, that had the question of similar calamities befallen England or the United States banks, they would have been broken down by scores. After that, two banks succumbed, but it was conclusively proved that they had been seriously mismanaged. With regard to the larger of these institutions, he could speak with personal knowledge, and the mismanagement connected with it, was very largely caused by mischeivous Legislation. That legislation had been such, as to greatly exaggerate the tendency of banks to give their notes in large amounts to a few customers, no distinction was made between the best security and that less favourable. That was what contributed to the fall of the Commercial Bank more than anything else. Were it not that this artificial restriction to the rate of interest was evaded in a variety of ways, it would be impossible almost to carry out a system at all. One thing that in a great measure contributed to alleviate the evils of that system was the free use of the circulation they possessed, and the fact that that circulation could only be kept up by a safe and prudent business by a number of small risks, in opposition to a number of large risks. Circulation was, in fact, a great safeguard, and was the principle means affecting Upper Canada banks to tide over so successfully the crisis through which they had to pass. Abundant proof of this fact was to be found in the case of the Bank of Upper Canada. That bank, partly by mismanagement and partly by natural results of depression in the country, had become very seriously embarrassed in 1860; so much so, in fact, that but for the resources circulation gave it, it would have been obliged to close its doors then. Yet, notwithstanding its mismanagement, it was able to pay up almost the whole of its liabilities between 1860 and 1868, so that now there was barely a million and a half, which was worth from 75 to 80 cents on the dollar, and that without having recourse to the double liability clause against the shareholders. He understood the project to give the Finance Minister power only to issue some seven millions of dollars, which he proposes to employ in taking up all the issue of notes under four dollars, and also in supplying the Banks with fifty per cent of their cash reserve. He presumed that the words "cash reserve" meant simply the items usually put down in the Bank Returns as specie and Provincial notes. This issue intended to be used by the hon. gentleman appeared to amount only to about five and a half millions. The Bank returns, however, would show that this amount would be considerably less than would be required to carry out the project. He considered that about twelve millions would be required, and he arrived at that sum in this way. It was proposed to compel all the Banks to hold fifty per cent. of their reserve in Dominion notes. That reserve now amounts to about fourteen millions, not including the Banks of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, which were on a different footing. The Finance Minister would therefore require to meet that reserve of seven millions, and in addition to this, as he intended to deprive the Banks of the privilege of issuing notes under four dollars, he would require another sum, now estimated at five millions. However, when the American silver now in circulation in the country was got rid of, he (Mr. Cartwright) believed the amount required would be double. The total sum likely to be required would be at any rate about twelve millions (hear, hear). The Finance Minister, it was quite true, did not intend to make any profit on any of the extra issues he proposed. In one of his papers on the subject he provided that in case it became necessary, as he evidently expected it would, to issue more notes, the Receiver-General shall hold specie for their redemption. The Government would not derive any profit. He would ask the House or any business man, how long was it likely that the hon. gentleman would hold such a large amount of specie reserve in his vaults without attempting to put it to some advantage. He thought the hon. gentleman was too good a financier to do this, and the House would soon have another Bill to allow him to make use of this money. On this question of a practical monopoly of the smaller issue, he need not say that he was opposed to it as a matter of principle. It was a difficult matter to estimate the effect it would have on the banks. It had been found that at any time of trouble or crisis, whenever there was any risk or peril to the banks that the large notes poured in on them for redemption, while the smaller notes could be kept out to a large amount. It was well known that in England, on several occasions, the issue of small notes had been of the most practical advantage in preventing bank failures. Much the same result would follow from the Government issue of notes under four dollars here as would follow from the retention by the English Government of all notes under five pounds. The provisions of the resolutions before the House might do in times of prosperity, if we had a succession of good harvests and none of those calamities to which we are subject, things might run smoothly for some time, but the provisions were doubly dangerous when danger came, because at that time the Government credit would sink in proportion to the credit of the country. These were only what he might call smooth water provisions. He took issue to the Government holding monies which were payable at call or on short notice. He considered the policy involved in these extraordinary expedients one of very considerable interest, and one in which we have been made so conversant in times past. He thought there were exceptional cases in which it was right that the Government should interfere, as for instance, in the case of Saving Banks, where it was sometimes necessary to ensure security to depositors, who were generally of a class not so well qualified to weigh the safety of a bank as persons in commercial pursuits. Still there was a wrong principle involved. If we find ourselves with a defiency in our Revenue which runs over four or five years, if we find the Bank circulation is reduced, that the amount of their reserves is reduced, that withdrawals are being made from our Savings Banks, all these provisions which are now so convenient, may tend very greatly to aggravate the peril and difficulty of the position. Every one in the House would remember the time, when our debentures were selling at seventy-five cents on the dollar, and were not not very easy to dispose of at that and they might remember the interesting correspondence brought down at that time, shewing that we were oblidged to borrow money on the provincial credit, at seven and eight per cent. Such contingencies might occur again, and in such cases the mischief of all these expedients would become only too painfully evident to the country. Of course on this general subject of Government loans there has always been a prepossession in favour of borrowing money from the people of the country, and in old countries there was no doubt but that the Government loan does positive good to the money market; but in this new country the practice of the Government coming to the people and borrowing money which might be more profitably employed otherwise, should be adopted only after grave consideration, and as a last resource, (hear, hear.) In all these cases the Government was substantially competing with the other purchasers of capital in the country. Another great mistake was to speak as he had heard some gentlemen speak of the Bank deposits, as lying idle to be handed out when called for. These deposits were in constant use, and without them it would be impossible to carry on the business of the country. The exhaustion of all the resources of the country which are generally kept for emergencies, such as war, appeared to him a very bad policy, and financiering now when the country is in a good condition, and when the money market is comparatively easy. The Hon. Finance Minister had very much surprised him by not touching in his speech, on the great cash benefit which the Province was to receive from his measures. As he understood the matter, we derive no pecuniary benefit from the issue of the Government notes under the arrangement of '66. The Finance Minister might have shown that $250,000 would be saved by taking into the hands of the Government, the notes now circulated by the Bank of Montreal. He admitted that the Government had a right to impose a tax upon the circulation of the Banks (Hear, hear) and there were such practical objections to the Government interfering with the circulation of the Banks, that he thought the country and the Banks would be well satisfied, if the Government, instead of doing as it proposed, should content itself with a substantial tax, by substituting its own notes for those of the Banks. It was only right that the Government should demand from the Banks a return for the privileges granted to them. The weight of the proposed policy would have principally to be borne by Ontario, upon which Province it was a special tax, for the benefit of the whole Dominion. However, Ontario was the wealthiest Province, and derived as much benefit from Confederation as any of the others, and therefore might perhaps be looked upon to pay more heavily than the rest.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER—Do not the resolutions apply equally to Quebec, and will not its Banks be affected as much as those of Ontario.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said surely the hon. gentleman must know that the Quebec Banks were Banks of deposit, compared to those of Ontario, whose Banks circulated sometimes as high as a hundred and fifty per cent. on their capital. The circulation of Ontario is about ten times that of Quebec.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—The Banks in Quebec hold probably more Dominion noter than do those of Ontario.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that might appear so on the returns on account of the large Banks, such as the Bank of Montreal, which had their headquarters in Montreal, but which derived all their profits from, and had all their circulation in Ontario, and could not properly be called Quebec Banks. He objected to these experiments being tried with the Banks which had done their duty well and should be left undisturbed. It was true that they are sometimes tempted to endeavour to unduly extend their circulation, but this was only in the case of one or two inexperienced Banks, who are taught by two or three practical lessons what to do in the future. He noted that the honourable gentleman in the course of his provisions introduced a great variety of new clauses in respect to the returns to be made by Banks. He did not intend to criticise these at present but would suggest that if he (Sir Francis), intended these to be a check and guarantee to the country he must establish a system of inspection by men thorougly acquainted with the Banking system of the Province. This inspection of Banks had sometimes proved to be a mere sham, but if it were thoroughly carried out it would be no doubt of great use. There were some gentlemen so impressed with the results of the mismanagement of Banks that they have tried in every possible way to guard the Banks from failure. The Finance Minister had not fallen into that fallacy, but it underlaid, at present the whole of the Banking arrangements of the country. Of course there will always be a certain amount of danger. Banks will always be liable to the risk of engaging in bad speculations, but these dangers were inherent to all commercial establishments and could not be avoided. The system proposed was evidently one of compromise. It was only a means of educating the people to the advantages of having a system of Government Banks. The Finance Minister had given the people of Ontario a good many lessons on this subject already. His (Mr. Cartwright's) position on the whole question was this: He was opposed on every conceivable ground to a Government monopoly, as it came quite outside their functions. He would quite as soon make the Executive of the country the highest judicial authorities. The Government would find quite enough to do to regulate the finances that properly belong to them, without disturbing the ordinary commercial relations, which they would do, if they attempted to control a State Bank of issue. Such an expedient appeared to him to be warranted only in times of extreme public danger. The same necessity which would call for the proclamation of martial law. Nothing less could warrant it. He had an objection, perhaps more theoretical than practical, to the issue by the Government of any considerable amount of notes and sharing in the circulation. The result might be obtained better by a tax on circulation. He said he was an advocate of free trade, and he wished to see that principle in Banking established more thoroughly. Every person giving proper security should be allowed to trade freely in money as well as in any other commodity. He did not wish the Province of Ontario put under the tutelage of any Government however excellent it might be. He had not thought it desirable to weary the House with a whole series of extracts from the current writers who have written on the subject, and perhaps he had been wrong in so doing. What he had stated as a matter of fact, he was prepared to prove, and what he had put forward as his opinion, he was prepared to argue and give reasons for. The proposed scheme, if cautiously and prudently worked, would not do any immediate harm, but he saw in it the seeds of much danger in the future, and he hoped it would have very grave consideration. The matter was of the most vital importance, and he said the people of Ontario had very soon to make up their minds, whether they should have free trade in Banking, or have a governmental issue with all the evils flowing from it. He thought the people were content under the present system. He believed that in the remarks he had made, he expressed the views of the majority of the people of Ontario, who were desirous of letting well alone, and who considered that they were competent to manage their own Banking system. The system in Upper Canada, was as nearly perfect as the exigencies of the country would permit. While on the subject he might remark, that he had read an article on it, in which a gentleman looking at the matter from an entirely different ground, had arrived at the same conclusions as were deduced by him. That gentleman had argued for the repeal of Sir Robert Peels Act. This Act had been accepted by the Minister of Finance as a tolerably good exponent of his views. He (Mr. Cartwright) then read from Stuart Mill's Political Economy, the opinion of Mr. Fullarton and another gentleman on this subject. This Act was passed twenty-five years ago, and the Government have had to suspend it twice since then, and on several occasions have notified their intention of suspending it, unless affairs mended. As he thought it desirable that some protest should be entered against the principle involved in the resolutions,

He moved, seconded by Mr. Bolton,

"That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that it is inexpedient to authorize the issue of legal tender notes in the manner authorized by the resolutions."

Mr. BOLTON (who was frequently inaudible) seconded the motion. He said he would not occupy the time of the House by extended argument. He referred to the extraordinary inconsistencies and vacillations which had characterized the Government in dealing with questions of banking and commerce. It would be within the recollection of every member of the House with what earnestness and honesty the late Finance Minister, last session, presented his banking scheme, and it would also be remembered with what earnestness he had been sustained by his hon. colleagues on the Ministerial benches. We have now the same Government, with a new Finance Minister, and the plan they last session eulogized so much as a panacea for all evils is now called a delusion and a snare—(hear, hear)—and not at all calculated to attain the objects intended. The strong opposition, last year, rested chiefly upon the principle involved in the amendment now proposed respecting the issue of legal tender notes. He had not given the question the consideration it deserved, but he was opposed to Government monopoly, and it was evident that this plan was a forced loan from banking institutions of the country.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS did not propose to trouble the House with any very definite definition of the policy of the Government, but there were one or two points he would bring under their consideration. Honorable gentlemen had made a very strong attack upon the Treasury benches for the inconsistency they had displayed. First of all, in supporting the scheme of the hon. member for Sherbrooke in 1866; next that of the late Finance Minister; and now that of the present Finance Minister. It was tolerably clear that there was a strong feeling upon these benches, and were, perhaps, an unanimous one, more especially, considering the changes that have taken place in the composition of the Government since last session of Parliament. He might have different theoretical opinions from his hon. friends, the Minister of Inland Revenue and the Minister of Militia, respecting the bank of issue and the system of currency. But it would be recollected that Sir Robert Peel, in 1844, with the same measure, had commanded the support of the most eminent men, and the highest authorities, if such a man as Sir Charles Wood, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer; of a former Governor General of these Provinces, the late Lord Sydenham; Maculloch the economist; a practical broker like the late Lord Overstone; David Richards, and other eminent authorities, and these views at all events were not altogether unsound. And the hon. member for Sherbrooke had advocated the establishment of a bank of issue, and in order to induce brokers to come in, had held out a very large consideration, but they had refused, of course, because no doubt they knew perfectly well that during the issue of Dominion notes, a serious loss would be sustained, owing to the advantages offered to the Bank of Montreal for substituting these notes for their own. This had been done for permanent gain, and had all the banks given into it, an enormous revenue would have accrued to the country for all future time. That he presumed was the idea of the hon. Member for Sherbrooke.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT—Yes.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—the scheme of the honourable member for Sherbrooke was sound. He did not pretend to say that a scheme brought forward last session by the Hon. Mr. Rose, was similar to that of the hon. member for Sherbrooke; at the same time its object was also to obtain a uniform system for the country, free from all loss. That scheme failed to command the support of the House. They were now bringing forward a new scheme. He did not think it expedient, under the circumstances, to abandon the issue of Dominion notes. To recall these the Government would have to pay the Bank of Montreal about three million dollars to replace them with their own notes. The Government had been trying to get a scheme which would not be objected by the Banks—not alone of Ontario, but of the other Provinces. The Bankers of Nova Scotia who had had no communication with the Government, and knew nothing of its policy, had met and adopted twelve resolutions, hardly a single one of which differed from those he had brought down. Upon all essential points they had agreed, and only upon one single point did they differ, and that was upon a point respecting which the whole House knew that Nova Scotia had would object—regarding the uniform currency of the Dominion. The honourable member for Lennox in the course of a speech last session admitted—(reading from printed report).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT—That is not a correct report, get the authorized report.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—(Mr. Cartwright), did'nt deny that the Government had a primary right to the circulation. He had always acknowledged their right to profit by the circulation. In discussing this question he deprecated appealing to sectional feeling. He said that a tax upon circulation would be the same as a tax required for the Dominion notes. He would ask Banking institutions that enjoy great priveleges and monopolies to suffer, but for the whole County. (Hear, hear.) Government measure now brought forward he would give $250,000 might gain $400,000. The member for Lambton, was anxious the institution its charter renewed, and ed at the expense of The hon. member for Lambton talking about Free Trade in certain restrictions. He (Sir not understand the meaning with certain restrictions, must limit certain institutions tain restrictions, for the public. He did not believe be any such great inconsistency the three measures as the man now saw. He says we get the small end of the everything would depend of public opinion. Public posed to it in 1841, and to it now; but if public changed, the hon. gentleman say the policy of the Government not to change. The hon. warns us against irredeemable He (Sir Francis) did not whatever if an Act were limiting them, as in the mitted by the Government the use of irredeemable The hon. gentleman if the Government had its possession, it would the money. A Government do anything of that kind, self liable to impeachment, fectly obvious if the Government money in its possession, for calling Parliament together regarding it, to running the in their own hands. He that the brokers are obliged siderable reserve of gold selves from one another, these Dominion notes, which pose would be just as good considerable economy of gold effected. He had understood gentleman to say that he had to the Government competing of the circulation. He was would be a very small share in It was to be observed that expressed an opinion in favour greater restrictions than was isting upon the circulation of

Mr. MACKENZIE—Where was pression given?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—by a number of leading Committee on Banking.

Mr. MACKENZIE—That press the opinion of this House.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS not know if it favourably opinion of the House. Did the hon. member for Lambton a large amount of notes for this country?

Mr. MACKENZIE declined own views on this point, against the opinion of bankers as the opinion of this House.

Hon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS ably sure it must be the House (laughter and cheers) the hon. member for Chateauguay he was in favour of allowing issue a large amount of notes. found that over-issues of notes the cause of some of the had occurred.

Mr. MACKENZIE—No.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MARKET—FRIDAY.—... was made, and articles ... The only change in prices ... from nine to ten dollars.

CHRIST CHURCH READINGS.—... at Gowan's Hall were good ... sical and narrative features. ... come the *Scirees choisies* in the ...

CURLIANA—A match between ... Curling Club and some of the ... Parliament, given to this ... expected to come off at the ... to-day.

THE RINK MUSIC HALL.—The ... Ida Leslie attracted something ... dience for her benefit. ... play, a *difficult one*, and ... This is the last opportunity ... formance of a really good ...

SMALL POX.—We regret to ... Hon. Wm. Macdougall is ... small pox. It is supposed ... ease by riding in a sleigh which ... in carrying persons affected by ... malady to one of our hospitals.

POLICE COURT FRIDAY.—... frequenting a house of ... case—one month in jail.

A. I Dunning, breach of ... and costs.

Wm. Byers, dead drunk— ...

AN EARLY SPRING.—From ... ment in another column ... Messrs. Magee & Russell have ... the spring campaign, ... employees breathing time ... busy winter. What quantities ... velvets and real laces they ... during the late ball panic!

GONE TO THE ASYLUM.—... have to announce that W. ... some time a popular lawyer ... wards County Attorney at ... sent to a lunatic Asylum ... ning. During the Railway ... Duck was at the meeting, ... egates, and performed his ... manner. The cause of his ... not learned.

PRIZES.—The distribution of ... plans submitted to the ... Committee of the County ... yesterday. The first prize ... H. Horsey, Esq., $100. ... to Thomas Hughes, Esq. ... Mr. Hughes' plan was ... pluck was, by all acknowledged ... down to contest with the ... country.

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING? ... it—it is a jewel as easily lost ... many cases as difficult ... climate, and more particularly ... of the year, people are very ... and suffer from sore throat, ... of blood and pulmonary ... which if not checked ... serious consequences. The ... which is the quickest ... remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic ... been before the public for ... have always given perfect ... invariably effect permanent ... in season. Sold by all ... country stores generally ... viner, at 25 cents per box.

ARE you a sufferer from ... or pain of any description? ... vantor will soothe ... Rheumatism, and ... druggists.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
......	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.50	5.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.50	
			Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Friday's Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland			5.30
	12 Noon		St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States		11.50	5.30
11.30		5.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	11.30	4.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			5.00
			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc			5.00
7.30		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.40		
7.00	12 Noon		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.50	5.30
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.50	
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			4.00
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

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OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE,
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart............. 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10 00 p m
Arrive .... 4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

Latest by Telegraph.

People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Offices 10 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

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The Royal Western School is already crowded with its full compliment of 530 scholars, and the Board of Commissioners contemplate the erection in the same locality of a large primary school, to meet the wants of the large Protestant community there.

The men of the Purveyors Department and Army Hospital Corps in Canada, who have volunteered for the Army Service Corps at the several stations in the country, are to be medically examined as to their fitness for the service.

Captain B. Pease, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, has been granted an extension of leave of absence, from the 31st March to the 31st May next.

It is said that the wife of a gentleman, well known for a long time in business, in McGill street, but which was given up a few years ago on account of delicate health, has been left an immense fortune by a relative in England.

The one hundred and forty Papal Zouaves, who left Montreal and went to Rome in March, 1868, and enlisted in the service of the Pope, are about returning to this city. Their two years' term of enlistment will expire to-morrow (Saturday), and on the following week the 140th Zouaves, with the exception of a few men, who have re-enlisted for an additional six months, will leave Rome *en route* for Canada.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

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	12 Noon		St. John, N. B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			4.30
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In the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone made an explanation in regard to the condition of the Fenian convicts. He said they were kept apart from other prisoners, and treated better, if anything.

The wife of O'Donnovan Rossa has been permitted to visit her husband in his cell, and while there congratulated him on his improved appearance. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, submitted the army budget with the explanation that the expenditures are less than £13,000,000.

Mr. Ruskin, the State Professor of Art, delivered a lecture to-night at the Oxford University, on Art, the handmaid of utility, in the course of which he said "art gives form to knowledge, grace to utility, and true heart to a dead age, in which the materialistic machine work is omnipotent, and the photograph displaces the painting. Yet, while England is deafened with buzzing looms, the people go bare—while her soil is black with fuel, the people freeze—and while her shores are alive with commerce, the people famish."

The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £140,000 in bullion.

LONDON.—The Cabinet are undecided on the question of repressing disturbance in Ireland. Gladstone and Fortescue oppose coercion, while other members of the government urge stern and immediate measures. Earl Spencer threatens to retire from the Cabinet unless measures for repression are instantly adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, is dangerously ill.

The steamer *Brazilian* has returned from Bombay through the Suez Canal, with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from Spain to Bombay.

The *Times* says that another Catholic power has sent an intimation of disapproval of the doctrine of Infallibility.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell said the Government proposed to retain the period proposed as the term of military service, for the second half of which active duty must be performed in the case of war. The result would be that the home reserve would number 237,000 men, including 168,000 volunteers.

Sir J. Pakington approved of the general outlines of the army budget, but denounced some of the reductions as alarmingly unprecedented, especially those in the Indian service.

After a further desultory discussion the supplies asked for by the War Secretary, with £5,000,000 added for pay allowance, were voted.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The Procurer-General, yesterday, served a notice upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, to appear before the High Court, to answer to the matter of the Victor Noir homicide.

The Press, of this city, very generally complains of the delay on the part of the government in clearing up the alleged conspiracy against the nation and the life of the Emperor.

PARIS.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Daren, has written an official note to the French prelates at Rome declaring that if the infallibility dogma is proclaimed, public opinion in France will compel the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Count Daren says the compromising of the Roman Catholic religion by a syllabus is to play the game of those who both openly and secretly attacked the Church.

ITALY.

ROME.—The sessions of the Ecumenical Council will be resumed next week. The Pope in confident of his ability to carry the proposition for infallibility.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian Government has withdrawn its demand recently made upon Switzerland for the surrender of Robshakoff, the Russian criminal, who fled to that country for an asylum.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution favouring the widening and improvement of the Welland Canal.

CHICAGO.—A woman suffrage bill, submitting the question to a vote of male and female adult citizens at the Fall elections, passed the Minnesota Legislature and was signed by Governor Austin, and is now law.

RICHMOND.—One of the buildings in the Manchester Cotton and Wollen Manufactory was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $20,000 Over 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK.—The *World's* Port au Prince correspondent writes that Rear Admiral Porter commanding the U. S. North Atlantic Squadron, entered the harbor of Port au Prince on the 18th inst., with the flag ship *Severn* and the Iron Clad *Dictator*, and upon landing had an interview with the Haytien authorities. He announced that the United States had formed an alliance, with President Baez of San Domingo, and that he had been sent there to say that any aid given to Cabral would be considered as an act of hostility towards the United States, and would provoke hostilities. That the United States Government was determined to use all its power to prevent any aid being given to Cabral, and he had been sent to these waters with sufficient force to carry this determination into execution, and that he would carry out his instructions whether succor was carried to Cabral under the Haytien or any other flag. This menace created much excitement in Hayti, and was regarded in some quarters as an act of war.

The Haytiens assert that the English vessels are conveying supplies to Cabral, with the concurrence of the British Admiral, and that if Admiral Porter is consistent in warning off sympathizers with Cabral, he will necessarily come in conflict with the British in these waters.

NEW YORK.—A frightful glycerine explosion occurred this morning, at the Fleetwood race course, Morrissania, by which one man was instantly killed, and some ten or twelve seriously, if not fatally, wounded. The accident was the result of carelessness Atoms of rock were thrown high in the air, and the noise awakened the wildest terror among the inhabitants, who flocked to the spot to attend to the wants of the wounded and dying.

MYSTIC CONN.—The fight between Billy Edwards and Sam Colyer, for the light weight championship of America, and one hundred dollars aside, came off this morning on Mystic Island, near New London, and resulted in a victory for Edwards, after 41 rounds, the combat lasting 47 minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer *Colorado* sailed to-day, for Panama. A number of the cabin and most of the steerage passengers o the *Golden City* took passage in her.

A shock of earthquake was felt yesterday in Russian River and Naparally.

The conspicuous Ro Pearse, peak of Mount St. Helens was centre of the disturbed region which abounds in evidence of former Volcanic action.

NEW YORK.—Capt A. F. Hall proposed to make another search for the North West passage. He intends to start with a 700 ton Steam propeller to be provided also with sails, He will also have a topsail schooner of about 150 tons. His route will be through Jones Sound thence by sea and land as circumstances favor to the pole, after taking his vessels as far as practicable, Capt. Hall intends to use esquimaux dogs and sledges in prosecuting his search.

WINNIPEG, *via* ST. CLOUDS.—The provisional government for the whole settlement, formed on Friday last, is repudiated by the English people, and again there is an appeal to arms.

100 men came down from Portage La Prairie ostensibly to release the prisoners, but in reality, as it appears, to upset French rule. They passed through the town with flags flying, at four this morning, from the lower settlements, near lake Winnipeg.

Four hundred men are said to be en route to join the Portage people at the Scotch settlement. They have two pieces of artillery with them, and are to be up at Fort Garry to-night or to-morrow, to demand the release of the prisoners and the abdication of Riel. Dr. Schultz and three of the delegates to the convention are the leaders.

All the prisoners have been released, save about 20, 16 of whom would not take the oath of allegiance.

Riel has about 500 men in Fort Garry, and says he will not surrender Should the English come up he will bombard the town the moment they enter it.

DIVINE SERVICES in THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church (Church of England)—Sparks Street
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev H POLLARD Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 Free Seats.

St. Alban's Church—Daly Street.
Rev Dr WEBFORD JONES, Rector; Rev C F STREET, M A, Assistant Curate.
(All seats free and unappropriated.)
Services to-morrow—Holy Communion, 8 a m. Morning Prayer, Sermon, 11 a m; Evening Prayer, Sermon, 7 p m.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev H POLLARD, Curate.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7. Free Seats.
Military Service—Chaplain, Rev. T. D. Phillips, M A.—in the Sussex-street Chapel at 9 a m.

New Edinburgh Parish—Church of England.—St. Bartholomew.
REV. GEORGE NOEL HIGGINSON, M.A.
Matins at 11; Evensong at 3.30. All Festivals observed. All seats free.

Meth. Epis. Church—Cor. York and Dalhousie Sts
Rev. S. G STONE
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½ Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Metcalfe Street.
Rev MR. HARPER.
Morning Service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 6½ Sabbath School at 2 p.m.

Cathedral Notre Dame.
Rev. D. DANDURAND, Vicar-General.
Hours of Service, 5, 8 and 10 a m, and 7 p. m., from Easter until St. Michael's Day; 6, 8 and 10 a. m., and 5 p.m. from St. Michael's until Easter.

St. Andrew's Church, (Roman Catholic.)
Hours of service—Sundays and Holidays:—Morning, at 8 and 10 a.m. Evening, at 7 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.
Rev. J. F. JULLARD, P P
Hours of Service, Sundays and Holidays, Mass—8 and 10 a.m., from Easter until the Feast of St. Michael; Vespers at 7 p.m.; from St. Michael to Easter, 6p.m. week days, 7½ p.m.,

Catholic Apostolic Church—Hall.
REV E J W ROBERTS.
Services, Sundays, at 10 a m, and 5 p m. On week days at 5 p m; and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a m.

St James Episcopal Church—Hall.
REV JOHN JOHNSTON
Divine Service at 7 to 4 p m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Le Breton's Flats.
Rev B LANE, B.A.,
Services commence at 10½ a m; and 6½ p m Sabbath School at 2 p m.

Congregational Church—Albert Street.
Rev. EDWARD EBBS, Minister.
Morning service commences at 11 o'clock, and evening services at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock p m.

Baptist Church—Queen Street.
Rev D MCPHAIL, Pastor.
Services at 11 o'clock, am, and 6½ p.m. Sabbath School at 9½ in the morning.

Free Church (Presbyterian)—Daly Street
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening 6½ p.m.

Bank Street Church—Upper Town.
Rev Mr MOORE.
Services will be held in the Church, Bank Street at 11 a.m., and 6½ p.m.

OTTAWA MUSIC HALL.

Positively the last appearance of HERNDON & LESLIE'S

☞ OPERA HOUSE COMPANY. ☜

Saturday Evening, March 5, 1870.

This Star Stock Company will have the honor of presenting the great sensational play of the

☞ OCTOROON. ☜

NOTICE.—Owing to the length and importance of this great production, it will constitute the entire evening's entertainment

Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; reserved Seats in Parquette, 75 cents. To be had at J. L. Orme & Son's Music Store.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have just received Ex S. S. PERUVIAN, Express from Portland,

BLACK,

WHITE,

and COLOURED SATINS,

COLORED CRAPES,

SILK LACES

in great variety,

SILK GOSAMERS,

in all the new colors.

CHEAP PRINTS.

They are now showing a large lot of Prints in 10½ yards lengths, good cloth, fast colors, worth 10s, for 6s 3d.

☞ Inspection invited.

FOUND.

At the Dominion Ball a GOLD BROOCH. Apply to Mr S Kimber at the office of Messrs Keefer & Kimber, Post Office Buildings, Elgin street. 1299tf

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. A ROWE. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau street

A ROWE, Auctioneer

1296 tf

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1296 tf

TENDERS.

Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

K ARNOLDI, Architect.

1297 8 Elgin street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to R. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J M DONNELLY on the premises 1294 a

MRS. P. HAMILTON'S

Private Boarding House, Maria Street, near corner of Bank Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Well furnished rooms, with or without board. Charges moderate. 1294 a

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a comfortable well finished detached Brick House, on Lot No 38, N Besserer street, Sandy Hill, containing 8 rooms and a good kitchen. An abundant supply of excellent water in the house. Apply on the premises to

1295tf W M BEATTY.

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms Rent moderate Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN, New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

THE LARGE SURPLUS FUNDS

OF THE

CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

WHICH WILL

SHORTLY BE DIVIDED,

warrant the directors in holding out the prospect of a

Highly Satisfactory Share of Profits

To Assurers now joining the Company.

Rates Lower than any other Office.

Its POLICIES are free from any embarrassing or vexatious conditions such as admit of their being disputed or cancelled at any time.

Every advantage to policy holders which is compatible with sound management and ultimate safety.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T. RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ottawa Post Office, 1st March, 1870.

Armstrong Jno, Arben Joe, Alain, And, Armstrong Wm, Ball & Garland, Babcock Richard, Bo[illegible] Jno, Bell Miss C W, Bell Robt, Bathwell Robt, Bradley Miss M, Bramley W C, Burnside Jas, Burrows Geo, Barns Thos, Burnham C W, Baker Sand, Burr C D, Barnes & Peck, Beresford Mrs H C, Bunnell Thos, Bowes Jos, Brennan H H, Brown Jas, Burns Mrs E F, Burgess Alfred, Burnham C W, Burden Ely, Carp alpha, Campbell D W, Cassidy D, Campbell Mrs R, Chesser Miss M, Campbell Miss M, Cannon Wm, Curtis Miss E, Carmejie J R, Curther F G, Chapman Miss M, Chugum Miss M, Christie Wm, Chase Jas, Clare Miss M, Clarke Wm, Clancey Miss B, Cooke Ann, Coughlan Miss H A, Courtaby Dr, Costs Mrs, Copeland Wm, Corbett F A, Cole Jane And, Conway D J, Craig Alex, Crowther Mr, Crotier Geo, Crawford Mrs, Curriel Joe, Cummings Miss A, Davis Miss Ann, Dewar Hugh, Depros Alex, Dickson Miss A, Dougall J R, Donnelly Mrs J, Doe J & D, Dredge Miss L, Draper Thos, Duncan A B, Duncan Mrs D M, Dunn Alex, Duncan Jas, Duncan Miss M, Eagle Wm, Edmund Jno, Elliott D, Findlay Miss M B, Force Thos, Fooey Miss C, Fraser Ed, Fraser Alex, Fullerton Miss M, Garland Wm, Gibson Mrs, Gillard Miss, Gough Geo, Gowie Jas, Goddiel Wm, Green F W, Greenan P, Hamilton J, Hawkins Mrs E, Hardy Jno, Hassett Thos, Harman Mrs, Hamilton Geo, Handale Jas, Hull Jno, Hay Miss M, Henry D, Headley Jno, Holland H, Heron Wm, Heath A, Heath Wm, Hodgson Miss R, Henan M, Hollawood Wm, Hughes Miss B, James Wm, James Richd, Jarvis Fred, Jeraldine —, Jordon And, Johnston Mrs, Jones Mrs J G, Johnston Miss M, Johnston Miss J H, Jones J H, Kenny Jno, Kennedy Jas, Kenny Miss R, King Geo, William Frank, King Wm, Kinmount Chas, Lerwell Edwin, Lang A, Lewis A

Little Jno, Little Miss E, Lanton Wm, Lergie Jno, Manning M, Mahoney Miss R, Masson L R, Major Miss S J, Malone Miss M, Main Wm, Munson Jas, Mitchell Mrs C, Mitchell H J, Morehouse George, Molloy J P, Mountenoy Miss M A, Murphy Anastasia, Mulligan Miss J, Muloch Jno, Murphy Miss A, Murphy P, Munroe Wm, Mulcary Thos, Mulliens Miss M, Murphy Jas, Muller Robt, Myers Mrs E, Nagle P W, Nesbitt Jno, Norton Miss E, Norton Sam, Niel W S, Nye Mrs S, O'Donaghue Mrs H, O'Donnell Jno, O'Hare Jas, O'Neil Miss A, Ormond Mrs J, Palmer E, Patterson Jno, Payne G, Payne Mrs E, Payne Miss S, Pease Miss J, Perry Geo, Pierce Miss M S, Power Miss B, Powler Rev M, Pritchard Miss A P, Procter Capt T H, Ramsay Wm, Reinhardt G, Reis Jos, Rice A A, Ross J, Ross E, Ross D, Robertson P, Sayers H, Savage J, Suson Sam, Scott Jno, Seraldine B, Shaw D V, Shenan T H, Sealing Chas, Skead Jno, Smith Jno, Smith Robt, Strange Miss A, Stone Miss J, Statham T S, Stevenson S R, Stringer Miss M, St Jacques M H, Sullivan Miss M, Taylor Miss M J, Taylor Margt, Tattershall G, Thompson S, Townsend H W, Todd Miss K, Venning W H, Vendal A, Way Dan, Walters Jno, Walsh Mrs M, Walsh Miss J, Wallace Wm, Welsh H, West A B, Wellington Wm, Whyte Mrs S A, White W W, Williamson Jno, Wilson Jno, Wilson Mrs M, Williamson Ed, Wilson Miss M, Wilson Robt, Woods Miss H, Woods Robt, Wood E B, Wright Jno, Young J, McGillivray Miss J, McKeough Chas, McKenzy Miss A, McKinnon Miss M A, McLeod A N, McLoley Thos, McNaughton D, McNeil R, McDonald Miss M, McDonald Miss J, McDonnell Miss R, McDonald Eliza, McDonald Miss A M, McKwan Mrs, McEwan Jas, McKinnon Alex, McJallum H, McCarthy D, McCarthy Jno, McCauley J, McCann Miss C, McCauley Miss J, McCay H A, McDonnell A C

G P BAKER, Postmaster.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

YOUNG & RADFORD

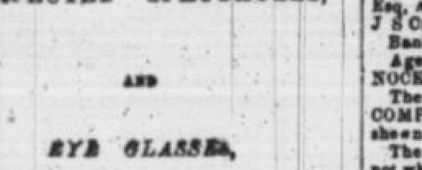
Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED



PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD, No 38, Sparks street Ottawa

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.8 y

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 8, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 31 Con E including Dan's Island, 46 acres Part of Lot 28, Con [illegible], 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 6 acres

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 2 acres

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 5 6 acres

At Davis' Lock station N W portion of Lot 12, 40 acres.

E. PARENT. Under Secretary of State

Ottawa, Feby [illegible], 1870 274 d2awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

☞ *6 Hospital-st., Montreal.*

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances, so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business is rapidly increasing We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Teas only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN, 18 Sparks street.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

1299tf ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS TO-DAY.

LADIES' "Jouvin" White Kid Gloves,

GENTLEMEN'S White Kid Gloves,

HONITON Lace Handkerchiefs,

WHITE and Coloured Cambric Linings—Glove finish.

AGEE & RUSSELL.

February 16, 1870

WANTED.

A smart competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred Apply at the Times Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1288 tf

THE PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870 1264 tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tt

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works,

1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET.

A first class detached brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,

1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON Commission Merchant, Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1239y

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS;

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851,"

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city It has a great run try it. *It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind

GREEN GRAPES Lemons Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated All kinds warranted.

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS. All sizes of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. Any variety of the brands; the best.

ROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment,

BAKING POWDERS. Egg's and Egg Powder, to arrive. A great saving

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by THOS. PATTERSON, No. 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Feb. 17th, 1870.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Department up to noon of Friday, the 25th day of March next, for the supply, in bond, of 36,100 gallons of the best quality of Refined Petroleum Oil.

The Oil is required to be non-explosive at a vapor test of 115° Fahrenheit, must burn brilliantly without smoking until entirely consumed, and not crust the wick, must be free from all deleterious substances, and remain fluid at 10° Fahrenheit. A sample of a quart to accompany each tender.

The Oil is to be delivered in good order, in iron-bound casks, containing from 35 to 42 gallons each. Casks to have staves and heads of White Oak, and to be properly prepared inside with liquid glue, and to be painted outside so as to prevent the oil from permeating the wood and evaporating from the surface.

The Casks to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

The Oil to be subject, before acceptance, to the inspection, test, and approval of a person appointed by this Department, and to be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in the locality designated by this Department or its Agent at the following times and places:—

14,500 gals,	at Halifax, N.S.,	25th May, 1870.
4,500 "	St. John, N.B.,	10th June, 1870.
5,500 "	Quebec,	22nd June, 1870.
5,500 "	Montreal,	27th June, 1870.
2,600 "	Hamilton,	5th July, 1870.
3,500 "	Sarnia,	12th July, 1870

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity, or for any of the lots above mentioned.

The parties tendering should state the price they will give for empty Oil Barrels, delivered at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, and Sarnia.

OIL TANKS.

Tenders will also be received at the time and place specified for the manufacture of 200 Oil Tanks, to be made of galvanized sheet iron, in accordance with specifications to be obtained on application at the Department or its agencies at Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at the Trinity House, Montreal.

Tanks to be delivered in the locality designated by this Department as follows: 180 at Halifax on the 26th May, 70 at St John on the 11th June, 30 at Quebec on the 23 d June, and 28 at Montreal on the 28th June, and to be subject before acceptance to the approval of a person appointed by this department for the purpose.

STEAM VESSEL.

Tenders will also be received as above stated for the charter of a suitable steam vessel for the delivery of oil and supplies to the Light House above Montreal, the charter to commence at such part of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, as may be designated by this Department at noon on the 27th June next

The name, size, age, horse power, and description of the vessel to be specified in the tender.

SCHOONER.

Also for a Schooner, of not less than 80 tons register, to be employed in conveying oil and other stores to Sable Island and the Light Houses of Nova Scotia.

Charter to commence on the 15th May next, at the Port of Halifax, and to terminate at that port when the service is completed to the satisfaction of this department A full description of the vessel and her age to be specified in the tender.

Parties tendering for either of these vessels must state the rate per month at which she is offered, it being understood that if the period during which the vessel is required is more or less than a month, a *pro rata* rate will be paid

Full particulars as to the nature of any of the contracts specified will be furnished on application at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Names and addresses in full of parties tendering should be given, as also of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. MITCHELL,

1294b Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 5, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 50	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs	0 95	@	1 00
Spring "	85	@	0 90
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60 lbs	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
PORK—Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do	19 00	@	20 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 30
Ducks	0 50	@	0 70
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

"Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why, do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM,
—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,
PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1284.3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 Law

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa.

And marked—"*Tenders for Vessels.*"

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
1252.2awt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN,
Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT.—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION.—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply, but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KENNEDY

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments,*)

The best and cheapest in the country. Apply to
1160.3.40.3m J G BELL.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. I Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa 7a2-141-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases: Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to act [illegible] able

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

N. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 459y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 992y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 369y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

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EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

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York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

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Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

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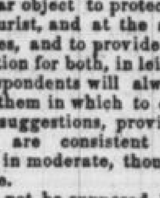
FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis



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Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 6s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

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FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible] 11

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STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43.3m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

MORTIMER'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA, and

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE, I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhœa, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS

AND

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer, The only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in these.

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

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QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COCOA REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. in [illegible]

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STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le-Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 2, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

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THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS.,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

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W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
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THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of	6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of	10 "	8 00
Club of	20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

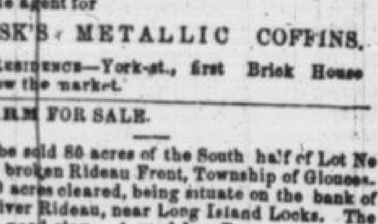
Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.



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SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 9 3m

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

If you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

ere shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ

PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallons Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember—

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 28 1869. 1260.4awk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicted, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

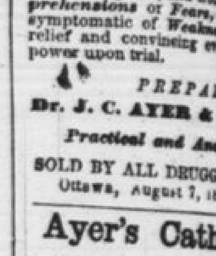
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic Medicine.



tried it, know that it cures; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM.

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man," and his improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World, in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible, but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot [illegible] concession of the township of [illegible] House and Barn, and other [illegible] good Spring Well, fifty acres [illegible] good state of cultivation. The [illegible] Prescott road, within fifteen [illegible] the south half of Lot No 8 in the [illegible] of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, [illegible] the rest well wooded, with good [illegible] well watered, and situated within a [illegible] mile of the railway station. For further information apply to PATRICK [illegible] Rideau Hotel, [illegible]

39.6m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR
ALSO,
PORK—CHICAGO MESS,
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 [illegible] and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines, at low prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. Jameson's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and [illegible] Irish Whiskey. [illegible] Old Irish Potteen [illegible] and London Porter, pts and qts. [illegible] and other Ales. [illegible] and Syrups, all grades. [illegible] straffners' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE

SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] time or bar sins. 1105

[illegible]'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

[illegible] under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]PH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [illegible] B FOOTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN. [illegible]MOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

[illegible] give notice of my intention to supply [illegible] mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, [illegible] KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. [illegible] increase of trade during the last four years [illegible] compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I [illegible] decided to make the wholesale trade my [illegible] purpose. [illegible] I have now is undoubtedly the largest [illegible], and the question of quality is readily [illegible] making known the fact that I raise my [illegible] from seed procured at any expense [illegible] it is the best; they will therefore [illegible] favorable comparison with any [illegible]. [illegible] another and important fact is [illegible] being [illegible] and manufactured in Ottawa thereby [illegible] freight, packing, duty and other expenses [illegible] enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than [illegible] importer. [illegible] advantages, I think, cannot fail to [illegible] those who may favor me with their orders. [illegible] NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle* [illegible], *Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box* [illegible], *PostOffice, Ottawa.* [illegible] Manufactory on the bank of th Rideau [illegible]

[illegible] Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected [illegible] highest prices given. 1196y

[illegible], MAMMA!

[illegible] delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as [illegible] been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate [illegible] on the hearth rug, so you need not [illegible] attending church till next summer, as [illegible] for fear of taking cold, for the sexton [illegible] that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

[illegible] OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

[illegible] put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

[illegible] prepared to heat Churches, Stores and [illegible], and can refer to several churches and [illegible] in this city that we have heated. These [illegible] are the best testimonials we can offer. [illegible] given on application. [illegible] and Tinware as usual. [illegible] given to job work. [illegible], &c, delivered free to any part of the [illegible].

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex street.

R. M. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

[illegible] advanced on goods consigned for transport. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

[illegible]DOUGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[illegible] gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible] comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen [illegible] the Capital will find superior accommodation [illegible] the day or week at moderate terms. [illegible] This house is situated in the immediate [illegible] of the Parliament Buildings and the [illegible].

219tf

[illegible] 1870.—DOMINION PARLIAMENT—[illegible] 1870.—A few first class rooms [illegible] MRS PARDEY'S Private Boarding [illegible] Wellington street, Ottawa—within five [illegible] walk of the Buildings. 1267d

AGENTS READ THIS!

[illegible] will pay Agents a salary of $30 per [illegible] expenses, or allow a large commission, [illegible] new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

[illegible], December 10 1869. w51-3m

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1300. OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

...would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing LATEST AND BEST STYLES Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN, 39 RIDEAU STREET, *OTTAWA* HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*) ...for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ..., Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS, and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS— Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co. Henkes, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines at low prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY, ...proof and ...ever, at extremely low prices. ...'s and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and ...'s Irish Whiskey. ...'s Old Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... and other Ales. ... and Syrups, all grades. ... producers' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST. ...time or bar also. 1105

...'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY. ...rated under *Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.*

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...give notice of my intention to supply ... TOMATO SAUCE, ... KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ... increase of trade during the last four years ... compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I ... to make the wholesale trade my ... purpose. ... I have now is undoubtedly the largest ..., and the question of quality is readily ... making known the fact that I raise my ... from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best, they will therefore ... comparison with ... other and important fact is ... being ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... enabled to sell 40 per cent lower than ... advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders. ... NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle ..., Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... PostOffice, Ottawa.* ... Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau. ... Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... highest prices given. 1196y

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H. MEADOWS & CO. OF THE CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT, ... put up a NEW WARM AIR FURNACE, *And it Works to a Charm.*

... prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ..., and can refer to several churches and ... in this city that we have heated. These ... are the best testimonials we can offer. ... given on application ... and Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ..., &c, delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO. 35 Sussex street.

R. EASTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS DEALERS IN ..., Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA, End of Little Sussex-st. ...advanced on goods consigned for transmission. Prompt returns in all cases. R. M. EASTON

...DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. ... gentlemen can be accommodated ... comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ... the Capital will find superior accommodation ... the day or week at moderate terms. ... This house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings and the ... banks. 219tf

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AGENTS READ THIS! We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per ... and expenses, or allow a large commission, ... our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. ..., December 10 1869. w51-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING *Now open for Sale and Inspection at* O'MEARA & CO'S., 50 Sparks-st, CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS, Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES, *from 50c to 70c per yard.*

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO. October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS, Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturers and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on-hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mason Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE. HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts. MALCOLM CAMERON. Nov 13, 1869. 1304tf

FELIX CARBRAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT *FORWARDER,* GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c. No. 3, St. Peter-st, QUEBEC. Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY *OF MAINE.* FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868. No: 104. The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada: No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine. Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000. B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B. For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U.S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81. The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him. B. R. CORWIN, Manager. Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT. Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street. Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store. GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY. Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau street, corner of King-street. Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, Bank street, Centre Town, BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE! P. BASKERVILLE & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,* desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of *TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS* of all descriptions, and a general assortment of GROCERIES suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO, A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices. A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order. $40,000 worth of goods arriving. Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits. Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

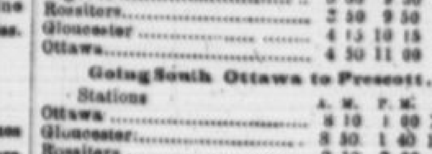
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 30	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m
Night do do do do 7:30 p m
Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 a m
Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m
Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m
Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.
Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 8 a m, 4.40 p m
Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

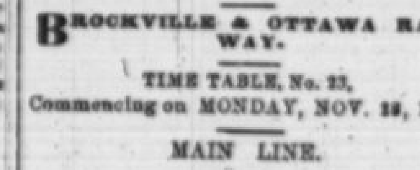
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23, Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

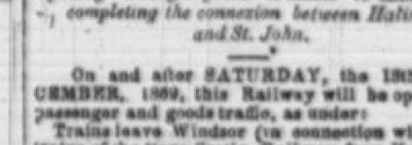
10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.35 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, *Managing Director.*



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis, completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.15 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH. Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1430y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS *First Cabin, Payable in Gold.*
Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX. *First Cabin, Payable in Gold.*
Liverpool or Queenstown $80 00
Halifax 20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00
Halifax 15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or ... BROCK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

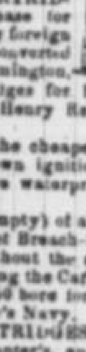
Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, HENEY'S STONE BUILDING, *Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa* Cooking and Fancy Stoves Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., *Always on Hand.* Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE. We are now prepared to take orders FOR MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, OF TORONTO, FOR HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, OLD RYE WHISKEY, MALT WHISKEY, TODDY WHISKEY, FOR MARCH DELIVERY. JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m, and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

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The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent. Office—No 41, Sparks street, Ottawa. January 8, 1870. 1261 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO THE LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT A. W. LANG, Sparks Street. No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

WANTED, For School Section No 5, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to M YOUNG, J ROCK, T SULLIVAN, Trustees. February 1st, 16 1870.

HOUSE TO LET. The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit. Apply to T M CLARK, Royal Insurance Co, Elgin street. 1261tf

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $4,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000 Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to E H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1272 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs S.A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style, Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York. MARCH 20, ...

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—Dr. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Chilled Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

Dr. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

Dr. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES, I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity. Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

Publications.

FOR SALE AT HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS, Sussex and Sparks Streets. All leading American and Canadian Periodicals, London Journal, Bow Bells, etc. Ottawa, January 11, 1870. 1216

DURIE & SON Have still on hand a good assortment of "POCKET DIARIES," 1870. PUNCH'S ALMANAC, 1870, *Christmas London Society,* Bound Vols Good Words, Sunday Magazine Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Good Words for the Young. J. DURIE & SON, 10 Spark street.

SATCHELL BROS, BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand FRESH KILLED *STALL-FED* BEEF AND MUTTON. ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND *ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES* To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, *BY-WARD MARKET.*

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT. The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city. GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 80 Rideau street.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

Second, Third, and Fourth Days' Proceedings—Painful Testimony—The Prince of Wales—A "Friend" of the Moncrieffes.

From the London papers.

The further hearing of this case was resumed on Wednesday. The same crowd continued to beset the approaches of the court to-day, to the great inconvenience of counsel and others obliged to attend by the calls of duty. Lord Penzance took his seat at 11 o'clock.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine opened the case for the petitioner, Sir C. Mordaunt, at great length. He undertook to show that Lady Mordaunt was sufficiently sane to put in an answer to the suit. Relating the history of the case, he said Sir Charles Mordaunt was some 32 or 33 years old, and the young lady, he believed, superlatively beautiful, was about 19 when she married this gentleman, a baronet, on whose name there had never been the slightest slur. Everything was settled in a manner satisfactory to her parents, and during the married life of Sir Charles Mordaunt and Lady Mordaunt, the former, up to the unhappy revelations, had no reason to believe that she was not as pure a woman as ever lived. Her constitution was one that made her subject to fits of hysteria; and supposing that the young lady had acted as alleged, this might go far to excuse her. But this was totally different from insanity. In June, 1868, Sir Charles determined, in accordance with his custom, to go for a few weeks fishing to Norway, and he was most anxious that his wife should accompany him. But as she refused, he decided that she should remain at Walton, where she could be visited by her family and be surrounded by friends. They would, he was quite sure, see that Sir Charles never dreamt of neglect. He departed on the 15th June, 1868, returned on July, 1868. The child was born on the 28th of the following February. It was a child prematurely born, and was said to be between a seven months' and an eight months' child. It might have been the child of her own husband so far as dates were concerned. In opening this part he could not avoid mentioning certain names. Immediately upon the birth of the child Lady Mordaunt made an inquiry as to the state of its health, and repeated the question with great anxiety on several occasions. She was told the child was small. She said, "I don't mean that." She was then told that the child was suffering in the eyes. She then referred to a person whose name he would not mention—and made a statement with referrence to that person which she could not have mentioned if her mind was not full of knowledge in regard to circumstances which led her to make the inquiry. Lady Mordaunt had one or two interviews with her husband, and said she had been guilty of certain improprieties, which confessions he attributed at the time to weakness of mind resulting from her confinement. Four days afterwards he saw her, and she was then perfectly well, and she made a statement which he would now read. This being objected to, the learned counsel subsequently said he would show them a number of letters by which it would appear that this lady was corresponding most improperly with a certain gentleman, but still without showing that anything wrong had occurred. The next person was Lord Cole, whose name she mentioned especially, and to whom she imputed the paternity of the child. He would show that they were together in various places during the time that Sir Charles Mordaunt was away from England. He was at the house the day Sir Charles Mordaunt came home. In a diary of 1869, in her own handwriting, were the words, "280 days from the 27th of June," the very day on which Lord Cole would be proved to have been in the house until 1 o'clock in the morning. Sir F. Johnstone's name might also be mentioned. Now, Lady Mordaunt was exceedingly pressing about Johnstone from time to time, and she asked Sir Charles, "How is it that Johnstone does not marry?" The answer given by Sir Charles led her to hurry up to town next day, and consult Dr. Priestley. There was another, who was not a co-espondent, with whom she supped at an hotel, and with whom she went to the theatre; and upon that night she wrote a letter to her husband, which he was afraid he must read, as showing the deceit she was practising on her husband. The learned counsel then proceeded to explain how the letter in evidence written by Lady Mordaunt during the time in which she said she was insane came to their knowledge. An attendant had opened it and then made his client acquainted with its contents.

THE NURSE'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Hancocks (the nurse, who attended Lady Mordaunt in her confinement) was then called, and deposed as follows to the questions put to her by Dr. Spinks: On the night of the 27th February I was sent for to attend Lady Mordaunt; she was confined the following afternoon at 5 o'clock; I took charge of the baby from its birth; it was a very small child indeed, weighing only 3½ lbs.; I sat up with Lady Mordaunt the whole of the night.

LADY MORDAUNT'S QUESTONS.

She said, "I want to ask you one question; is the child diseased?" I said "you must mean deformed;" she said "No, you know what I mean, is it born with the complaint?" I said I saw nothing the matter with the child, except that it was a small tiny one; she was not in the least excited at this time; on the following night about 10 o'clock, she repeated the same question; she said. "Nurse are you sure there is no disease with the child? has Mrs. Cadogon or Mrs. Craydon seen anything?" I said, there was nothing more to see than in the case of an ordinary child; Mrs. Cadogan was the wife of the vicar, and had been with her; I further said, "The only thing I see is this: You said it was only a seven months' child, but it looks nearer an eight months' child;" she asked me, and I gave her my reasons, calling attention to the child's fingers and toe nails; she went off to sleep after the conversation; she was quite calm; on the Tuesday evening following she was talking very much about the subject; I begged her to be quiet—she said, "If you don't let me talk I will go mad, for there is something I on my mind I must tell it to you to-night." I again asked her if I should fetch Sir Charles, and let her tell him what she had to say—she said no, she would tell him another time—she then went on to say. "The child is not Sir Charles's at all, but Lord Cole's I prayed her for goodness sake to be quiet, and say no more—but she continued, and said: "It took place the last week in June. Sir Charles was in Norway, and Lord Cole visited me the last week in June"—these were her very words.

THE NURSE OFFERS CONSOLATION.

I then said it was almost an impossibility that any married lady should know the time so exactly, and she said, "Oh, but I do know; it is Lord Cole's;" she then remained quiet and settled for the night; she spoke to me again on Friday, the 5th; Lady Louisa her mother, was then there; the baby's eyes began to be bad on Wednesday, and Lady Louisa thought it would lose them, and then Lady Mordaunt got alarmed; Lady Louisa said she feared the child would get blind; Lady Mordaunt said nothing, but that she should like to have it baptized; when we spoke about the soreness of the eyes, she said, "Sir Frederick Johnstone was a frightfully deceased man;" the first time she mentioned his name was in reference to the disease, and that, I think, was on the Friday; on the Friday evening, the night before Lady Louisa went away, she said, now that the child was about to lose its eyes she would do something; Lady Louisa was not then present; Mr Solomons, an oculist from Birmingham, came on the following day; Sir Charles sent for him at Lady Louisa's request; he examined the child in my arms.

WORDS WHICH WERE CHOKING.

Sir Charles came into the room, and retired and left him with Lady Mordaunt, after he left I went up again, and asked her if she told Sir Charles anything; she said that she had not, but that she would; that she had tried to do it, but that the words seemed as if they would choke her; I spoke to her about the baby on Sunday; Lady Mordaunt would not nurse it, though she told Dr Orford and Sir Charles that she would do so, and I spoke to her about it; when Sir Charles was present she pretended to nurse the child, but did not; she ordered me not to let anybody see the child, and said she was sorry she had brought such a poor, miserable, horrid thing into the house; the child was weakly, and required to be suckled, but she would not do it; I fed the child with the bottle, and a wet-nurse was afterwards got; on the Sunday night after Sir Charles was with her, I found her somewhat excited, I asked her if she had told him; she said, "Not much," but that she must, and that the time was coming when she would do it; on the Monday Sir Charles came up at her request, and I left him with her, and also on Tuesday; I went up to her on the Tuesday with some eau-de-cologne on a handkerchief, as she was growing excited; when I got near her she took hold of my hand, and said to her husband, "Charlie, this child is not yours at all; I have been very wicked and done very wrong;" I then slipped my hand out of Lady Mordaunt's and left the room; I afterwards heard her say to Sir Charles on that evening or the following that Lord Cole was the father of the child; he said, "Nonsense, nonsense," and would not understand her; on the morning of the 13th (Saturday) Sir Charles was with her again; I met him leaving her room, and he said, "Why, nurse, her ladyship tells me just the same as she told me before; what am I to believe?" I then went into the room to Lady Mordaunt, and she said, "Well, I made him understand at last;" I said, "Suppose Sir Charles makes inquiries—what then;" she replied, "Why, there will be an awful row," I said, "Speak to Sir Charles again, and, if you can do anything, do stop him; she said, "I shall humble myself to no man."

Did she say anything more? On the Friday before Lady Louisa went away, she said, "I must, do something to get out of this; I shall tell Sir Charles while I am ill, and get him to make all right, he and my father must settle it, for I can't."

His lordship—It would be well that you should give the exact words of this conversation.

I said, "May I ask Lady Louisa to stay a few days longer if you are really going to be poorly?" she said "No let her go, I can do better without her than with her;" I said, "What do you intend to do?" she said, don't know." about 2 o'clock in the morning she awoke me and said she could see it all plainly now, she had quite made up her mind as to what she would do she said she was going to be poorly, or something else, and Sir Charles and her father would make it all right, and she would go abroad as soon as she could get away. Lady Louisa returned on Wednesday, the 16th Lady Mordaunt used to cry, when I took the baby to her, and she looked at its eyes. I heard conversation between Lady Louisa and Lady Mordaunt respecting the baby.

To be Continued.

SAN DOMINGO.—The Dominican republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States, a vote which was officially proposed to the people by the Government, has been taken and as recorded here shows an overwhelming majority in the affirmation.

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists. 1244.a.

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE IN MONTANA.

One Hundred and Seventy-three Warriors Killed.

The Helena (Ma.,) *Gazette* of the 1st inst says:—

The expedition against the hostile Indians set out from Fort Shaw on Wednesday. The weather was fearfully cold, the thermometer ranging from 10° to 20° below zero, and the icy winds swept across the exposed and bleak plains with a keenness and penetration that defy description. About dawn on Sunday morning they reached the tepee of an Indian called Gray Wolf, who was encamped alone, with his family, in which there were two cases of small pox. Extorting from Gray Wolf the intelligence that Red Horn and Bear chief's camp was about eight miles further on in the Big Bend of the Marias, the command started at a gallop and came upon the camp like a whirlwind, about 7 o'clock a. m. There was only one Indian stirring, and he, seeing the cavalry as they dashed across the creek fired and killed a soldier. The next second the command were in the camp, around every tepee, in front of every lodge door, and opening a fusilade from their repeating rifles. The awakened Indians jumped to their feet with terrific yells; but no sooner would one put out his head out of the lodge door than he was riddled. Some fired through the lodges others endeavored to escape by running. One "Buck" was found alive afterwards in his tepee who had killed two of his squaws with his knife and piled their dead bodies over himself to hide him. This is an act of stratagem, meanness and cowardice unexampled even in Indian history. It is unnecessary to say that the wretch did not live long after he was found in that condition. Soon it appeared that the warriors of the camp were thoroughly wiped out, and the troops took a view of the situation. The camp consisted of 37 lodges, with a wealth of buffalo robes, furs, meat, whiskey and everything that an Indian considers necessary to make him rich, that astonished the troops. They found that they had killed 173 Indians, and had besides, between 130 and 140 captives, women and children. These they had no use for and, assigning them a lodge for their shelter, with such necessaries as they needed, the troops burned the robes, fur, peltries, meats, arms, lodges and everything else.

While a detachment remained at the work of destruction, the main command had resumed the march to attack the Mountain Chief's band which they supposed was only three miles further; but a march of 16 miles scarcely brought them to the camp. The Indians here had received the alarm and fled, barely taking their ponies with them. The lodges were struck, but nothing had been moved. The pots had been boiling on the fires. There were fourty-four lodges in this camp, with a similar wealth of Indian goods, proving that they were the richest Indians in America. Everything was destroyed. The guides and citizens were much disgusted at the destruction of bales of buffalo robes and rich furs; but the doctor anounced that they all had the small pox contagion in them. Then the command made for the Blood Camp near the agency. Here the small pox was raging fearfully. The warriors had skedaddled; but Col. Baker sent a half-breed after them, who induced them to come back. They came back to their camp mighty good Indians, delivered up about a dozen American horses that they had, including Broadwater's horse, and were for peace all the time. They then brought meat and all sorts of presents to the soldiers—being the first Indians treaty on record where the presents were not made by the whites. Col. Baker made a speech and told them that as they had taken no part in the murder he would spare them, and warned them never to trespass on the whites. The command was then gathered up and went into camp, where they got a square meal the first they had had for thirty-six hours. From the camp they returned to Fort Shaw, bringing with them over 300 captured horses. All the particulars are authentic, received from officers of the command.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan 12.h.* 1260

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks: "The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England. 1138SW6m

Maravilla Cocoa.—*For Breakfast.*—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a healthy standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Oundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6b

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cottage for Sale—D. McLean.
Mortgage Sale—Lewis & Pinhey.
Young Man Wanted.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

☞ For interesting reading Matter see first Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth Page.

INSANITY, CATALEPSY, AND DEMENTIA.

There is one matter which to the scientific reader is of more value than any other in connection with the divorce trial of Lady Mordaunt. It is the proof of insanity, the unfortunate woman afforded psychologically. Her insanity was a loss of mind; it was not a mere derangement of function, a hallucination, resulting from […] and nervous softening—from an exhausted system rather than from a hitch or break in reasoning capacity. The wreck of […] mind which Lady Mordaunt had possessed, seems clearly attributable to the effect of wasting disease. There was no "bee" in her bonnet. She was not fancy mad or even actually silly. Memory had fled to a very great extent. It was not gone as in sunstroke, but as if the brain were not wound up. The nerves were loose and were too weak for tightening. A hopeless imbecility existed, which nothing short of a miracle could cure. Regular diet, fresh, clear and bracing air, and four hours treadmill before bed time, with no ready […] physical […]—might alleviate the symptoms of insanity and might cure the disease, but […] have put all these […] reach of Lady Mordaunt […] cure, […] nurses, and physicians, […] her husband's […] sharp treatment. […] her lot, and comparative […] their treatment would have […] the means of getting rid of hallucinations […] stocking insanity—an insanity […] can be smelt, as can the odor of a […] house. Her nervous exhaustion seemed to have been the consequence of that prostration and reactionary febrile excitement which sometimes follows accouchement, and which is called puerperal insanity. There was a tendency to dementia or want of mind which is not insanity, and to catalepsy which implies suspension of nervous power and action, and is not insanity. One physician, however, bases his belief on Lady Mordaunt's insanity on the ground that she had been under the delusion that there were dead babies in the room. A person may be deluded without being insane. Delusion is not, therefore, insanity. Lady Mordaunt believed that she had been poisoned by laudanum, which Dr. […] found out to be a mistake. He concluded that Lady Mordaunt was insane because she had not been poisoned by laudanum, while a coroner's jury would have incredibly made her insane if she had swallowed laudanum and should have died. Sir James Alderson concluded that Lady Mordaunt was insane because she had a very vacant look, cold, wet hands, slow pulse, disordered circulation, a white tongue, raised as if with milk, and an atmosphere about her peculiar to insanity. There is an atmosphere about all diseases, which is peculiar and distinguishable. Sir James Simpson, the celebrated Edinburgh Professor, found her a mere wreck and ruin of the mind—fearfully insane—although she was in good bodily health. This staggers the inquirer. Insanity such as Lady Mordaunt's could not be compatible with good health. There was a decay, although, perhaps, not a muscular decay. Muscularly she may have been in good condition, while psychologically, ill. Dr. Gull saw no delusions but only a meaningless laugh, and a vagueness of expression. When Dr. Gull asked Lady Mordaunt what might best put her to rights and she replied a dose of castor oil, the crazy woman evinced as much sense as did Dr. Gull in putting the question. Dr. Burrows believed that Lady Mordaunt's mind had been gradually deteriorating and that she had become altogether demented, but when Dr. Russell Reynolds asked the lady if she had cut her wisdom teeth she silently smiled. According to Dr. Reynolds Lady Mordaunt's was a case either of extreme disease or extreme shamming.

We are little wiser now than we were before as to what insanity is. The Court of Justice, however, has decided that Lady Mordaunt was insane.

OUR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The newspaper assuredly should keep pace with the times. All newspapers do not do so. There are journals so fettered by exploded notions, while they yet fancy themselves to be exponents of reform, that they are much more Conservative in fact than journals which have no such pretensions. The Toronto *Globe* furnishes an excellent example of this state of things. It cannot go beyond a certain point. It is always falling back upon some antiquated whim, which did well enough thirty years ago among a comparatively crude population, but has neither force nor bearing now. When it attacked Sir Francis Hincks for what had happened in 1851, the *Globe* was blind to the fact that this was 1870. There was a forgetfulness that since then everything in Canada had wonderfully advanced—governmental machinery, newspapers, railroads, telegraphs, and the country as a whole. The fact was completely ignored that much progress has been made, that the country is larger and greater, and richer and wiser now than then. It overlooks the circumstance that the Bank requirements of to-day are very much greater than they were sixteen years ago, which the honorable George Brown, has no idea almost remained stationary. Like an old man, the *Globe* falls back upon memory. The once energetic exponent of reform opinions is oblivious of the fact that the reforms which that journal originally sought have all been obtained, and that a new reform journal, and a quite new set of reformers are needed to oppose the progressive conservatism of to-day. The reform organ cannot speak of the wants of to-day without recapitulating past struggles for wants that have been satisfied. Now it teaches by history. In speaking of the Banking scheme of the moment it refers to the condition of banking before the Canadas, of the establishment of the Scotch Banking system by the early settlers of Western Canada, any of the difficulties with which Lord Sydenham had to contend in his lectures upon Banking—a subject which His Lordship said not a man in Canada of that day understood. Mr. Brown speaks of the Banking scheme of 1850, which would not suit, of that of 1860—the formation of a Treasury Department—which the good sense of the country frowned down, of the grand Galt scheme of 1866, which, in defiance of the protests and warnings of the leading bankers and business men of the Province, went into operation, causing the Bank of Montreal to wallow in wealth and ride rough-shod over all the other Banks of the country, four millions of dollars of Government notes being issued under it, the proceeds of which went into the public exchequer, of the ceasing to reign of the great Galt, and the advent of Rose, of the collapse of the Galt scheme and the greenback arrangement of Rose, and at last of the return to power of Sir Francis Hincks, the "hero of the shinplaster schemes of 1841 and 1850, hero of the Grand Trunk, of Toronto debentures, and of Municipal loans, who denounces all past financial legislation and revels in a grand scheme of his own, which is destined to put cash in the public chest and please a few Bankers, with no taking into consideration the commercial and industrial interests of the country, providing a system of currency to facilitate the development of the national resources, the encouragement of immigration, the opening up of new tracts for settlement, and the promotion of private enterprise and public improvement.

There is one grand and palpable answer to this tirade of nonsense, and it is this, the House of Commons have expressed confidence in Sir Francis Hincks reform notions of Banking by a vote of 110, to 29.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

Situated as the Reporters' Gallery now is, the difficulty of hearing is so great that the reporters have frequently to lean over the front of it to hear what is said. This is especially the case when the member who is addressing the House does so in a low tone of voice, or speaks indistinctly. Oftentimes much of what is said is altogether lost to the reporters, who, in writing out his notes, has to guess at what was said from the context. This guessing is not always successful. A speaker is, at times, misunderstood, and so misrepresented. To obviate this difficulty in the way of perfectly accurate reporting, it is proposed to make a new gallery more nearly on a level with "the House," itself, say as low down as the top of the chair of Mr. Speaker. If done at once, the proposed improvement will be a more than ordinary boon to the reporter, who is much physically incommoded at present, and it will be a means of doing greater justice to honorable members in the way of giving more correct reports of their utterances. It can be done at once if all the members of the House of Commons desire it, and give their support to Mr. Speaker, who proposes the erection of a hanging iron gallery which, while it will be assuredly useful, can be made even ornamental.

The best gallery, which the reporters ever had, was that behind the speakers chair, when the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada met in the Music Hall at Quebec. There, everything done was seen, and everything that was said was heard. It is necessary with a view to accurate reporting to be able both to see and to hear well. Even in the Hall of Assembly, which was destroyed by fire at Quebec, the galleries for the reporters were on a level with the floor of the House—on each side,—and from which they were only separated by an iron railing. If the hanging gallery should not be feasible, the other plan is quite so. Whatever is to be done, however, must be done quickly.

We give below a copy of petitions presented to the three branches of the Legislature respecting the ferry monopoly:

The humble petition of the undersigned citizens and inhabitants of the city of Ottawa and of the township of Hull.

Respectfully sheweth:—1. That in the year 1866, one Joseph Smith, of the Township of Hull, applied to the Executive Council of the then United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, for letters patent under the Great Seal, granting to him the exclusive right of ferriage from the shores of the River Ottawa within the limits of the city of Ottawa, and one mile above and below Haycock's Point, in the township of Hull, to the opposite shore of the said river.

2. That the said Joseph Smith, in making the said application, represented to the Government that he was recommended by the municipalities of both the city of Ottawa and the township of Hull.

3. That on the strength of these pretended recommendations, letters patent, for the said ferry, were granted to the said Joseph Smith for a term of ten years from the date thereof.

4. That to the knowledge of your petitioners, the said Joseph Smith was never recommended by the municipality of the township of Hull, but that on the contrary, as will appear by the proceedings of the Council at Chelsea on the 11th June, 1866, one Joseph D[…]y was recommended for a like right to be granted by the Government in connection with the said ferry.

5. That the said letters patent contain certain peremptory conditions for the safety and accommodation of the public, the non-fulfillment of which should render the privileges therein contained null and void.

6. That neither by laws nor rules and regulations for the management of the said ferry have ever been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, or posted up in some conspicuous place for the information of your petitioners, according to the terms of the said letters patent.

7. That the accommodation in boats by the said Joseph Smith, is now and always has been, notoriously insufficient to meet the wants of the public; and the irregularity observed in the hours of crossing has become a subject of general remark and complaint.

8. That for years previous to the granting of the said letters patent, your petitioners were amply and efficiently served with ferry accommodation owing to the healthy competition among the boatmen, who, even at very low rates of toll, were well provided with boats, and ready at all times to cross passengers.

9. That monopolies of the nature of this ferry are injurious to the public interests and should be abolished.

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray that it will please your Honorable House, will pass an Act declaring the said letters patent null and void, and that such further provisions be enacted in the said Act as may secure to your petitioners and the public, freedom from the monopoly now enjoyed under the same by the said Joseph Smith.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

(DEBATE ON BANKING CONTINUED).

OTTAWA, March 4th, 1870.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, at all events the Government had determined to submit a proposition, limiting the circulation to the paid up capital of the Banks. It would be found in Ontario that the Banks would not suffer by the Government taking the circulation of small notes, owing to the large proportion of circulation to paid capital. In the Quebec Province, the circulation being less than the paid up capital, the Banks would suffer more. The people of Ontario enjoyed a great deal of benefit from the Banks, the capital of which was supplied by the city of Montreal, and which carried on business in Ontario. He could not admit, that in a financial crisis, the credit of a Government was less than that of individuals. He believed exactly the reverse was true. What did they find in a commercial crisis in England? It was well known in what relation the Bank of England stood to the Government, and every one knew that their circulation was based on Government credit. Yet, during a crisis the Bank of England had come forward and rescued from their difficulties, many of the first houses in England. One question the hon. gentleman had raised in his speech as a counter proposal, to the proposals of the Government. He admits that the public should derive some advantage from the circulation, and puts forward as his scheme, that of a Bank tax. That was a point in which the Banks were as much interested as any other portion of the public, and he believed the Banks would prefer the scheme of the Government, to being placed under their former restrictions, and it was better not to allow the tax to remain, but rather to put the Banks on a stringent and efficient basis. He did not desire to let fall any remarks as to the causes of the failures in Banking. He had not a word to say against the stability of the Banks. The very best system was liable to break down, but under their charters they were bound to give all due and sufficient security, and he had shown in his explanation of the scheme, that it did provide all security. Taking the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, the very worst possible that could happen under the system proposed, no danger could have arisen to the creditors of that Bank. It was admitted by the member for Lennox, that the scheme proposed by the Government to issue Dominion notes would tend to the advantage of the Government and of the public and would not interfere with the interests of the Banks.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentleman had said, that practically there was no difference between this scheme and that of last session, and his argument for bringing in the scheme now was the necessity for securing the public against the present system. It was based on the necessity of the Government, or, in other words, on their desire to secure the profits of the circulation, and nothing was more extraordinary than to find the Finance Minister and the Government opposing the public sentiment (no, no). He believed that the action of the public was evidence of this, and its sentiment and opinion, if properly ascertained, would prove that the proposed Legislation was in direct defiance of public opinion (no, no). He certainly understood that the reason they could not go further, was that the public was not educated up to it, and that they would force on the public as much as possible, (no, no). The Finance Minister had said that there was no higher authority on this subject than Sir Robert Peel, and Sir Charles Wood, though their views were well exposed by a high authority, and it was pointed out that Sir Robert Peel had betrayed remarkable ignorance, or something worse, of the laws on the subject prevailing in a portion of the country adjoining England. In order to carry out certain of his views he had travelled to America for examples when he might have found in Scotland an almost perfect system of banking in existence. Sir Charles Wood had taken the same ground as Sir Robert Peel, and had traversed the same arguments, and although he had while administering the Indian Finances, he had done so most ably, yet that was a different thing from Banking. It was avowed by the Finance Minister, that he had brought in this measure not from a desire for the public good, but from the necessity of the Government, which forced them to provide a certain amount of money. This system had been preferred by the Government, which instead of manfully facing their difficulties, was taking this and similar sums of money to conceal from the public the fearful state of the Finances. By this means it got large sums in the Government Coffers, so as to prevent its appearance in the money markets of the world, and to avoid the production of the evidence of the deficiency that existed. They had received from Insurance Companies $4,000,000; from Savings Banks $1,500,000; and from the sale of silver $1,000,000 payable in debentures; besides $5,500,000 Dominion notes in the hands of the Bank of Montreal and its various agencies, and now here was a scheme to increase the debt by $12,000,000 makink an aggregate of $20,000,000.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Minister of Customs cried hear, hear. If the reports of the speeches of last session, of which they had heard so much were found, the speech of the Minister of Customs would afford proof of what he had said. (Laughter.) He did not profess to have so intimate a knowledge of Banking as he (hon. Mr. Tilley) had shown himself possessed of, but if he jeered when he exposed the Government of which he formed a part, and on account of which he had alienated from himself the support of his Province, he (Mr. Mackenzie,) might be compelled to check him. The Finance Minister assumed that he could secure the money without imposing any burden on the people. But he (Mr. Mackenzie) held that the country was not yet free of the initial difficulties of young country, and had not acquired sufficient means to be withdrawn to the danger of impairing its credit abroad, and the maintenance of industry at home, which should be a first consideration, and every shilling abstracted became a direct tax. The Finance Minister attempted to dissociate the Government from the people, and to assume that the Government possesses certain advantages ostensibly derived from the people. But it was clear that the latter must suffer from the expense really incurred. It was assumed that no Government Bill would suffer depreciation, because the Government had the nation at its back. So thought the French National Committee, so thought England during the continental war, and paper money even in our own neighbourhood had suffered an enormous depreciation.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Then French legal tenders were based on the clergy lands.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—It was a Government issue.

Mr. MACKENZIE said his argument was, that paper money, issued on Government securities, were depreciable. Some of the American notes were payable in gold, although at a distant period, and they were depreciated from over issue. He denied that the Government had anything to do with Banking, all the calamities to the Bank of Upper Canada being due to its connection with the Government. The duty of a Government was to see justice done in all cases, to provide for the enforcement of contracts made, and to see that proper protection was afforded. The adhesion of the Banks was no reason why the House should sanction a vicious system. He knew that certain Bankers had been willing to accept the scheme rather than show themselves antagonistic to the Government. No doubt the hon. gentleman congratulated himself on the assent extorted from the Banks, for fear of more stringent provisions, but that was no reason why an obnoxious Act should be forced on the country. It would be a reasonable assumption, if all the Banks heartily endorsed the proposal, but it was a fair measure of public opinion, but in this case he knew the scheme was wholly opposed to the public opinion of Ontario. These objections were chiefly based on popular reasons, such as that it was a mere scheme to force money into the Treasury. He had no doubt that were a committee appointed to investigate the matter, and to elicit public opinion, it would be found that the scheme would be bitterly opposed. Last year the committee were asked to consider the question, but were not allowed to express an opinion. A very large proportion of the Bankers who have been asked to answer the questions in writing, declined to do so, although they offered to appear and give evidence, but were not allowed. It would be easy to show the effect in the power sought, to borrow an additional $12,000,000 was allowed, the same reign of extravagance as ever would re-commence.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS asked where they were to get the $12,000,000 and said that the total amount was only $7,000,000 which included $4,000,000 already authorized.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The Bill respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada was introduced from the Senate and read a first time.

Mr. MACKENZIE resumed the debate on the Banking resolutions. He said these resolutions did not propose to repeal the 8th clause of the Act of 1868, which authorized the issue of eight millions in Dominion notes; these resolutions proposed to issue seven millions more making a total of fifteen millions.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS thought the resolutions stated in distinct terms, that the Government could not possibly issue more than seven millions.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Including what is already issued?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Including everything.

Mr. MACKENZIE—The resolutions are certainly not very clear on that point.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—When the agreement with the Bank of Montreal expires, the notes already issued must be taken up by the Government, or if allowed to remain in circulation, they must be included in the seven millions.

Mr. MACKENZIE—If these seven millions are to displace notes now in circulation, and to provide seven and a half millions as a reserve for the Banks, and cover the issue of small notes under $4, how is the hon. gentleman to provide all that with seven millions.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say it would require more than seven millions?

Mr. MACKENZIE—Most decidedly I do.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS did not take so sanguine a view, but if it should fortunately happen that they should have such a large circulation as the hon. gentleman seemed to anticipate—and he hoped they would have—then he presumed the Government would ask next session for authority to issue a larger number of notes, to supply the necessity for the additional reserves required. But he did not anticipate so large a circulation as to require seven and a half millions reserves in Dominion notes. He estimated it at five millions, and he did not think it would be prudent to ask for authority for to issue more than seven millions. The remainder of the reserves would be in gold.

Mr. MACKENZIE was glad to have elicited this explicit explanation. He was opposed to the restrictions in circulation proposed by the resolutions. Principles of free trade applied to banking as well as to other business. The issue of bank notes should be regulated not by arbitrary restrictions, but by the demands of business. The hon. gentleman then went on to cite a number of authorities in support of this view—Price, Thornton, McLeod, James Wilson, John Stuart Mill and others. There were some details in the resolutions of which he approved, but with regard to circulation it should be remembered that in our country a very large expansion was required at certain seasons, and at these times the smaller Banks would be apt to require to exceed the amount of their subscribed capital. Larger Banks would not perhaps ever reach the amount of their subscribed capital, and so the practical effect of these resolutions would be in favor of the larger Banks, to the detriment of smaller Banks. The real security lay in some thorough system of inspection; this would be much better than any restriction as to the issue of notes. Because no Bank that wanted to do business for any length of time would for a moment pretend to issue notes which they had no power to issue. He referred to the banking system of Scotland as one of the best in the world; ours came nearest to it, and was one well adapted to the requirements of this country.

Mr. HARRISON spoke highly of the existing system in Ontario. It was one that had been tried, and had the confidence of the people. Under it the Province had progressed rapidly, and it was a matter of pride that the notes of the Banks were always as good as gold. Two principles were conceded under that system. The first was the right of Parliament to impose conditions for the safety of bill-holders, the second was the right of the Government to make a profit out of circulation. But excellent as that system was, he believed the people of Ontario were willing to improve it in matters of detail, but there was great opposition to any change in any important principle of that system. This was shown by the opposition exhibited when the Legal Tender Act was under discussion. It was felt that the power of expansion of circulation so much needed at certain seasons, and which was well provided for under the old system, could not be done away with without great detriment to the country. Some feeling was displayed when the subject was up last session. But in the resolutions now before them we had no radical change, it was the old system altered in only one or two respects. It was true it increased the amount of security to be held by the Banks, but that was a matter affecting the Banks only, and as an offset the tax on circulation was remitted. The Resolutions provided means to increase the rapidity with which notes could be converted into gold, and in other respects it supplied defects of the existing system.

Mr. SCATCHERD said, it was the duty of the Government to oversee the currency. He failed to see anything in the scheme of last session, hostile to the interests of bill-holders or the public generally, because in addition to the security of the double liability they had the security of the Government. He thought they had no reason to congratulate themselves upon the present Banking system, as several of the leading Banks had failed. He objected particularly to the amendments forbidding the Government to issue small notes, as he believed that was the best feature of the Government scheme. With that view, and not from any party spirit, he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. YOUNG, characterised the scheme as a patched up one, something like the Government itself in that respect. It was a compromise; had some good features, others very objectionable. It would not be a permanent settlement of the question, but would have to be brought up again in a few years. He contended that the objectionable principle of Government currency was extended in this measure—a dangerous principal—which would neither satisfy the Banks nor the Country. Our present system was well adapted to the interests and wants of the public, and the […] new scheme, was really […] intended to help the Government […] over their financial difficulties. He went on to […] the object of the scheme was to raise a […]

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, the Government did not want to borrow a single dollar beyond what was already authorized by Parliament. They had authority at present to borrow […] sterling for the North-West purchase. If they were able by means of this scheme to avoid raising the loan, for which they would have to pay six per cent, and to be able to get money from the country without interest, surely that would be a great advantage to the country at large. But they did not want to borrow a single dollar beyond what was authorized by Parliament.

Mr. YOUNG thought there was great danger in allowing the Government to increase the issue of their notes to meet their financial necessities. If the country should ever get into difficulty, these notes would be certain to depreciate, to the great loss of the whole country.

Mr. WORKMAN did not approve of the spirit in which this whole subject was discussed. It seemed to be regarded that Ontario was the only section to be considered, and the discussion had been nearly all from an Ontario point of view. This question should be dealt with on a broad mercantile spirit, without any regard to political parties. On the whole he approved of the resolutions and believed they would command the confidence of the entire mercantile community. Certainly they were a very great improvement on the resolutions of last session. But with reference to the system of voting, he thought the principle of giving a vote for each a share was not a good one, and he hoped it would be changed in Committee. It would tend to throw the whole control of the Banks into the hands of a few. He had no fear that legal tender notes would be an injury to the country; on the contrary, they were a great convenience, and a few more of them would do good or harm (cheers).

The amendment of Mr. CARTWRIGHT was then put, but lost, 29 for, and 110 against.

YEAS.—Messrs. Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bowman, Cartwright, Chipman, Connell, Dorion, Geoffrion, Holton, Kempt, Macfarlane, Mackenzie, McCallum, McDougall, (Renfrew), McMonies, Mills, Morrison, (Victoria), Oliver, Pelletier, Picard, Pozer, Redford, Ross, (Wellington), Rymal, Stirton, Thompson, (Ontario), Wells and Young.—29.

NAYS.—Anglin, Archibald, Ault, Beaty, Beaubien, Bechard, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bowell, Bown, Brousseau, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron, (Huron), Cameron, (Inverness), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Sir G. E., Casault, Cayley, Chamberlin, Cheval, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, Crawford, (Brockville) Crawford, (Leeds), Daoust, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferris, Forbes, Fortier, Fortin, Galt, Sir A. T., Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs, Godin, Grant, Gray, Grover, Harrison, Heath, Hincks Sir F., Howe, Hurdon, Jackson, Keeler, Lacerte, Langevin, Lapum, Lawson, Lesveconte, Little, Macdonald Sir John A. (Kingston), Macdonald (Antigonish), Macdonald (Middlesex), Magill, Masson, (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McConkey, McKeagney, McMillan, Merritt, Metcalfe, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munro, O'Connor, Paquet, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pouliot, Ray, Renaud, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Dundas), Ross (Victoria), Savary, Scatcherd, Scriver, Simard, Simpson, Smith, Snider, Sproat, Sylvain, Thompson (Haldimand), Tilley, Tremblay, Tupper, Wallace, Walsh, Webb, White, Wilson, Wood, Workman, Wright (Ottawa County), and Wright (York, Ontario).—110.

The main motion, that the Speaker do leave the Chair, was then put and carried, and the House went into Committee. Hon. Col. GREY in the Chair.

On the first resolution,

Hon. Sir A. T. Galt hoped the Finance Minister would not make the minimum capital so large as proposed in the resolution. Small Banks were very desirable in the interests of the rural districts, and there were no rural districts that could be benefitted by the support of a Bank with a capital of a million. If each Bank was compelled to have at least one million capital, either the rural districts would have no Banks, or their Banks would have to have a larger capital than could be profitably employed. He referred, for instance, to the Eastern Townships' Bank, which had capital of $400,000, and which was quite sufficient for all requirements. No doubt, it was the same in other sections of the country. Therefore, instead of this provision being a security, it would have a tendency to induce small Banks to give credits that might be detrimental to the standing of the Bank. It might be said that the larger Banks could supply the rural districts with branches, but these never served the interest of the place so well as local Banks, and for this reason, when the larger Banks are subject to pressure in large cities, they would contract the loans which they had given in various branches throughout the country. For instance, if from any cause the Banks in Montreal were called on for a large support to assist their large customers, the Banks would have to call in amounts from their branches in the West, and then cause a depression there which the community had really nothing to do with. He hoped the Finance Minister would reduce the minimum amount of Capital required to $400,000.

Mr. COLBY entirely approved of the remarks of the last speaker, and said he had an amendment ready to move on that point. He would add to the remarks of the member for Sherbrooke, that managers of local Banks knew more of the necessities of the district in which the Bank was, than did local agencies; and experience had shown, that local Banks served the country much better than branches. He would prefer to have no minimum amount of capital fixed, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD remarked, that what they had to do now was to establish a general principle for the whole country, and the question was whether or not one million dollars was too much, as a general principle. This measure was something like the Joint Stock Companies Act, and under it, special provisions might be granted to suit special cases.

Mr GIBB remarked, that small Banks were very much needed in the rural districts in Ontario, where they could not get the large Banks to establish branches, and if they could, they were not so good as local Banks.

Mr. O'CONNOR approved of the amendment, and thought the resolution as it stood would prevent special provisions being granted in special cases.

Mr. SMITH was of opinion, that the interests of the Maritime Provinces were overlooked as unworthy of attention. He characterized the remarks of the Secretary of State, about the parish politics of the Maritime Provinces, as an insult which ought to be resented. He pointed out that their largest Bank—the Bank of New Brunswick—had a capital of only $900,000, and the effect of the resolution would be to drive them all out of existence.

Hon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said on a question like this the Government were ready to hear suggestions from hon. members and consider them. He suggested that the clause should stand over, and the Government would carefully consider any suggestions made. He would like to hear the sentiments of hon. gentlemen opposite of financial experience, like the hon. member for Chateauguay, upon that point (laughter).

Mr. FERGUSON said that he was exceedingly glad to find that the hon. member for Sherbrooke had changed his mind on the subject, and spoken as he had. Some years ago, he (Mr. Ferguson) obtained a charter for the people of the County of Simcoe, and that, while he felt grateful for the assistance and great kindness of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, Finance Minister on that occasion, he insisted upon fixing the minimum amount of capital at $100,000, and the result was, and is, that up to the present the contemplated bank has not been established.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said it was then the policy of the Government, and that he could not depart from it.

Mr. FERGUSON said he was aware of that fact, and was glad to hear the hon. gentleman advocate another and, he thought, a wiser policy, and fixing the minimum at a much less amount. He (Mr. Ferguson), was happy to congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister upon the success that had so far attended his policy and the satisfaction it had already given to the House and the country, and which he (Mr. Ferguson) had anticipated. He hoped that the hon. gentleman would modify his resolutions in this respect, and endeavour still further to meet the wishes of the people as it was quite true that so large an amount of capital could not be well obtained in country places—and if so, could not be profitably employed. While, on the other hand, a reasonable capital might be procured and great advantages secured to the public; and especially so, as under the resolution, and the increased security proposed, no danger whatever could be entertained in the establishment of local Banks with a smaller capital than hitherto required.

Hon. Mr. HOWE made some remarks respecting the reading of private letters in the House, and said after the debates in this House for the last eight days, no one could laugh at the Maritime Provinces for its parish politics again.

The resolution was allowed to stand.

The second resolution passed.

On the third resolution,

Mr. MACKENZIE thought it was useless and would inconvenience the country.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS thought it was a salutary provision and would prevent over issue.

Mr. CRAWFORD (South Leeds) thought reserves should be considered as paid up capital.

After some further remarks the resolution passed.

The fourth resolution passed.

On the fifth resolution,

Mr. GIBB thought the provision with respect to the three months liability, after the transfer of stock, was unnecessarily stringent, and would have a tendency to depreciate Bank stock, and it would be difficult to transfer shares. He held that one month was long enough to make shareholders responsible. A director, however, might be held liable for six months.

Mr. HARRISON said, if a transfer was *bona fide*, the party transferring should be relieved of his obligation. But if he intended to escape liability, then he should be held.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was difficult to ascertain this; the suggestion of the hon. member for South Ontario was worthy of consideration.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said there were strong reasons why the double liability clause should not exist at all; we were a poor country and ought to invite the investment of foreign capital, but if we imposed a great variety of onerous conditions we would fail to get it. It should either be dropped altogether or made really operative.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was willing to accept the suggestion to make it one month.

Mr. POPE said, Bank Directors knew all about the transfers and should be held responsible for them.

Mr. CRAWFORD (South Leeds) said the honourable gentleman did not contemplate being a Bank Director.

Mr. POPE said, he was a Bank Director, and ready to assume all the responsibility. A man of straw should not be accepted by Directors.

Mr. CRAWFORD said, he was not aware that directors could refuse a transfer.

Mr. POPE said, we could by consent of the Bank which he (Mr. Pope) was connected with.

The resolution then passed as amended.

Mr. GIBB thought that clause 7 would limit the amount of deposits received by the Banks.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought the clause unnecessary, but practically harmless,

Mr. HARRISON did not see the necessity for this resolution. If it had any effect at all it would be to prevent money from coming into the Bank.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said, the clause had been in all Bank charters issued for years. The clause was passed.

On clause 8 Mr. GIBB suggested the propriety of changing the extension of time made, from three to four months. This would greatly assist the Banks in their dealings with Lumber Merchants who usually got advances on "long paper."

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS thought ninety days was quite sufficient, and hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his suggestion. The clause was passed.

On clause 12, Mr. CRAWFORD urged the propriety of making some alteration in the clause which would have the effect of throwing the control of the Banks into the hands of a few directors.

Mr. WORKMAN also supported this view.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, that if the clause were allowed to pass as it stood, the Government would take into consideration the propriety of reducing the monetary qualification of directors.

After some further discussion it was arranged that the first part of the clause should pass, but should hereafter be modified, and that the latter part of the clause should be struck out.

Clauses 13, 14, 15 and 16, were passed. Clause 17 was allowed to stand over. Clauses 18, 19, 20 and 21 were passed. Clause No. 22 was allowed to stand over. The remaining clauses were passed.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the committee rise and report, asking leave to sit again. He said that those clauses, which the Government had promised to reconsider, would be brought down again, at the next sitting of the committee. The committee then rose.

The House then went into committee, and passed a formal resolution respecting supply, and then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

RED RIVER.

A special despatch from St. Paul, received this afternoon, says a letter dated Pembina Feb. 21st, brings startling news from Major Boulton and Dr. Shultz. After concentrating and occupying the lower share of the Fort, they moved on towards Fort Garry, with a force of nearly 200 Canadians English and Half-breeds. Not being strong enough to attack Fort Garry, they billeted themselves near by. Riel collected 500 men to attack them, but finding little resistance was to be expected from settlers. Major Boulton, with fifty-seven of his hostage Canadians, surrendered to a force of Riels. They were marched to Fort Garry, while the others under Schultz retreated to the Stone Fort, on the 19th. Riel despatched 100 armed men to attack Schultz. Wm. Gaddy, one of Schultz's scouts, was captured and shot.

Later reports say Dr. Schultz had left the stone fort and was making his escape in the direction of Rainy lake. Another letter of the same date says that this evening's mail brings Red River news up to the 19th. Major Boulton finding that the Scotch and English settlers would not rise became disgusted, left Shultz, and started back with 57 men for Prairie La Portage.

Before reaching Assinaboine they were met by thirty of Riel's men, to whom Boulton surrendered on demand without firing a shot.

Wm. Dease and his party have taken oaths to the Provisional Government.

News of a few days later from Fort Garry says that Captain Boulton was court martialed at Fort Garry, and sentenced to be shot on the 20th.

Are you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Alleviator will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office of G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 5.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Reddel, on the body of John Stephenson, found floating in the bay. A verdict of suicide was returned, as the words "Broken-hearted, drowned on this spot," written on a piece of paper in his pocket book showed the act to have been voluntary.

The vote on the by-law granting a bonus to the Muskoka Railway stood as follows: 572 for, 268 against.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 5.

Several persons have been summoned for trial, on Monday next, before the Recorder's Court, for harbouring unlicensed dogs.

There were twenty interments in the Protestant burial ground, this week, being about one-third in excess of the average number during the past winter. Of the above twenty burials, eleven were those of persons over twenty-one years of age, and the remaining nine were children under five years of age.

Seven petit jurors were yesterday fined in four dollars each, for failing to attend at the Court of General Sessions, when their names were called.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 5.

The Act to repeal section 16 of 32 vict chap. 70, relating to closing of taverns and houses of entertainment, is confirmed by proclamation which this afternoon appeared in the Quebec Official *Gazette*, legalizing the by-laws of the Montreal corporation regulating the time of closing and the fine of unlicensed taverns. The Act was assented to on the 1st January, to become law within one month.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The Board of Underwriters have again declared risks on the missing steamer *City of Boston*.

Another agrarian crime has been perpetrated in Ireland. Patrick Dunn, of King's County, was shot and killed for retaining his holding in spite of repeated menaces. The murderers were not discovered.

In the House of Commons Lord Elcho gave notice of a motion to the effect that a Government project for maintaining an army reserve, as outlined by the Secretary of War yesterday, is unsatisfactory.

Arthur Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, referring to the San Juan boundary controversy, said that ten years occupancy of the Island had cost £22,000, besides salaries and other charges.

The Postmaster-General made another explanation in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the postal telegraph system. He ascribed the delays at London and Liverpool, which have caused so much complaint, to the right of priority conceded to the members of the Stock Exchange, for whose convenience other correspondence had to wait.

The House of Commons engaged in a prolonged discussion of the naval estimates, which was followed by a debate on the malt tax.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, demonstrated the advantage of the malt tax over the beer tax. The former was simple in its provisions, while the latter was complicated, on account of the great variety of qualities in the article taxed.

Without action on either subject the House adjourned.

Lord Napier appeared to-day before the Parliamentary Committee on the cost of the Abyssinian war. He testified that the commissariat of the expedition was supplied from India and elsewhere. He had believed that Abyssinia could furnish nothing, and his assumption was justified by subsequent events.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—It is reported that a manifesto from the Emperor will appear on the sixteenth birthday of the Prince Imperial.

Archduke Albert, of Austria, is here on a visit to the Emperor, and will make a tour of the sea ports of France, leaving Paris on Monday next.

The authorities discovered numbers of Carlists in the south of France, and sent them north. In some cases the officers were obliged to use force. Among those compelled to return was Gen. Elco.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—It has transpired that the ex-Queen Isabella has spent over five millions of her capital within the past eighteen months.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Sublime Porte has granted a large mosque as a church to the American priests excommunicated by the Pope.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Tribunell* Havana correspondent confirms the account of the horrible massacre of 22 persons in Cuba, committed by order of Major Carlos Holt. The details are disgusting and horrible.

The *Monarch* sailed yesterday from Annapolis, Md., for Portsmouth, England.

A fillibustering expedition has been fitted out at San Francisco for Arizona, Mexico, to hold possession of the rich mineral deposits recently discovered near the head of the Gela river. The mines are reported as marvellously rich.

Gedgwick, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been instructed to locate immediately 25 miles of the road from San Diego.

The Indians near Fort Besthold are on the war-path. They made an unsuccessful attack on the Fort on the night of the 16th January.

NEW YORK.—The fall in gold has nearly demoralized all Wall-st., and operaters are preparing for a crash which they believe inevitable. Small operators will, if the downward tendency continue, go by the board, a fate which few outside of the clique will regret. The people are already discounting specie payments in advance. Silver has again made its appearance as a circulating medium in commercial circles. The gold room to-day is crowded; it is noticeable that men whose investments in days gone by aggregate millions are now steadily declining to purchase more than is actually necessary to meet their obligations.

PORTLAND, Me.—The city has begun paying gold or its equivalent for municipal coupons, according to the decision of the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO.—In the famous divorce case of the Baroness Malthilde Van Glasan vs Baron Hildebrand August Von Glasan yesterday, the jury, after being out for forty hours, returned a verdict for the Baroness on all the issues, finding that the Baron had been guilty of extreme cruelty; that the Baroness had not been guilty of cruelty; nor had she entered into a combination to marry him for the sake of obtaining his property and then procuring a divorce.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244

THE Toronto *Telegraph* says:—

"The latest rumour respecting our Fenian friends is a most astounding one. It is said that they, and other Irish societies in California, are preparing for a general massacre of the Chinese on St. Patrick's Day. The Chinamen are heartily detested by the Irish labourers, for the reason that they work for next to nothing. They are employed by hundreds on railways and other public works, and are rapidly taking the place of the Irish and Germans as labourers, all over the west. It is said that the Caucasians are in great distress in consequence, and that they are determined to put an end to competition in the labour market, by driving the Chinese from the country. It will be remembered that a rising of this kind took place in Australia a few years ago, when the Chinamen were killed off like sheep. It is to be hoped, however, that the outrage will not be repeated in California. We cannot believe that the Irish labourers would be guilty of such a crime. They may have set the rumour afloat merely for the purpose of frightening the Chinamen; but that they intend massacring the unfortunate Celestials is hardly probable. At all events the authorities are fully forewarned, and are taking steps to protect the Chinese."

Oranges, Lemons, Almira Grapes, Apples Cranberries, &c., &c., at
BUSS & CO.'s,
31 Rideau street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

HAVE RECEIVED

1 CASE Black Dress Alpaccas,

1 BALE White Cottons,

2 BALES Grey Cottons,

—ALSO,—

Ex Steamer CELLA, from London via New York,

1 CASE Spring Walking Jackets and Costumes,

1 CASE Black Velveteens,

1 CASE Spring Dress Goods,

1 CASE Black and Coloured Silks,

2 CASES Small Wares,

AND

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF CARPETS,

Per same steamer, will be shown

ON MONDAY NEXT.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 4, 1870. 1290-6m

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to E. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or J. M. DONNELLY on the premises 1304

WANTED.

A smart YOUNG MAN for a grocery business. Apply by letter, Box 67, Post Office, Ottawa. 1305

MORTGAGE SALE.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, on the tenth day of March instant, at the LAW OFFICE of Lewis & Pinhey in the city of Ottawa, under the power of sale contained in a mortgage thereof from one WILLIAM SAUNDERS to one AGAR YIELDING (which mortgage has been assigned to Robert Donaldson). All that portion of the North half of lot number forty-one in the third concession of South Gower (formerly in the Township of North Gower) remaining unsold for taxes.

There will be offered also for sale at the same time and place under the power of sale contained in a mortgage thereof from one AGAR YIELDING to the said ROBERT DONALDSON, all that portion of the South half of the said lot forty-one remaining unsold for taxes.

Terms and conditions will be made known at the sale.

LEWIS & PINHEY,
Solicitors for the Vendors Mrs. Louisa E. Donaldson and Hamnett Hill Devisees and Executrix and Executor of the said Robert Donaldson deceased.

Ottawa, March 5, 1870. 1300 td

MRS. P. HAMILTON'S

Private Boarding House, Maria Street, near corner of Bank Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. Well furnished rooms, with or without board. Charges moderate. 1304

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediately or 1st May. Apply to R. BLACKBURN.
New Edinburgh, 26th Febry, 1870. 1282

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Connor street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to
R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.
Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1260

[…] OFFICE OTTAWA.

[…] and Departure of Mails […] during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00		11.30	5.30
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00		9.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland		12 Noon				
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon				
United States	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		5.00		11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00					
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30		6.00			
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal […]	[…]					

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

[…] Steamer from Portland every […] at 7.00 A.M.
[…] Packet from New York, every Monday […]00 A.M.

A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday […] 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters pre[…] by Stamp will be received until 12.30

MONEY ORDERS.

[…] Order Offices throughout the Dominion, […] Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be […] at this Office. Also, Postage and […]

[…] OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

[…] will be received at this Office, […] at the rate of Four per cent. […] deposits can be withdrawn at […] Five per cent. will be allowed on […] in sums of $100, for the with[…] 3 months' notice will be re[…]

[…] HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

[…] Feb., 1870.

[…]ELLER'S GUIDE.

[…] AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

[…] 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
[…] 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 2.00 p m
[…] connect at Prescott Junction […] Railway for all points south
[…]—York street, corner of Sussex
A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

[…]AL NEWS.

[…]—SATURDAY—Jeremiah Lei[…] of assaulting Madame Grave'le […] till Wednesday next.

[…] INJURIES.—We are informed […] Gravelle died from the in[…] from the negro "Jerry"—[…] ago.

[…] weekly Readings will take place […] of the Methodist Episcopal […] street, this evening. Chair ta[…], sharp.

[…] SCHOOL HOUSE—MONDAY READ[…] will be given this evening, […] Mr. Whitcher, Mr. Meredith, […] and Mr. Walsh. Music, songs, […]

[…]—The weather is spring-like […] the day, and frost at night. […] are in a disagreeable condition […] covered with water and […]

[…]—SATURDAY—There was a fine […] plentiful supply, and speedily […]. The "lightning" man held forth, […] dog fight near him—not with his […] with his boot.

[…] BRIDGE.—On Saturday after[…] while crossing the Sappers Bridge, […] striking against the stone para[…] corporation should see that some […] on the footwalks, which are […] if not dangerous for passage.

[…]—A party about to remove his […] house on the "Flats," was pre[…] his landlord from doing so. […] was sought for, and a row […] landlord's name is McGibbon […] grace the police court in a […]

[…] DIRECTION.—A well known […] in this vicinity and a retired […] days ago, formed an expedition […] quarters up the Ottawa. A […] procured—they started, and next […] themselves at Long Island, […] was not about at the time.

[…]—It is current that a per[…] employment of John McLaren, […] order from that gentleman […], Esq., for $50, after having […] amount, became intoxicated […] in one of the ice taverns, […] that he lost his money. Foul […]

[…] OPERA HOUSE COMPANY. […] closed in "The Octoroon," on […] The play was well rendered, […] well performed. This com[…] the best travelling one we […] number of years. The mana[…] loss in this city, we regret […] not, however, prevent them […] any liability incurred. […] is initiated by many of our […] composed of ladies and gen[…] and respectability.

[…] COPYING INK.—Messrs. Bow[…] London, Toronto, and Mon[…] a peculiar ink, which […] copied into a blank letter-[…] manufacture as readily and […] in the same manner as […] a copy of ordinary wri[…] enabled to take off the superflu[…] time and trouble of wetting the […] putting the book to press […] altogether saved by the very […] Messrs. Bowman & Co. Mr. […] agent, is in Ottawa at present, […] orders for both books and […] to show how efficacious the […]

Board o[…]

The Board m[…] to notice.

Present, Mess[…] Sueur, Pratt, W[…] Alexander.

The minutes […]

The Chairman […] Charles Shaw, […] S. Christie, W[…] Chabert, W. G, […] Murray.

Moved by M[…] Preston that the […] and other benefi[…] ment. Committ[…]

Moved by Mr. […] Pratt that the […] and S. Christie, […] buildings […] to the […] Carried.

Moved by Mr. […] Robinson, that […] Wm. Jamieson, […] teachers comp[…] the western part […] placed on $5, […] grant permission […] associates to o[…] school, for the pu[…] school, provided t[…] any meeting al[…] Sundays.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. […] Pratt, that the […] Smirl, Principal […] School, enclosing […] February $1 tuit[…] are not supporte[…] received, referred […] and the amounts […] Carried.

Moved by Mr. […] Wills, that the […] Chabert, just read […] file.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. […] Pratt, that the […] structed to exam[…] and to cause an[…] forthwith made su[…] contrary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. […] Wills, that the […] Robertson, up to […] namely, $77.25, p[…] as per receipts […] amount be ackn[…] amount collected […] of the Central Sch[…] fees for the month […] to $11.25, be paid […] lain, to be placed […] Also, that all com[…] from teachers, wi[…] fees, be referred to […] Carried.

Moved by Mr. P[…] that the salary of […] three hundred doll[…] vices as teacher o[…] schools; the duties […] defined by the Com[…] ment, and that h[…] ferred to the School […]—Carried.

The Finance Com[…] lowing report:—

To the Board of […] Ottawa:—

The Finance Com[…] report to your Hon[…] have examined the […] recommend that c[…] several amounts, […] Duncan Robert[…] 25.46; Hope & Co., […] J. McLaren & Co., […] $10; J. Durie & So[…] H. Meadows & C[…] $8.24; Wm. Stewa[…] burn, $28; Mr. Cur[…] And that a che[…] Cousens, for the s[…] following:—

Globe Printing […] Roberts, 99 cents; […] ments, as per […] amounting to $46.0[…]

(Signed.)

Ottawa, March 3, […]

Moved by Mr. Le[…] LeSueur, that the re[…] mittee just read, […] and that the Chairm[…] cheques for the se[…] Carried.

Moved by Mr. P[…] Pratt, that the […] the following tea[…] Central School, be […] the committee on S[…] A. Smirl, Principal, […] and Robertson, Miss […] Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wil[…] that the monthly re[…] perintendent, and […] School West, be rece[…] Committee on Schoo[…] ner, Principal, Wm. […] and Miss Alice Spark[…] and also the report o[…] Miss Wood of Ottaw[…]

Moved by Mr. Le[…] Pratt, that the annu[…] Superintendent be re[…] Committee on Schoo[…]

Moved by Mr. P[…] Wills, that the Loc[…] Miss Living to a pos[…] of the City; place M[…] of Miss Living and M[…] occupy the position […] mour, any rule to th[…] ed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pra[…] ton, that the Local […] structed to remove M[…] Central School West […] on LeBreton's Flat[…] place forthwith.—Ca[…]

Moved by Mr. Ale[…] Wills, that the Bui[…] structed and they a[…] have either Metallic […] placed on the revers[…] case, in the Central S[…] necessary on the s[…] in the Central Schoo[…]

Moved by Mr. Rob[…] Alexander, that the […] ized to send all old […] quired to Mr. Row[…] auction.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pra[…] that the Secretary be […] quested to furnish th[…] ular meeting, the na[…] porations with whom […] negotiated bonds, […] bonds have been sol[…] they have been dispo[…]

The Board then a[…]

SUNSTROKE.—This […] by the French *coup de* […] more frequently as th[…] such indeed, is not […] manner many sup[…] on the increase as the […] this is also deception. […] spring from the increas[…] cation, which, like the […] consumption, fowl […]

FISTULA IN ANO is a s[…] borhood of the anus and […] character, which will […] mining the patient's he[…] constantly discharging […] watery offensive fluid. […] little fistulous pipes or […] Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Rem[…] superior excellence, sh[…] affliction. Many who h[…] to say it is superior to a[…] this disease. Sold b[…] dealers.

POOR COPY

...OFFICE OTTAWA.

...al and Departure of Mails.

...during Session of Parliament, 1870.

	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
		12 Noon	9.00	12 Noon
		12 Noon	9.00	12 Noon
		12 Noon	9.00	12 Noon
	12 Noon

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

[Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 7, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 10	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 100 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.		none.	
Barley " 48 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 95	@	1 00
Spring "	85	@	0 90
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 25	@	1 50
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	19 00	@	20 00
Prime		none.	
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 50	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 70
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Grn Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual royal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great Shoshonees Remedy, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

"Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. S. EARLE, M D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

B DEAN.

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:

CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines' Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,

PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254-6m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE!

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236. law

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa.

And marked—"*Tenders for Vessels.*"

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
1258-3awt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN,
Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As A DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As A LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply, but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KENNEDY

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Re-payable by Instalments,)

The best and cheapest in the country. Apply to
1160, 3.40.3m J G BELL.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 28. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Jy3-141-tf

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such disease, should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to [illegible] public.

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1243-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KINGER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. HENRY EDWARD KINGER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 459y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 368tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

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ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1023tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P,
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P,
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P,
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa,
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N. B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible]

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43.3m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

MORTIMER'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA, and
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE, I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhœa, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS

AND

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer, the only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In towns.

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

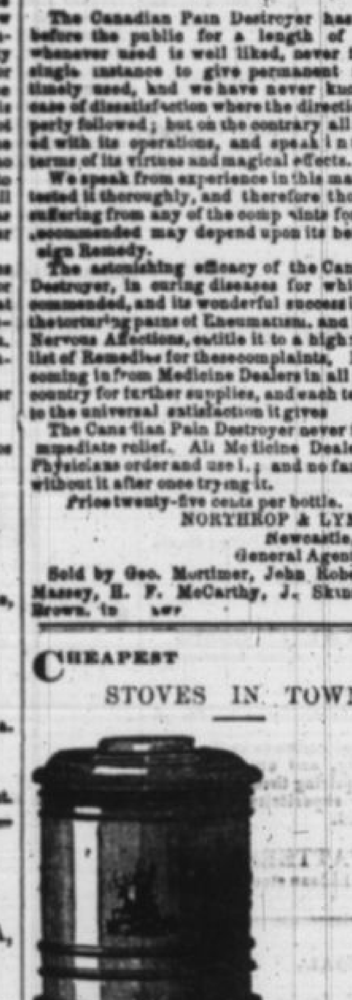
Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. [illegible]

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.



LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le-Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

R. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS.,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa,
292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa, Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St L. R. R. 740t

CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by

SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER:

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietary interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural-writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seedsmen, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

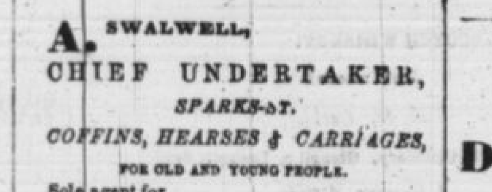
Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.



A. SWALWELL,

CHIEF UNDERTAKER,

SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stove pipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember—

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES, in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. [illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

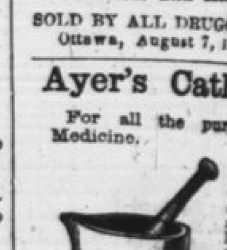
Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill,** take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," and its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Faculties, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] acres—the north half of Lot No 11, [illegible] concession of the township of Osgoode, [illegible] House and Barn, and other outbuildings, good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared, in good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. The south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 30 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood, well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Title good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
39.6m Rideau Hotel, Ottawa.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour [illegible] and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Director.

VOL. V. [illegible]

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHO[ES]

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHO[E]

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which is complete in every department; [illegible]

LATEST AND BEST STY[LES]
Ladies', Misses, Children's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care and is warranted to give satisfaction. PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION. A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. [illegible] best workmen employed.

GEORGE M[illegible]

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW [ESTAB]LISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES and well selected stock, comprising [illegible] Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry [illegible] Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SA[LMON], LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy's, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Port, quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira, all prices, in wood and bottle, improved.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low [prices]. Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey, Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey,
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen,
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts,
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sole at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM [FIRE], SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bargains.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMP[ANY]

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII [of the] Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exc[hange] Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, [illegible]; S B FOOTE, A THOMSON, T H D[illegible], DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PR[OVI]SION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to sell PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory, I have decided to make the wholesale trade a special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the best in Canada, and the question of quality is settled by making known the fact that I raise the vegetables from seed procured at any expense, providing it is the best; they will then bear favorable comparison with any imported, and another and important fact is that they are raised and manufactured in Ottawa, thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to make those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct to Box 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given.

OH, MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were warm during the service. I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate [illegible] up attending church till next summer [illegible] intend for fear of taking cold, for the [illegible] informed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT

have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNA[CE]

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores, Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and dwellings in this city that we have heated. They consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of [the city].

H MEADOWS & CO,
25 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, [&c.]

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for [sale]. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EAST[ON]

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[Some] more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N. B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and [illegible] banks. 219tf

TO M.P.'s—DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Session 1870.—A few first-class rooms [can be had] at MRS PARDEY'S Private Board[ing House], Wellington street, Ottawa—within [a few minutes'] walk of the Buildings. 1267d

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 [per week] and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address

M. WAGNER & CO.,
Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w51-3m

The Times

VOL. V. No. 1301. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870. PRICE 3 CEN S.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Boots Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

for Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

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HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

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Bordeauxand other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

& the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—

Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—

Cognac Brandies; Hennet & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—

De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood bottle.

WINES—

Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and proof, at extremely low prices. Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Deerville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Allsopp's and other Ales.

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale at retailers' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE

SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE

PERCENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or nar ales. 1185

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DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; G BOOTH A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

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The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense providing it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

And another and important fact is that being mixed and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any imported.

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OTTAWA!

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OF THE

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NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and dwellings in this city that we have heated. These we consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application.

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Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. EASTON R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

One more gentleman can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N.B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 1191f

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TO SPORTS—DOMINION PARLIAMENT—Session 1870.—A few first class rooms unengaged at MRS PARDEE'S Private Boarding House, Wellington street, Ottawa—within five minutes' walk of the Buildings. 1267d

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AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO.,

Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w3t-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-street,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of English, Scotch and Canadian Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES REPERS and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Poplins, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF, O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturers and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the Times Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorized to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Oct 13, 1869. 1304tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 10½.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. fs of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B

For the Minister of Finance

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, fs of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,

Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 994tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Birmingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) & Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano or Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Dalhousie-st., Chaudiere.

Ottawa, desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember our motto—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 2 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 20	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	3 35	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 20	9 35	7 50
Rideau Ferry	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 30	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rideau Ferry	9 15	2 05	
Osgoode	9 35	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director

---

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at	6.30 a m	
Night do do do do	7.30 p m	
Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at	5.10 a m	
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at	7.15 a m	
Express for Lachine at	3.00 a m, 7.00 a m	
	9 a m, 12 noon, 1.30 p m, 4.40 p m, 5 p m and 6.30 p m.	

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Provincial Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at	7.00 a m	
Express for Boston at	8.40 a m	
Express for New York and Boston at	4.20 p m	
via Vermont Central.		
Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at	4.45 p m	
Express for Island Pond, at	2.00 p m	
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at	10.10	

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carolina leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St. John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street; corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents

CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.35 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 5.25 p m.

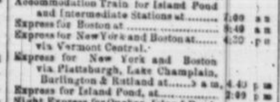
All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,

Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11.45 a. m., and 8.45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St. John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

GUION LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE QUICKEST STEAMERS:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	35 00
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS TO HALIFAX	
First Cabin, Payable in Gold.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Halifax	20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	30 00
Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	20 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York

or ERICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 29, 1869. 1236 1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR BUNDLE.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,

Agents,

Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of 577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .360 for Military Rifles.

THE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE-CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m.m., 9 m.m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for the town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against FIRE, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,

Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 64½ Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870 1251 3m

WANTED,

For School Section No 5, Nepean, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate. Apply to

M YOUNG,

J ROCK,

T SULLIVAN,

Trustees.

February 1st, 16 1870.

HOUSE TO LET.

The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit. Apply to

T M CLARK,

Royal Insurance Co,

Elgin street.

1281tf

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a lot of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000 Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD RATCOCK. Apply to R H RATCOCK, Esq, Ottawa. 1273 2m

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FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

THE STEAM SAW MILL

Now in the occupation of the subscriber, situated on the Ottawa River, Lake Deschenes, Township of Aylmer, Province of Quebec, with Lath and Shingle Machines, Circular Saws, Gang Saws, Edgers, Lath Machine, Shingle Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Pumps, Water Pipes, Tanks, Lumber Carriages, Tracks, Turntables, Wharf, Piers, Booms, Cribs, Slides, Dwelling House, Boarding House, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, Tools, Implements, Office Furniture, Scales, Stoves, Pipes, Tools, Implements, Office Furniture, Scales, Stoves, Pipes, Tools, Implements, Office Furniture, Scales, Stoves, Pipes

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. James Cotton, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada Dominion Life Company—A. G. Ramsay.
Mare Found—Joseph McGaw.
Just Received—Hauser's News Depot.
Spring Importations—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Brick House to Let—Mrs. Mitford.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY. MARCH 8, 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

NOT AT ALL DISCONTENTED.

There could not possibly be a greater mistake than to suppose that, because Sir Alexander Galt believes that in some shape or other, either as a monarchy under British protection, or as a Republic, without other than such casual protection as may arise, in due process of time, Canada may be no longer a dependency of Great Britain, the people of this Dominion are discontented. There is nothing whatever to produce discontent in Canada at present. Bread is cheap, business is good, and the only genuine political grievance has been removed. It was the silver nuisance. There are no distasteful or unpopular measures. There is not a "cry" even for the opposition to indulge in. The country believes that some protection ought to be obtained against the United States manufacturer, and that fishing should not be permitted to Americans within our waters. The Government of the United States in their exclusiveness, as regards foreigners, are a source of annoyance, but here, there is no complaint at all in respect of measures, but only a sad grumbling about men in office. The lament of the opposition journals is that different members of the Ministry are somewhat jealous of each other. Two of the leading grumbling exponents of public opinion seem literally to regret that Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Tilley and Mr. Howe do not pull more harmoniously together. The Hamilton *Evening Times*, following the example of the *Globe*, deplores the constrained subserviency of Sir John A. Macdonald to Sir George E. Cartier, regrets that Mr. Tilley should have so few supporters, and speaks of Mr. Howe as the most *effete* specimen of hoary headed statesmanship this country has ever witnessed. That organ of a discontent, non-existent among the people, goes further, and declares that the Hon. Joseph Howe is "weak, vain, egotistic, prosy, gesticulative, inaudible, a superannuated beau, and an intolerable humbug." This is a fair specimen of the "discontent" prevalent in the Dominion. It is simply a jealousy of the men in power by the very few who are covetous of power. There is no discontent among the people, and the New York *Albion* who, by the way, compliments Sir Alexander Galt and Mr Huntington as the champions of an independence which no one seeks, chimes in with the opposition and imprudently states that it has been the misfortune of Canada that her statesmen are or have been men of narrow views. This exponent of English feeling in New York goes still further and states that the great mass of the British American people, in and out of the Dominion, not satisfied with Confederation, long for a system which shall give them more of a national existence than would attach to a mere dependency of the Crown, however great and prosperous and practically independent. This is not true. There is not a journal in the Dominion in which such dissatisfaction is expressed. The Parliament of Canada does not represent any such dissatisfaction. There are only two gentlemen who have said that which it was unnecessary and therefore absurd in them to say when they did say it that this country will, in the course of time, be, in a national point of view, a greater country than she now is. The declaration about Canada's probable future was not less absurd than would be a declaration by a member of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom in his place in Parliament that, as Carthage, Athens, Rome, Babylon, Jerusalem, and Thebes had decayed so would London, becoming eloquent upon the musings of Volney's New Zealander, astraddle upon London Bridge. In the United States' Senate many years ago, Mr. Calhoun, in deprecating a war between England and the United States alluded to the disruption of that country into four parts, each part falling to the lot of a successful general, but he did so to show the evil consequences of war. Here, when Sir Alexander Galt needlessly broached the subject of independence, there was no trouble of any kind except the introduction of Sir Francis Hincks into the Cabinet, of which Sir Alexander, Mr. Cartwright, and one or two other gentlemen did not approve. Within the Dominion there is no discontent of any kind—not of a mere personal and transient character. The Halifax Evening *Express* says:—

People outside may imagine we are ill but really we can't feel it; and must needs think that some one is lying. We are not gorged with the plethora of our wealth to be sure; but our coal trade has increased; our fishermen and farmers are getting fair prices, and are paying only fair prices for what they sell and buy; and on the whole we think Nova Scotia is not likely to be a thorn in the side of the Dominion.

With regard to the cases of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, we think the lovers of the Dominion need not alarm themselves. We will be far more compact as a Dominion without them, and possibly we shall have fewer burdens to bear; though for their own sakes and for the sake of having all the Colonies of England in this quarter in one union, we do wish to see them united with us.

RETALIATION

In an article that appeared in a recent issue of our paper we found cause to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance on the stand he assumed in relation to the coasting trade of the Dominion. To-day, we reiterate the indorsation of his policy in relation to our commerce and our fisheries. Some may find fault with the spirit of retaliation, or rather justice to ourselves, which formed the basis upon which we tendered our congratulations, but looking at the matter fairly we fail to discover that the question can be viewed from any other stand point. Say what we will, the unwritten statutes of *lex talionis* are implanted in the breast of all human beings and act as the governing policy of most states and peoples, and it is not within the compass of man's mind to follow to its fullest interpretation the doctrine of divesting ourselves of our cloak for the benefit of the man who has already wheedled us of our coat. Theology and legislation should perhaps go hand in hand, but until we attain that high stage of perfection that will enable us to frame acts combining the moral and practical qualities of both, we must compliment the Ministry on the policy relating to the fisheries, which has recently been announced in the House of Commons. We admire the manly candour with which the Hon. Premier answered Mr. Fortin a few nights since, in reply to a question in relation to this subject. With no uncertain sound the policy of the Ministry was heralded in the answer that it was not the intention of the Government to issue any licence to foreign fishermen during the ensuing session, and it was the intention of Government to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen on Canadian waters.

At the present time, the Dominion is in an embryotic state of existence, and it is clearly our duty to take counsel from the example of older Nations and follow the policy that has commanded success for them when they were similarly situated, and in no way can the striking advancement of the adjoining republic be more clearly accounted for than by the admirable, though perhaps selfish policy they adopted in the earlier and later days to foster their natural resources for their own exclusive benefit. In no period of their existence can we find any disposition on their part to allow one heir loom in their possession to escape from its natural guardians; on the contrary we find that up to the time the reciprocity treaty was consummated in 1854, they surrounded themselves with metes and bounds which kept the colonies that continued faithful to their allegiance, completely isolated from them. Our object at present is not to sit in judgment upon the past policy of that nation, but, to advert to the advantages or disadvantages that may accrue to ourselves by the action, in respect to this question, taken by the collective wisdom now assembled at Ottawa. From 1818 to 1854 the United States were prohibited from taking fish within "three miles of the coasts" of the Maritime Provinces. Two modes of interpreting this restriction prevailed—the Crown lawyers of Great Britain and the provincial authorities, held that the "three miles" meant from headland to headland on our coasts, while the United States authorities contended that it meant "three Marine miles" from the nearest coast on British Territory. Acting according to their light, being struck by the narrow views that obtained with their Republican neighbours, the colonies immediately before the consummation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854 fitted out cruisers to preserve their rights This action was fully indorsed by the Imperial authorities, who placed a fleet of their vessels upon the same waters. The following year, however, saw the Treaty producing its fruits; American vessels holding the same status in British waters as our own, and our people participating in other benefits that accrued from the different branches of commerce, that this reciprocity of trade opened up to them. After the ten years during which the Treaty had to run, had expired, the United States closed their markets to us, by a tariff upon fish shipped by the Provinces which virtually amounted to a prohibition. Since then, the fleets that sailed from their ports, have been allowed to fish within our waters, with no restriction save a nominal tax, which, viewed as an equivalent for the benefit reaped, is simply ridiculous. How, on the other hand, have our own people been placed by the high protective tariff imposed upon Dominion produce? During the time the Treaty was in force our people never for one moment imagined that a nation whose prosperity was so obvious to the world, would fall back upon a system that would have for its object the crippling of the commerce of any country. With these views, the different Provinces of the Dominion embarked in enterprises tending to develope their resources. The consequence was that the repeal of that treaty ruined hundreds who had staked their prosperity upon the future unselfishness of that nation. Are we now to be told that such action merits our gratitude, and should we, in face of such facts, take again the initiative of a more generous policy than is advocated by the measure that is now sought to be carried into effect by legislation? In some parts of this Dominion, the decision upon this question comes home with telling force In a speech delivered at Detroit, in 1865, by the present Secretary of State, he stated in allusion to this subject: "So distasteful was this great concession, without an equivalent to the people of the Lower Provinces, that it was denounced by some of their ablest public men as an unrequited sacrifice of their interests." The article of mackerel alone is now in many of the States almost as important an item of food as breadstuffs, and that fish is not now to be found save in our waters. Shall we then go on allowing a nation to reap the harvest that is ready for our own sickle because, forsooth, Great Britain by reason of varied resources has advanced her trade a hundred years in advance of other countries, while we are yet in our commercial swaddling clothes? If we concede, the fisheries of our coasts upon the same terms as they have been held for the past few years we rob the Dominion of one of the greatest sources of our future success. In the words of the speaker above quoted, "the ocean is our prairie," and we must endeavor to produce from it every advantage that "God and nature has put into our hands." But the mere fact that we have lost our fish and every equivalent for them, sinks into comparative insignificance when we reflect that the protective duties of our neighbors threaten us with a more serious injury, that of the loss of our fishermen. Already thousands of our population are to be found, who have forsworn allegiance to their country, on account of the superior facilities that naturalization in the States has afforded them, in respect to this calling. If they can come into our waters, upon equal terms with those residing in the Dominion, and enter the market of the States, whilst our people have the doors of that market closed in their faces, it does not need much foresight to tell what the result must be. Such considerations as these, we trust, will be fully weighed when the matter comes up for debate, and we are glad to perceive that, in the spirit in which we have written, the House is likely to take action upon it. What we want is a reciprocity of interests and trade between the United States and the Dominion. If we cannot have this, and that without further delay, then by all means let us give them reciprocity in policy and tariffs. Tax their coal and corn and exclude their ships, and while paying them the compliment, as Dr. Tupper so shrewdly remarked, of adopting their policy, at the same time protect our people and their interests, and teach our neighbours by the only argument which they can appreciate the advantages of, but we cannot afford in our present undeveloped state of nationality to be generous to others before we are just to ourselves.

We are willing to remove all restrictions upon commerce, if we are met fairly on the same platform, and to deal with this or any other question on as broad a basis as the United States, but we are unwilling to do more, nor can we afford to do this, until we are assured that our advances will be met in the same spirit.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

After routine proceedings, a debate arose upon Mr. Oliver's motion for an address to the Government for a duty on wheat, flour, salt, coal, &c., &c., &c. The mover and Messrs Cameron, of Huron, Gibbs, Pope, Ferguson, Scatcherd, Colby, Stephenson, Webb and O'Connor, supported the proposed policy. Messrs Anglin, McKenzie and Mills, protested against it. Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John A. Macdonald deprecated passing the motion. The Government would submit its policy in due course. Hon. Mr. Howe said that the Nova Scotians were free traders, but when they saw a policy of commercial coercion pursued for political ends by our neighbors, they were ready to resist it.

Mr. McCallum attacked the Department of Public Works and the Government for not completing the Welland Canal.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Merritt followed—taking the same view.

Hon. Mr. Langevin replied that the Government intended to go on with the work, and give them the Erie level in the spring of 1871.

Mr McDonald, of Lunenburg, brought the subject of the Halifax Post Office before the House, referring to the fact that the present office was too small and unhealthy. There was a building erected for this purpose among others, by the Province, which should have been used for it.

The Minister of Justice said the Provincial authorities had refused to transfer it, and the Dominion Government felt it better to erect a new one rather than continue an unseemly dispute. They had decided to erect a new one.

Mr. Mackenzie, in Mr. Huntington's absence, moved for correspondence with the Imperial Government, respecting the removal of troops, the use of military stores, and respecting the colonial connection. He thought the conduct of the Imperial authorities in removing troops not blameworthy—that we were large enough and rich enough to provide for our own internal police.

He also moved for a list of defaulters in the public offices, and any new regulations respecting the audit of accounts, calling attention to the recent case in the Receiver General's department.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks replied that there was only one such defaulter. Proceedings had been taken against no more. In the recent case the regulations for audit had not been found defective, but there had been gross neglect in carrying them into effect by an officer who should have checked these payments.

Mr LaVascoute asked if he had been dismissed.

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald said that they had decided to do nothing with these till the conviction of the principal offender.

In reply to Mr. Dufresne,

Hon Sir John A. Macdonald said that the two Provinces were paying all the expense of the arbitration.

Mr. Drew moved the second reading of a Bill to restore the appeal from decision of Justices in cases under $10, taken away by an Act of last session.

He was supported by Messrs. Harrison, Blake, Ferguson, O'Connor, Lawson, Cameron, (of Huron) and others, and opposed by Mr. Smith (of Westmoreland).

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very useful and decidedly interesting publication, especially to young ladies, intituled "Peters' Musical Monthly," for January. It costs only $3 a year, and is obtainable from the publisher, Mr. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. It is apparently a combination of new sacred and secular music—hymns and polkas, psalms and mazurkas—the "Te Deum" and the "Parisienne," "Why don't you write to me," and "To the temple I repair."

Blackwood, from Messrs. Durie & Son, for February has also come to hand.

The March number of "The Manufacturer and Builder," published by Messrs. Western & Co., New York, with its ordinarily interesting contents, has been received.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and now, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office of G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.

The By law granting $100,000 in aid of the Muskoka Railway, has been carried after much more obstinate opposition than had been expected. The numbers stand: majority 3 to 1.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon. The report stated that an average of 12 patients were assisted daily; the revenue amounted to $319 of which a balance of $38 23 remains unexpended.

The Government House is expected to be finished in about six weeks. The *Globe* to-day refers to the work, and pronounces every thing to have been done in a most satisfactory manner.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 7.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society hold their annual meeting this evening, at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

The members of the St. Patrick's Society meet this evening, to make arrangements for their procession on St. Patrick's Day.

About one a.m., on Saturday, the shop window of Mr. Virtue's grocery, corner of St. Patrick and Simeon-sts., was broken into, and three bottles of whiskey stolen therefrom.

By the death of Lieut.-Gen'l Bloomfield, Major-Gen'l Lord Frederick Paulet, the officer who commanded the Guards when quartered in Montreal, becomes a Lieut.-Gen'l in the army.

About noon, on Saturday, a young man went up the lumber yard of Council or McGovern, in William-st., accompanied by four carters, loaded their sleighs with twelve feet planks, and drove off. In the evening a complaint of the theft was lodged with the police, at the Chaboillez Square Station, and at 11 p.m. the young man was arrested, and will be tried at the Police Court to-day.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, 7, 1870.

The Grand Trunk Railway Bridge over Jacques Cartier River is reported to-day by the Chief Engineer as being able to bear five times the weight ever likely to be put on it.

Mr. Gifford, who recently committed suicide in the Metropolitan Hotel by cutting his throat with a razor as previously reported, was of a melancholy temper, and of hereditary insanity. His father died insane two weeks before. Both were sober men.

Capt. John Miner, of Detroit, is at Noonan's hotel, and gives an exhibition at the Skating Rink this evening on stilt skates.

Weather—Thawing.

A letter from Col. Gugy appears in to-day's *Chronicle*, complaining of some statement relative to the Beauport Wharf in the case of Gugy vs. Brown.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, March 6.

The debate on the school affairs was continued in the Assembly this afternoon.

Mr. Purdy went largely into the Arichat school difficulty, reading extracts from books used in these schools, of a Catholic tendency contrary to law.

Mr. Wilkins said this matter had been brought to his notice, but as the law provided that trustees should investigate irregularities he did not submit it to the Council.

Mr. Purdy said extracts had been sent to the Attorney-General, to be submitted to the Council.

Mr. Flynn had, in his capacity of a school trustee, countenanced the violation of the law and in his capacity of member of the Council of Public Instruction had prevented an investigation being held.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* of to-day says it is unable to admire the American policy by seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of the territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people, or the value of the land.

Mr. Gladstone to-day received a deputation of Irish people on the Land Bill, now before Parliament, and in response to their address, promised every necessary modification.

A propos of the *City of Boston*, the journals to-day cite the case of the *City of Washington*, which was out four weeks with a broken shaft, in 1866, but which came into port safely at last.

The managers of the Inman steamship line are still confident of the safety of the *City of Boston*. They have sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of her.

Owing to the recent very severe gales, it is stated that there are at present about 500 vessels of all sorts, are off Ireland, unable to make English ports.

The officers of the Channel squadron, just on the point of leaving Lisbon, for Fayal, have been instructed to keep a sharp look out for the missing steamer.

The *Saturday Review* says the repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation.

An able communication on the Irish question appears in the *Times* to day, occupying nearly a page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish Land Bill as a noble and comprehensive measure, points out the defects of the Bill, and shows that it may easily be remedied.

A new project is on foot for laying a new trans-Atlantic cable, which is to be smaller and lighter than those heretofore used, the estimated cost of cable wire not to exceed £250,000. A scheme is talked of for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph.

FRANCE.

Paris.—Seven members of the editorial staff of the *Reform* newspaper have been convicted of violations of the press law, and received sentences of Rome, are to four months imprisonment. The total amount of fines imposed is 10,000 francs.

Basiere one of the writers for the *Marseillaise* who on seeing the Emperor one day shouted "*Vive La Republique*," has been condemned to imprisonment for three months, and fined 500 francs.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The Duke De Montpensier arrived here to-day, and entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and the enthusiasm of the people. He will not settle here with his family.

In the Constituent Cortes to-day a proposition was made for a vote of displeasure because the Bishop of Ostra was brought into the Chamber in the custody of the civil guards. The matter was summarily rejected by a vote of 132 against 9.

Important changes have been made to-day in the administration of the affairs of the provinces. No less than thirty Governors have been either removed or transferred. The Carlists are very active and determined. Scenes of violence and bloodshed have occurred to-day at Arragon and Legoria. No particulars have been received.

Madrid.—An official denial is given to the despatch to a Paris journal stating that the Duke of Montpensier was received with an ovation on his return to this city.

In the Cortes, yesterday, General Prim positively denied that any project was intended in favour of the Duke. He declared that the Cortes alone had the right to decide who should be the head of the Government. He added that there was no reason why the arrival of the Duke should create a sensation.

The election of members to the Cortes have resulted, so far, in favour of the Government.

TURKEY.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Government has ordered the collection of all tolls from foreign vessels passing through the Bosphorus. Such vessels are no longer subjected to delays and visitation during passage.

BELGIUM.

Brussels.—The new Postal Treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces the ocean postage to one-half the present rates, has been ratified by the present Government.

ITALY.

Despatches from Rome says a cardinal's hat has been promised to the Primate of Poland.

It is asserted that the sessions of Council will be suspended during May, June and July.

BALTIC.

Stettin.—The ice on the Baltic has broken up and navigation will soon be resumed.

CUBA.

Havana.—Seamord, the assassin of Isaac Greenwaldith was this morning found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be executed this afternoon.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York.—The monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday at the Cooper Institute, and members proceeded to congratulate each other upon the appointment of a female Justice of Peace in Illinois and a jury of women in Wyoming.

Mrs Doctor Hallock made a speech, and advanced the startling theory that woman as the Conservative element in politics ought to form the Senate.

Rochester.—Several business houses in this city resumed specie payment to-day.

Philadelphia.—Three fires occurred here between midnight and daylight. The most serious was the burning of the upper part of the east intersection of of Brown's Iron Building, corner of 5th and Chestnut streets. The fire was confined to the fourth and fifth stories. Penniston's wine and beer vaults on the first floor were damaged by water, and in Lasting & Sons blank book manufactory on the fourth floor. The stock was destroyed. Loss $16,000; insured for $12,000.

Washington.—Capt. Hall delivered a lecture to-night to a crowded audience, including the President and Vice-President. He said his intention in coming hither was to ask an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for an expedition to the North Pole in the interest of science, geography, and commerce.

San Francisco.—The white laborers employed in the city of Nevada, California, have driven off the Chinamen laboring on the railroad, destroying their tents and buildings.

The game of billiards for a diamond cue and the championship of America, for 1500 points, pushed and crotch shots barred, between Derry and Rudolphe took place to-night and was won by the latter.

Currency and Coinage.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

Halifax, 22nd November, 1867.

Sir,—Among the many subjects for discussion started by the Confederation of the Provinces, one of the most important is that of currency. There are at present two currencies in use in the Dominion—one common to Canada and New Brunswick, and the other that employed in Nova Scotia. Differences of opinion exist among thoughtful men as to which of these should prevail. True it is, there are some who would summarily settle the question, without inquiry and not upon its merits, by asserting that there is no necessity to ascertain which is best, but that the one which shall give the least present trouble to the greatest number should be selected. In other words, because, say they, more persons use the currency of Canada and New Brunswick than that of Nova Scotia, the former should be adopted. This, however, is rather an inconsiderate mode of settling such an important question. If it can be shown that the currency of Nova Scotia is superior to that of the other Provinces, wisdom would suggest that it should become the currency of the Dominion.

The legal gold coin in Canada and New Brunswick is the sovereign, and British silver enters largely into circulation, while the money of account is dollars and cents. The value of the sovereign is $4 86⅔. In consequence of containing a fractional part of a cent it can never pass at its true value, but must be taken at either a little over or under it. The evil of having for the legal tender a gold coin which cannot be evenly expressed in the money of accounts is at once apparent. The conversion of Canadian currency also into sterling or *vice versa*, involves a rather troublesome calculation. The largest portion of the trade of these Provinces being with Great Britain, the inconvenience of having to make intricate calculations or trust to tables of exchange to ascertain the value of goods imported or exported is continually experienced. Now, if a currency can be obtained in which these difficulties do not occur it would seem to be our wisest policy to adopt it even if in doing so temporary difficulties should have to be encountered.

In Nova Scotia the legal and current coins are those of Great Britain. The doubloon and its aliquot parts are still a legal tender, but as there are very few in circulation, and these of doubtful weight, it may be safely asserted that the coins of Great Britain are the only legal tenders in use. The money of account in Nova Scotia, as in Canada and New Brunswick, is dollars and cents. There is this great difference, however, in which the currency of Nova Scotia is superior to that of the other Provinces—that the sovereign contains exactly five dollars, and the silver coins represent aliquot, if not decimal, parts of the dollar. The sixpence sterling is exactly one eighth, the shilling a quarter, and the florin one-half of a dollar. Hence there is no difficulty whatever in converting the currency of Nova Scotia into sterling, or *vice versa*. In fact, the currency of Nova Scotia is that of Great Britain under another name. All the coins of the latter (except the copper ones, which, if it were thought advisable, might also be used, as they are nearly equal to one and two cents) are in use in Nova Scotia. By adopting the currency of Nova Scotia we would, in reality, adopt that of the mother country, as well as get rid of the difficulties continually experienced in Canada. And as coins and currency exert considerable influence on the habits and sympathies of a people, we would thus form other ties than those already existing binding us to Great Britain. One coinage would be in use in Britain and her North American Colonies, and the feeling that we are Britons as well as Colonists would be strengthened.

There is another and perhaps still stronger reason why the currency of Nova Scotia should be chosen. For many years past attempts have been made to fix on some coin as the unit on which to base a universal metallic currency. After many meetings and much discussion the coin has at last been selected. At the currency congress recently held in Paris, where the principal commercial nations of the world were represented, it was agreed to to adopt the French five franc piece as the unit with which to start in the formation of a universal currency. Now it so happens that the unit of Nova Scotia its dollar—is as near as may be of the same value as the five franc piece, five of the latter being only a small fraction less than the sovereign in value. Hence, by adopting the currency of Nova in the Dominion we should not only be brought into accord with the mother country, but possess a currency identical with that which is destined to become universal among civilized nations.

PETER JACK.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1241a

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

Ottawa, March 7th, 1870.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,—

A Message were received from the Commons acquainting the House with the appointment of the Commons quota of the Joint Committees on printing and the Library.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN introduced a Bill relating to Official Assignees, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 7, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Several petitions were presented, asking for the imposition of a duty on coal and other articles imported from the United States.

Also, a petition from Baptists of the Lower Provinces, asking for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN presented the first report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, recommending the reduction of the number of members required to form a quorum.

Mr. McFARLANE presented the second report of the Committee on Standing Orders, recommending the extension of the time for receiving petitions for one week.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a Bill to provide for the amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce with the Royal Canadian Bank. Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Hon. Mr. CARLING introduced a Bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company. Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that before going on with the "questions" by members he wished to bring a matter to the attention of the House. He said that on Friday last the report of the Committee appointed to look over the North West, papers was brought down. He understood that the correspondents of some of the newspapers had got possession of some of the papers connected with that report. It would be well if these gentlemen should understand that these documents should not be published before they were laid before the House, and that no newspaper should get them before the House did. If the practice of allowing the press to have the use of these papers was to be continued it was only fair that they should be given to all the newspapers at the same time.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said as he understood the matter these and all other papers were brought down for the use of the members of the House and no person should get them before them. The prime object in getting down papers was for the use of the House. That the information should be given to the public, through the press, was a secondary consideration.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the members of the press were not to be blamed, because, as a rule, they had been allowed to get possession of these documents as soon as they were brought down; but, in this case, where eliminations were to be made, it was not expedient that they should have been taken away. However, the general rule authorized the press correspondents in their attempts to get the papers.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said this was an exceptional case.

Hon. Mr. WOOD asked if he had understood the leader of the Government to state that when papers were brought down to the House that they were not then public, and had not the members of the press a right to get them and print them? He had always understood that papers were published, and were public property as soon as they were brought down to the House.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that these papers were given to the press as a matter of practice, but still the principle should not be violated, that the House should have the complete control of papers laid on the table.

Mr. SPROAT asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place in the Estimates for this year a sum sufficient for the construction of a Harbour or Harbours of Refuge on the East Coast of the Lake Huron, and if so, whether it is intended that such work shall be proceeded with during the current year?

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that a report on the subject had been presented to him, and that the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. CHIPMAN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps to prevent certain parties from building a dyke across Canning River, in King's County, Province of Nova Scotia, thereby stopping the navigation of said River?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied, the Government had no official information of any such attempt to obstruct the River. Any person so doing would be guilty of committing a nuisance, and any person suffering therefrom should apply to the authorities to have the nuisance abated.

Mr. CALDWELL asked whether the contractors on section No. 3 of the Intercolonial Railway have been paid the full amount of their claims for work performed, and if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to retain the balance due and appropriate the amount, together with the proceeds of the property of the contractors, now in the hands of the Government, towards the liquidation of unpaid claims of the sub-contractors and employees who have been engaged on that section?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied, that the contractors of Section No. three had been paid up in full.

Mr. CALDWELL enquired, whether it is the intention of the Government, now that Messrs. Elliott & Co., have been relieved from their contract on Section No. three of the Intercolonial Railway, to pay the just debts due by that Company to the sub-contractors and employees, whose money and labour has been expended in the prosecution of that great public work?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, that the gentlemen had not been relieved of their contract, but that it had been forfeited. The Government were not aware of any debts due by the firm. It had no dealings with the sub-contractors, who had to look to the contractors for their pay.

Mr. MAGILL asked, whether it is the intention of the Government during this Session, to introduce a measure by which the Laws, Rules, and practice of the Court of Admiralty now in existence in the Province of Quebec may be applied to the Inland Lakes, Canals, and Waters of the Province of Ontario; or is it the intention of the Government to confer certain powers on our Courts by introducing the system now in existence in the United States, by which the District Courts established in the different States are invested with Admiralty powers.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, it was the intention of the Government to bring down an Act to establish a Court of Appeal and if the House thought well of it to confer upon that Court Admiralty Jurisdiction to a certain degree

Mr. COFFIN asked, whether the American Government had been notified by the Dominion Government that it is their intention to place an armed force in Canadian Waters for the protection of Canadian fishermen?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, there had always been an armed force supplied by Her Majesty's Government for the protection of British fishermen. The Canadian Government had no reason to believe that that force would be withdrawn, and therefore had no intention of putting on an armed force of its own. It was the intention of the Government to have a certain number of police vessels there, for the enforcement of law in these waters.

Mr. SAVARY moved for copies of all correspondence respecting a uniform system of Currency.—Carried.

Mr. OLIVER moved for an Address to His Excellency, praying for the imposition of an import duty on wheat, flour, Indian corn, hops, coarse and fine salt and coal. He said the Government had sent a deputation to the West Indies and South America, with a view of opening up a trade with those countries, but since its return nothing had seemingly been done by the Government to open up these fields for our commerce. He thought that a little attention to the subject would greatly increase our commerce. For instance, immense quantities of flour were being imported into the Maritime Provinces which if a proper duty were imposed would be supplied by the Upper Provinces. In reference to the Reciprocity Treaty he said that Canada was now giving to the United States liberties on our fishing grounds, in fact, all the privileges we have to offer, and, therefore, they were not as anxious to renew the Reciprocity Treaty as they would otherwise be. Whenever there was any excitement or uneasiness in any of our local markets, the facilities afforded to the United States manufactures were such as to enable them to step in and offer their products on better terms than Canadians. For instance, he stated, that last year we imported into Canada 1,655,000 bushels of Indian corn, which comes into direct competition with our own coarser grains. The larger distillers in the country did not pretend to buy Canadian grain and had no interest in the local market which in consequence suffered great loss. In Coal we imported $951,000 worth and exported in the face of a restrictive tariff $630,000 worth.—There was no doubt he said, but that, if a proper duty were placed on the article, there would be brought about the free trade which was predicted in the Confederation debates, an interprovincial traffic, that would be beneficial to the whole Dominion. In the item of Salt (which would be referred to more fully by the member for Huron who was interested in the commodity,) the country had also suffered. Last year according to the trade returns we imported $442,000 worth from the United States which comes directly in competition with our own industry on the Shores of Lake Huron, where Salt-works had been erected at a cost of about $200,000. The object of the American salt manufacturers was, he said to cripple these manufactures and they were succeeding. He had read a circular issued by the proprietors of the Syracuse salt wells, in which they offered to deliver salt in Canada, at one dollar and sixty cents a barrel, while at the same time they are charging one dollar and ninety cents at their own wells, their object being to obtain a monopoly over the whole American continent. The trade in hops was also being much injured by the freedom afforded for American competition. He believed it was the interest of the Province to secure to our own people the markets of the country. If American products came into the country, they should, under present circumstances, do so, under a tax which would add to the revenue of the country, and which we will require for our large public works.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON (Huron) next had the floor, but said he would give way to the Hon. Finance Minister, as he was anxious to hear an expression of his opinion on this question.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—was afraid that anything he could say would not be exceedingly satisfactory to the honourable member. He inferred that the honourable member for Oxford had secured his object in bringing his resolution before the House. Nothing could be more inconvenient to the Government, than being asked so soon to bring down their financial policy to the House. It was particularly inconvient just now, because there was a pressure being made on the Government of the United States, with a view to having a clearer commercial intercourse with this country, than has existed hitherto. (Hear, hear.) Although he had already intimated on a former occasion, that he could not hold out any probability of anything in the shape of a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty, yet he could say that he did not despair of something in the shape of a Reciprocal Measure or Treaty which would impose very low duties on some articles and perhaps allow free trade altogether in others. He trusted the hon. member would see the expediency of not pressing his address, and waiting till the Government came down with their measures, which he hoped would meet with his support.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON (Huron), said, that perhaps on the whole, the Hon. Minister of Finance was not to blame, for not speaking out on a subject like this. He had not expected him to state that he was going to put a protective duty on salt, in which he and his constituency were particularly interested, or on coal or any other article, and he took it, that the Government would not wish to say that they would deal with the question, in a manner suitable to their ministerial position. He was not so sanguine, he must say, as the Hon. Finance Minister in respect to a renewal of our trade relations with the United States. These movements on the other side for a renewal of Reciprocity, had been going on for years, and always most opportunely, just as this House was going into session. (Hear, hear.) Something of this kind had occurred every year ever since the abolition of the old treaty, and we would have the same thing renewed every year until the Canadian Government took an independent stand, dictated by Canadian interests and Canadian interests alone. The moment this House rose, so soon would all these movements cease. Was the Government prepared to say that any advances had been made by the American Government towards a reciprocal trade arrangements.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Yes.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON was glad to hear it, but did not consider that that was in accordance with the views expressed by the President of that Council on the subject, which were decidedly hostile to Reciprocity.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS begged to contradict the hon. member. The President expressed himself as being opposed to a *renewal of* the old Rreciprocity Treaty, but not against trade relations with this country.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON said, that that view was taken, at any rate, by a great many members of the Congress and Senate. The leading organ of the liberal party in Ontario had taken the step of advocating free trade, and he was glad to say that it was almost the only one that had warned the Government not to betray our trade relations with the United States. If he for a moment believed that the motion of the member for Oxford would have the effect of retarding or preventing the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, he would sooner allow his constituents to suffer for a time longer, rather than jeopardise its renewal. In his humble judgment the Government could take no better step that to protect Canadian products. Why should the Americans want the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty? Are not all the Canadian markets open now to them, while their markets are closed up against us in almost every commodity. They reap all the benefits of free trade, and we have all the evils of protection without any of its benefits. In support of his position he quoted from J. Stuart Mill, to the effect that a retaliatory policy was in some cases justifiable. Fortified by such opinions they could afford to overlook that of journals which were opposed to this proposal. They had heard the same thing talked of for the last six years; that reciprocity would be sure to come immediately. He agreed, however, with the member for Cumberland, that the period had now arrived when they must pursue a policy of independence on this question, consulting their own interests, independent of what was said or done on the other side of the line. For want of doing so, our interests were languishing, some were paralyzed. In fact with regard to the salt interest, even if it stood alone, he [illegible] that the Government should not hesitate to extend a measure of protection in its favour. In Western Canada, before the discovery of salt in the vicinity of Huron, they had to depend on the American market for supplies, while the [illegible] portion depended on Liverpool. Before the discovery the price was $1.60 to [illegible] barrel, the price after manufacture was begun here was reduced to $1.50 [illegible] Canadians markets. The Americans brought it down to $1.50 and [illegible] When it was so reduced the Canadians not because they were obliged to do it from a regard to the interests of the country, reduced their price to [illegible] wells! The American Company issued a circular to their Canadian [illegible] to reduce their price, the circular [illegible] that in consequence of their discovery of a new vein at Onondaga they were prepared to sell at Toronto at [illegible] their price along the Grand Trunk [illegible] ing reduced considerably as they approached Goderich. The sole object [illegible] Canadian manufacturers was [illegible] might have the market to themselves. It was asked if they were able to manufacture salt as cheaply as their [illegible] why were they not able to compete with them? But in this respect the [illegible] Government had always pursued [illegible] of protection. When salt was discovered in Michigan, they gave [illegible] twenty cents a barrel on all the salt exported, and the wilderness of [illegible] was now one of the most thriving settlements in the States. New York followed a similar policy, every [illegible] lime, the land, the works, every [illegible] the evaporators were the property of the State, and there had been laid out $10,000,000, for, which the State [illegible] only a nominal return of three per cent., whereas here all had to be provided out of a limited local [illegible] while the duty on importations into the States was seventy cents. The policy of the salt men there was, to supply the home market and send off the remainder. When they had supplied all their own customers they sold off all their stock, they [illegible] the remainder in Canada, sending quantities at uncertain times. [illegible] object to healthy competition, [illegible] unhealthy and illegitimate traffic [illegible] all operations were disturbed. [illegible] dustry was nearly in the same [illegible] but salt stood in a peculiar position [illegible] the wealth of the manufacturers [illegible] resolved to crush the infant manufacture of Canada. Then the Americans had benefit of return freight, which was [illegible] important consideration [illegible] ing to pay nearly three times as much for the conveyance of salt, not being able to obtain return cargoes. The market was limited and did not extend [illegible] Ontario, as the article was kept out of the United States by a discriminating [illegible] and in the Eastern Provinces [illegible] compete with Liverpool. He [illegible] to the action taken in this matter by Newfoundland, and Australia and other colonies, and urged the Government [illegible] in this matter as one of the greatest importance to the Dominion, the ultimate progress of the country demanding that there should be some measure of [illegible] accorded. He was not [illegible] an advocate for a retaliatory [illegible] but there were some articles in regard to which it was judicious [illegible] to adopt it. He believed that the [illegible] was excited on the subject, and [illegible] had been presented from all [illegible] He had presented himself petitions from the County of Huron, the largest and [illegible] respectable County in the Dominion [illegible] ter,) and which contained fully [illegible] the population of New Brunswick [illegible] the County Councils in Ontario [illegible] favour of the proposals brought [illegible] the member for Oxford. He [illegible] with the Government on the [illegible] lutions. it was a popular [illegible] would be found to be so; but [illegible] it was, the present was fifty per [illegible] so; the press almost with a [illegible] tion—that of the great organ of the liberal party—was with the [illegible] made itself the reflex of public [illegible] the Toronto *Telegraph* for [illegible] had been advocating the same [illegible] the Toronto *Leader* which, up to [illegible] before yesterday, had been [illegible] duty of doing nothing, had at [illegible] its tune, showing that a change [illegible] over the views of those who [illegible] (great laughter). He hoped that [illegible] nance Minister would see that the [illegible] was no longer left in the [illegible] sition of waiting patiently on [illegible] tion to legislate for the [illegible]

Mr. GIBBS would endorse [illegible] those who had spoken [illegible] the gentlemen opposite [illegible] of manner in discussing the [illegible] quite agreed that every [illegible] the way to such a policy [illegible] the Banking resolutions were [illegible] permitted to say, without [illegible] offensive in what he said, that [illegible] Minister from being one of the [illegible] popular men in the Dominion [illegible] undoubtedly was a few months [illegible] ter,) would become the most [illegible] introduced measures to [illegible] the proposals of the member [illegible] When he read the message of the [illegible] of the United States, he hoped [illegible] effect here would be to put an [illegible] *laissez faire* policy, and that [illegible] terests and no other would be [illegible] He had every desire for [illegible] proper commercial relations [illegible] could not be obtained, then [illegible] legislate for their own [illegible] reference to that. All the [illegible] commercial legislation as affecting [illegible] applied, he had no doubt, to [illegible] and other matters of that kind [illegible] removal of more important [illegible] It might be that Government [illegible] session of information on the [illegible] known to the members of the [illegible] he could say on behalf of Ontario [illegible] and other portions of [illegible] legislation directly pointed at [illegible] tion, was to be considered [illegible] would be flooded with petitions [illegible] of it. He had to add, that [illegible] necessary to correct Free Trade [illegible] touch one of their own [illegible] at once became Protectionists [illegible] time ago the member for [illegible] a duty on flour being imposed [illegible] that the true policy was [illegible] country as cheap a country [illegible] possible, so as to induce [illegible] here. Now he had changed [illegible] thoroughly, and he congratulated [illegible] improved views. He hoped [illegible] tinue to hold them in spite [illegible] tion of the journal that had [illegible] follows (laughter).

Hon. Mr. WOOD said [illegible] by the motion had been [illegible] cultural Associations and [illegible] in his section of the [illegible] two years, and was one [illegible] interest in. They, [illegible] were almost unanimously [illegible] there should be a revision of [illegible] of the adoption of a policy [illegible] nadian interests and by [illegible] endorsed the statement [illegible] would give greater satisfaction [illegible] Canada, particularly to the [illegible] portion,—than a reversion [illegible] a view to the protection of [illegible] rests.

Mr. MACKENZIE said [illegible] not the time to enter [illegible] this question. He would [illegible] he did not believe that the [illegible] retrograde policy,—a policy [illegible] back to the legislation [illegible] years ago—would be [illegible] people of Ontario. [illegible]

had stated that the County Council of Lambton had petitioned in favor of protective duties, had been misinformed. On the contrary, they had expressed a strong opinion that no duty should be imposed on wheat or other grains, but a slight duty on salt. He quite agreed that our legislation should be in the direction of protecting Canadian interests, but the question was, would such a policy as indicated protect Canadian interests? He was convinced that the hon. gentleman who greeted John Stuart Mill in favor of a protective policy had misunderstood that writer. He would be delighted to see the hon. Finance Minister bring down any such a scheme as that advocated by that gentleman to-day; it would be an anomoly in legislation that he scarcely thought that the hon. gentleman would venture to propose to the House. Of course they should pursue a policy that would secure the greatest cheapness for all that the people consumed, but whether the policy propounded would achieve that object, was a matter for discussion. He did not rise to discuss this question but merely to enter his protest against the statement that the opinion of the country was in favor of an out and-out protection policy.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said, that for the last twenty years, a large majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces had been in favour of free trade in its widest sense. But this policy indicated by the gentlemen there was becoming popular there, not because they were less free traders than before, but because the United States were making use of their fiscal relations with us to attempt to coerce us into political union with them. We do not, said he, want such a policy, because we have ceased to be free traders, but because we wish to make it patent to all the world, that we are prepared to depart from sound principles of fiscal policy, rather than be coerced into political union with the United States (hear, hear).

Mr. MILLS—Is that the policy of the Government?

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said—On behalf of the Province from which I come I protest against the representations of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, that such a policy was popular in New Brunswick.

Mr. POPE said this question had been postponed year after year, in the hope of getting reciprocity with the United States, but they had not got reciprocity, and had very little prospect of getting it. Therefore, he hoped and believed the Government would come down with a Canadian policy for the protection of Canadian interests, without reference to mere theories of free trade or protection. He believed the circumstances under which we were placed required it, and he was inclined to endorse the words of the Secretary of State for the Provinces. He had recently been talking to a leading Senator of the United States on the subject, and had pointed out to him that the policy of the United States was the very best way to prevent the existence of annexation sentiments in Canada. "Well," he replied, "I believe you are right, but you know some of your people have done not a little in the direction of shaping your policy in that respect. (Hear, hear). We have letters from some men in Canada, representing that the best way to get you to join us was to starve you into Annexation." (Hear, hear). That was the view of a man who understood the question thoroughly, and who admitted that their policy was dictated by such considerations. He (Mr. Pope) hoped the Government would come down with a Canadian policy, and if they did so, he promised them his hearty support.

Mr. MAGILL said it could not be denied that there was a growing feeling in Ontario in favor of a Canadian commercial policy,—framed with a view solely to the interests of Canada, and he hoped the Government would pursue such a policy. Free trade was sound in them, but, under the present condition of trade with the United States, it was not free trade we had, but heavily taxed exports into the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON said his constituents were unanimously in favor of the policy indicated, and he hoped the Government would bring down such a policy.

Mr. SCATCHERD believed, that every section of Ontario was in favour of protecting Canadian interests, without waiting any longer to see what we could get from the United States, and that if the policy foreshadowed by the motion was brought down, the House would support it, and if the Finance Minister did not bring down such a policy, some other gentleman would before long be compelled to do so.

Mr. COLBY remarked, that the unanimous feeling of the whole country was in favour of reciprocal free trade with the United States. But it took two to make a bargain, and if the United States would not agree with us, we could not compel them. He was by no means sanguine that even within the next five years we would receive overtures from the United States for reciprocity. The dominent party there was opposed to it. We should not adopt a retaliatory policy simply for the sake of retaliation, nor an aggressive policy for the sake of annoyance, nor an extreme protection policy that would crush out our own interests, but we should thoroughly revise our tariff item by item, and frame it solely with a view to the interests of our country.

Mr. STEPHENSON said, that his county adjoining the county of Lambton, was strongly in favour of the policy indicated by the motion.

Mr WEBB said he had no hope that reciprocity would be obtained. His constituents were in favour of a national policy, and he hoped the Government would bring such a policy down.

Mr. MILLS said he thought the result of the policy advocated, would be to raise the price of products and articles consumed in this country, and he supposed that the members who advocate it, thought prices were now too low. He thought such a policy would diminish the amount of the carrying trade through Canada, and would be contrary to the spirit of the age. With reference to the statement of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, he wished to know if in making that statement he was in harmony with his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said, that when he and his colleagues differed materially as to a policy, he would do as he had always done under such circumstances, that was, leave the Government.

Mr. MACKENZIE, thought, after what the honourable gentleman had already stated, he should state whether what he said was the Government policy.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, he must sympathize with his honourable friend the Minister of Finance. One gentleman said, if he did so and so, he would be the most popular man in Canada, another gentleman threatens if he would not do so and, so somebody else would, and on the whole, he was in rather a tight place. They had one gentleman throwing a bushel of salt in his face, another a bag of flour and a bag of hops from a third, (laughter), and doubtless he would have had a barrel of petroleum hurled at him by the honourable member for Lambton, but that gentleman had discharged a savory shower of petroleum at his (Sir Francis,) predecessor, (renewed laughter) He (Sir John) believed the Finance Minister was too old a stager either to be coaxed or threatened to announce his policy in advance. But when the Government policy was propounded, he believed that it would meet the acceptance of a majority in the House which, he believed, fairly represented the wishes and feelings of the people of Canada.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that nine out of ten of his constituents were in favour of the policy indicated by the motion.

Mr. OLIVER replied to the remarks of the member for Bothwell (Mills) that there were times in Canada, and it was so now, when certain articles were too cheap. Farmers were most prosperous when wheat and flour were high, and when farmers were prosperous mechanics and merchants, and labouring men were also prosperous. He had no objection to withdraw his motion, and would say that if the Government brought down such a policy as indicated by his motion he would support it, if not he would take the liberty of moving an amendment at the proper time.

Motion withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. MACKENZIE, leave of absence for one week was granted to Mr. Kempt.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved for reports, &c., respecting harbor of refuge on Lakes Erie and Huron.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said he had received a lengthy and very important report on the subject from the engineer of the department, which he had to consider before bringing the matter before his colleagues. Therefore, he would ask the honourable member to let the matter stand over till the end of the week, when papers would be brought down.

Mr. McCALLUM moved for correspondence and reports of the engineer-in-chief of the Welland Canal since 30th of June, 1867.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

Close A.M.	Close Noon	Close P.M.	MAILS.	Delivered A.M.	Delivered A.M.	Delivered P.M.
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.30	5.30
		9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	
	12 Noon		Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland			5.30
	12 Noon		St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		11.30	3.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States	8.00	11.30	
11.30		3.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa			5.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			5.00
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			
		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00	11.30	5.30
7.00	12 Noon		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	5.30
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway			
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		11.30	6.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

Note.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart............ 8.10 a.m, 1.00 p.m, 10.00 p.m
Arrive............ 4.50 p.m, 11.00 a.m, 9.00 pm

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

Wolves in Luck.—A party returning from their winter's work up the river Des Moines found some fifty-three remains of horses on their passage down. The wolves must have had a fine time over them. A fearful horse-disease is said to have prevailed in the lumbering regions.

City Council.—This body had a stormy meeting last night. Speech-making seemed to be the principal object of the members. The finance and assessment reports passed. The question of the street railway came up, and engaged the oratorical powers of the Aldermen, requiring no small extension of time by special resolutions.

Police Court—Monday.—Catherine Guignac—keeping a house of ill-fame—three months in jail.

Julia Robinson—an inmate of a house of ill-fame—four months in jail.

Catherine Litle, *alias* O'Mally, *alias* Hodgins—an inmate of a house of ill-fame—discharged, being first offence against her.

Harriet Hilliard—vagrancy—let off; first offence.

Edmund Germain—charged with having a colt running at large—fined $1 and costs.

Dr. Philion's case was adjourned till Friday.

Strange if not Suspicious.—Some four months ago a person named Leclaire was supposed to have given information that certain parties in Hull had been selling liquor without license. He was seized upon, in that township, by pretended law officers, and conveyed to this city to be sent away on the cars. After embarking on the train next morning, in charge of the parties who brought him over, he managed to escape from them by jumping off the car he occupied, as the train was starting. He was again nabbed by the same parties, and retained till the following night in Hull Village. About eleven o'clock at night he was removed by certain parties, in disguise. He disappeared, and has not since been heard from. Some of our detectives should be directed to look after this somewhat suspicious looking affair.

The Fire.—About nine o'clock last night the Central alarm fire bell sounded the tocsin, and the fire, discovered, was soon found to be on the premises of H. H. Duffil, Esq., of the Customs Department, Bank street. The fire, it appears, broke out in the lower part of the building—a fine brick one—and, before aid could be had, the flames had increased to such an extent that all hopes of saving the edifice were abandoned. The firemen were duly on the ground. Some fifteen hundred persons being present when the engines arrived. The house was, we have heard, unoccupied. Mr. Duffil and family being absent at Toronto or Oswego. The building was completely destroyed, and scarcely any of the furniture was saved. It is said the property was insured to the extent of $4,000.

For the OTTAWA TIMES.

OUR MUMMY.

"Our Mummy," alias "Sappers' Bridge," has found a voice in Nova Scotia, which replies to the address, recently published in our columns in the following style:

Ungratefu' Bard! it is na fair,
To crush an auld-frien' to despair,
Because he's growin' worse o' wear.
Fie! Fie! on thee;
The time has been, ye wa'd na dare
Sae "rage" at me.

Tut! man, an' hae ye yet to learn
That youth and age maun have their turn?
When auld, decrepit, weak, and worn,
Wi toil and care;
A cauld. ungratefu', warl' may spurn
And grind you sair.

When first my bonny arch was decked,
My solid wa's all stood erect—
Of mason and of "architect,"
I was the pride:
None could a flaw in me detect,
On ony side.

But weights o' wealth, and "heights o' fashion."
And loads o' grief, and depths o' passion,
And words o' love, beyond expression,
Hae worn my breast!
E'en state affairs have gee'n their *crushin'*,
Aboon the rest.

"For forty years," frae shore to shore,
The tramp o' mortals I has bore;
And many a *gem* has passed me o'er,
Wi graceful step,
And many a load has tried me sore,
To bear it up.

How oft I've been the *trysting* place,
For dashing *belles*, and *lads o' grace*
To meet thegither, and embrace,
Before high Heaven;
Then think, like a' the human race,
To be forgiven!

Full many a sad, heart-rending, sigh;
And many a bright, tear-moistened, eye;
And many a heart, elate wi joy,
Has passed me o'er;
And many a *loved one* has gone by,
To gang no more!

Oft in the lonely *dead* of night,
I've seen some "poor, o'er-laboured, wight,"
Wi trembling limbs and glim'ring sight,
And look o' care,
Stand leaning o'er my topmost height,
In silent prayer.

Wi' *elbucks* on my rail reclined—
All joys of earth, long since resigned—
His white locks shaking i' the wind,
Unkempt, uneven,
But ah! the sorrows of his mind
Went up to Heaven.

Sad scenes, like this, now passed and gone,
Have waked my sympathetic moan;
And *melted* e'en my *heart o' stone*,
O'er human strife—
You want the "job;"—then, tak' me down—
I'm sick o' life!

"AULD BRIG."

DIGBY COUNTY, N. S., February 28, 1870.

The Red River Difficulties.

Toronto Telegraph.

By a special despatch from St. Paul we have important and exciting news from Red River. Letters from the Territory state that among the British population there was a feeling of intense dissatisfaction at the elevation of Reil to the Presidency. It was looked on as an outrage, that the man who was the chief cause of all the trouble, should, while negotiations with Canada were in progress, be placed at the head of affairs. The feeling against him was so strong that an outbreak was imminent. Preparations to resist his authority had already been made. The English and Canadian residents, and the Indians, together with a few loyal French, were, it is said, organizing under the direction of Major Boulton. It was thought that an attack on Fort Garry would soon be made.

This movement does not surprise us. The only wonder is that an attempt to upset Reill's authority was not made long ago. According to all accounts the loyalists far out-number the disaffected halfbreeds, and we believe they would have taken up arms at the commencement of the troubles, but that they thought a peaceful settlement might be come to. They have always had the power in their hands, and their only reason for not exercising it was that they were desirous of arranging matters, if at all possible, without the shedding of blood. But this elevation of Riel appears to have been too much for them, and it is now feared that they will attempt to settle the trouble by force of arms on their own account, without waiting for assistance from Canada.

While we regret that affairs should have taken such a turn, we are not astonished at it. The only wonder is that the loyal majority should have so long allowed Riel to retain a usurped authority over them, and to play the petty tyrant with such a high hand. If they really have risen they will probably make short work of the insurgents.

Chiropody.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244a

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244d

MARRIED.

On the 9th February, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. C. Mitford (second son of the late Wm. Mitford, Esq., of this city) to Emma, only daughter of the late J. G. Mandeville, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

THE
CANADA
IS THE ONLY
DOMINION LIFE COMPANY!
Fully Licensed by Government.
ITS NEW BUSINESS
Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio,
Being last year
125 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*
ASSURERS NOW JOINING
the Company participate in the
☞ LARGE PROFITS ☜
To be divided
After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

MARE FOUND.

A DARK BROWN MARE found on Saturday last, on the Richmond Road, with a PIECE OF ROPE AROUND ITS NECK. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, by applying to JOSEPH McGAW, Cave Creek Hotel, Richmond Road. 1301 1

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times
AT
HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will show

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES,
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTRES,
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 do TAPISTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS, at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,
SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES,
all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 1, 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

HAVE RECEIVED

1 CASE Black Dress Alpaccas,
1 BALE White Cottons,
2 BALES Grey Cottons,

—ALSO,—

Ex Steamer CELLA, from London, via New York,

1 CASE Spring Walking Jackets and Costumes,
1 CASE Black Velveteens,
1 CASE Spring Dress Goods,
1 CASE Black and Coloured Silks,
2 CASES Small Wares,

AND

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF CARPETS,

Per same steamer, will be shown

ON MONDAY NEXT.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 4, 1870. 1298fm

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK
OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870. 1297 1m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE
To all
CASH PURCHASERS.

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price
All goods marked in plain figures.
Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa January 21

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David.
From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,
A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH.
Belmont,
1295 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

TO LET.

From 1st May, a first class BRICK HOUSE on Maria street, near Bank street, adjoining the residence of Major Anderson, containing ten rooms, good yard, stable and garden. Apply to Mrs. Mitford, near Messrs. Perley & Pattee's office, Chaudiere. 1301 3

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET.

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River
Apply to
JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.
For further particulars apply to
R W CRUICE,
1279d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.
New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, & Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to
R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1299d

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J M DONNELLY on the premises 1300 6

WANTED.

A smart YOUNG MAN for a grocery business. Apply by letter, Box 67, Post Office, Ottawa. 1300tf

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H. TIMES Office. 1287tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, on the tenth day of March instant, at the LAW OFFICE of Lewis & Pinhey in the city of Ottawa, under the power of sale contained in a mortgage thereof from one WILLIAM SAUNDERS to one AGAR YIELDING (which mortgage has been assigned to Robert Donaldson). All that portion of the North half of lot number forty-one in the third concession of South Gower (formerly in the Township of North Gower) remaining unsold for taxes.

There will be offered also for sale at the same time and place under the power of sale contained in a mortgage thereof from one AGAR YEILDING to the said ROBERT DONALDSON, all that portion of the South half of the said lot forty-one remaining unsold for taxes.

Terms and conditions will be made known at the sale.

LEWIS & PINHEY,
Solicitors for the Vendors Mrs. Louisa E. Donaldson and Hammett Hill Devisees and Executrix and Executor of the said Robert Donaldson deceased.

Ottawa, March 5, 1870. 1300 td

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.
Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa
J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of these excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street

A ROWE,
1296 tf Auctioneer.

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851,"

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Fure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run *try it. It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment,

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A first class TEACHER wanted for School Section No 1, Torbolton.
Apply to
JOHN SMITH,
Fitzroy Harbour.

Torbolton, 15th January, 1870. 44

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285 8 y

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 6 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 0 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 22 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 6 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274d2awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

☞ 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. ☜

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business is rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Teas only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,
H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq. H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq. A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shown to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

RECEIVED,

PER EXPRESS TO-DAY.

LADIES' "Jouvin" White Kid Gloves,

GENTLEMEN'S White Kid Gloves,

HONITON Lace Handkerchiefs,

WHITE and Coloured Cambric Linings—Glove finish.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

February 16, 1870.

WANTED.

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred. Apply at the TIMES Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1280 tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—Rev. Æ McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

YOUNG & RADFORD

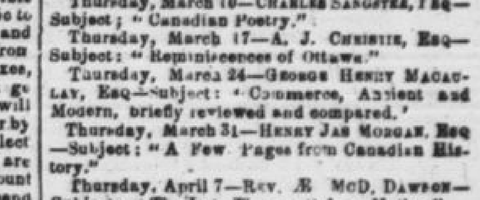
Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED



PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 35, Sparks street,

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the Ottawa Times.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 8, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 10	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs	0 95	@	1 00
Spring "	85	@	0 90
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 25	@	1 50
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	19 00	@	20 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 06	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 70
Butter Table	0 25	@	0 00
" Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl.	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
Hides—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

The Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the ninth of their new and still rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian medicine, the great Shoshonees Remedy, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB SURPASSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and removing the affected, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—Cabinet, Schenectady.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the articles themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

"Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D., Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN, General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:

CHICKERING,

STEINWAYS,

DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,

Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER, Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254.3m

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE!

Declared by Connoisseurs TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, Fisheries Branch, Ottawa, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of March next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about sixty to one hundred and thirty tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old; for Marine Police purposes, on the sea coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders may be for one, or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., after the 20th instant.

Communications to be addressed—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, Fisheries Branch, Ottawa.

And marked—"Tenders for Vessels."

P. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

1252.3awt 1M

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the proposed new Court House, to be erected by the Corporation of the County of Carleton, will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon.

The drawings submitted are to have a motto attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name and address of competitor.

The plans selected are to become the property of the Corporation, and those not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting the same.

The Corporation will pay a premium of one hundred dollars for the best design, and the sum of fifty dollars for the second best.

Printed instructions as to site, cost and accommodation required, can be obtained on application to the County Clerk's Office, and any designs submitted which are not in accordance with said instructions will not be entertained.

IRA MORGAN, Chairman Building Committee.

Ottawa, Feb 5th, 1870. 1277td

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As A DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

COLDS

OBSTINATE COUGHS

IRRITATION OF THE CHEST

HOOPING COUGH

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

ITCHINGS

DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply, but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KENNEDY

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Re-payable by Instalments,)

The best and cheapest in the country. Apply to

1160.2.40.3m J G BELL.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the *Liver*, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff.

By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel

Cure for Bunions.

Cure for Piles.

Cure for the Heart Disease.

Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such disease should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to ... public

---

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Inventions, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. MCLEOD, W. MCK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1213-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 368tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMELL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 31 6m

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ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS,

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamberlin's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sect'y of State,

Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.

R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,

Walter Shanly, Esq, M P

Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P

Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P

James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,

H.V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.

Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer, House, Land and General Agent.

1117y

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Caudill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. 11

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

MORTIMER'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA,

DIARRHŒA, and

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolfe, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the Express charges are too high, and if not, arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of CHOLERA MIXTURE, I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera; one on board the boat, and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with diarrhœa, then with dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right, or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness to the skin.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

MORTIMER'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS AND FAMILY APERIENT PILLS,

A grand specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

Mortimer's Vegetable Worm Destroyer. The only sure remedy that exists, combining delicious taste and amazing power.

MORTIMER'S

Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Vinegar, Rose Dentifrice, for the Teeth and Gums. Also constantly on hand Perfumes of all kinds, and Toilet Requisites usually kept in a first-class establishment.

No. 41 Sussex-st., Ottawa City

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In Ottawa.

TRADE—MARK · GARDNER · MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles, price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist, 457 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

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Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR, CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS, *OTTAWA.*

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with *EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.*

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor, (Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, &c., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK, *Rideau Street Ottawa.*

29?tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, & Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St L. R. R. 749t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, Wellington-st.

711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allen, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$	5 00
Club of 10 "		8 00
Club of 20 "		15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE, Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE, Publishers Ontario Farmer, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

A. SWALWELL,

CHIEF UNDERTAKER,

SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 2m

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION, Sparks street, opposite B L Hotel, and opposite Lower Town Market, Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES, in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU, *Editor and Proprietor.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces. Supt. Genl; Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1249.4.2awk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicted, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. ... and invites the attack of enfeebling ... without exciting a suspicion of ... it seems to breed infection throughout ... then, on some favorable occasion ... into one or other of its hideous forms ... surface or among the vitals ... cles may be suddenly deposited ... heart, or tumors formed in the ... its presence by eruptions on the skin ... ations on some part of the body ... sional use of a bottle of this ... visable, even when no active symptoms ... appear. Persons afflicted with the following com- plaints generally find ... length, cure, by the use of this ... *St. Anthony's Fire,* ... *Tetter, Salt Rheum,* ... *Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* ... visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease, ... more concealed forms, ... *Heart Disease, Fits,* ... and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscu- lar and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* ... are cured by it, though ... subduing these obstinate ... But long continued use of ... the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* ... *Ulcerations,* and *Female* ... monly soon relieved and ... purifying and invigorating ... tions for each case are found ... plied gratis. *Rheumatism* ... caused by accumulations ... in the blood, yield quickly ... *Complaints, Torpidity* ... *mation* of the *Liver,* ... as they often do, from ... blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength ... Those who are *Languid* ... *dent, Sleepless,* and ... *prehensions* or *Fears* ... symptomatic of *Weakness* ... relief and convincing ... power upon trial.

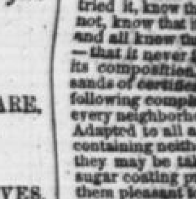
PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., *Practical and Analytical Chemists,* LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic Medicine.



... tried it, know that it cured them ... not, know that it cures their neighbors ... and all know that what it does once ... that it never fails through any fault ... its composition. We have thousands ... sands of certificates ... following complaints ... every neighborhood, and we ... Adapted to all ages and ... containing neither calomel or any ... they may be taken with safety ... sugar coating preserves them ... them pleasant to take, while ... no harm can arise from their use.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood ... into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derange- ments as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints ... *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listless- ness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom- ach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symp- toms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be ju- diciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi- tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to pro- mote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad- vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges- tive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1303. | OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870. | PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

HEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

PITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

stock as usual is chosen with great care, is warranted to give satisfaction, and at ES DEFYING COMPETITION.

rge supply of Lumbermen's Wear always

ers taken for all sorts of work. Only the orkmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

NIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

ING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ll selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, e, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. *Bordeaux and ther Vinegars.*

S PORK, P CKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

numerous other articles necessary to con a complete stock.

S— Japan, Oolong, Congos, Imperial, Young quite fresh and cheap.

FFEE— Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on premises.

UORS— Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Hen Piper's and other brands.

LLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood ttle.

INES— Sherries o' all grades, Ports of fine Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines rices, in wood and bottle, Improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

proof and avor, at extremely low rices. s and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and 's Irish Whiskey. 's Old Irish Potteen. and London Porter, pts and qts. and other Ales. and Syrups, all grades. turers' prices.

D STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE LING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

y bbl or bar alns. 1195

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

porated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

PE, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. MOND, Manager. 1141tf

TANT TO

KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI STORES AND OTHERS.

give notice of my intention to supply mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. of trade during the last four years pelled me to enlarge my manufactory I d to make the wholesale trade my pose. I have now is undoubtedly the largest and the question of quality is readily making known the fact that I raise my from seed procured at any expense it is the best; they will therefore able comparison with any imported. ther and important fact is that being manufactured in Ottawa thereby freight, packing, duty and other expen enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ter. advantages, I think, cannot fail to who may favor me with their orders. NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle , Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box Post Office, Ottawa.* Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected highest prices given. 1195y

MAMA!

delightfully warm in church this morning were as warm during the service as been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate on the hearth rug, so you need not attending church till next summer, as for fear of taking cold, for the sexton that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

ITAL STOVE DEPOT,

put up a

W WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

prepared to heat Churches, Stores and and can refer to several churches and in this city that we have heated. These are the best testimonials we can offer. given on application and Tinware as usual. given to job work. &c, delivered free to any part of the

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

EASTON & CO.,

MISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

vanced on goods consigned for transportation. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

DUIGNAN'S,

ARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

gentlemen can be accommodated table board and rooms. Gentlemen Capital will find superior accommo day or week at moderate terms. house is situated in the immediate of the Parliament Buildings and the ks. 219tf

L NOTICE.

class TEACHER wanted for School t, Torbolton. ply to

JOHN SMITH, Fitzroy Harbour.

, 15th January, 1870. 4-4

TS READ THIS!

will pay Agents a salary of $30 per penses, or allow a large commission, new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

December 10 1869. w51-3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS.

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

ov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 194.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81.

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits.

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 am

Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 am 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1:30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via *Plattsburgh*, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 5 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

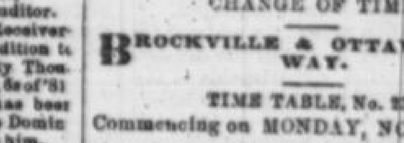
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m, and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

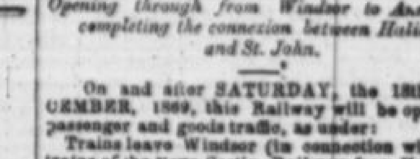
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, *Managing Director.*



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.30 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1430y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $80 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York

or ERRICK & CROMBIE, Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 28, 1868. 1256 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

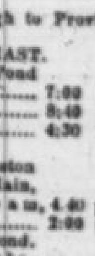
MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

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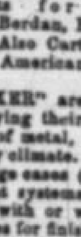

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January 8, 1870. 1291 3m

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No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

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The STONE HOUSE at the Chaudiere, lately occupied by THOS McKAY, Esq. Good stabling, ample accommodation and pleasantly situated. Water on the premises, and firewood but a trifle. Rent moderate and improvements made to suit. Apply to

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The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

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Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It will promote luxuriant growth.

FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

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Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co, Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

March 20. 505 ly

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. F. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES.

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

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Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

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Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

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LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

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PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

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EYE GLASSES,

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GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

THE FAMOUS MORDAUNT CASE.

Conclusion.

THE CONFESSION.

On the third day after her confinement—about Tuesday—she said, "Charles, I have deceived you, you are not the father of the child;" I said nothing at that time. I believe that the observation must have been made owing to some ilness that must have naturally followed her confinement; she repeated the same or similar expressions on subsequent days; there was nothing to indicate that her mind was wandering at that time; about the following Saturday I received a message through the nurse from my wife, and I went to see her; that was on the 6th of March, and I went to see her in the evening; she appeared—not excited—distressed; I asked her how she was, and on several occasions I asked her what made her distressed; on; the Saturday she made a remark, but did not enter into details; on March the 8th Hancock came to me again and said Lady Mordaunt wanted to see me. I went to her and she appeared to be composed but distressed; she cried; there were two conversations; she burst into tears and said, "Charlie, you are not the father of the child—Lord Cole is the father of the child, and I myself am the cause of its blindness; I did not speak for some time; she spoke again and burst into tears and said, "Charlie, I have been very wicked, I have done very wrong;" I said, "Who with?" she said, "With Lord Cole, Sir Fredrick Johnstone, and the Prince of Wales, and often in open day;" when she made allusions on the same subject before I did not credit it; this time she spoke in tones of great distress, and perhaps remorse; I made no reply; my suspicions were aroused.

Lord Penzance—Did you believe what she said. Witness—I did not entirely believe even then. Subsequently I had conversations with the nurse and with Mrs Cadogan; I made certain inquiries, which resulted in the suit I instituted; Lady Louisa came down the second time on the 7th March; I communicated to her what had passed with her daughter; she remained on the house in communication with her daughter after that time; I left the house about the 4th of April; the last time I saw my wife was about the 4th of March, I was many days without seeing her.

THE PRINCE'S LETTERS.

I had during that interval found some hotel bills of the Alexandria and Palace hotels, a number of letters of the Prince of Wales, some flowers and verses in an envelope; I found them in a small desk; I obtained them through the lady's maid; with regard to the letters of the Prince of Wales, they were in the same envelope as what might be termed the valentine; no other letters or hotel bills were in precisely the same envelope.

Sergeant Ballantine wished to explain that the envelope containing what Sir Charles called a valentine, had indorsed on the back, in indistinct pencil, a memorandum to the effect that they were received in 1867; that was before the marriage.

A CASE FOR MRS. STOWE.

Witness continuing—The flowers and valentine were these produced; there was also a handkerchief (produced); that was loose in the desk; the letters (produced) were those so found; after I found those different papers my wife had recovered from her confinement, and was in the sitting-room—that was about the 16th; I said, "Many friends have come to our house at various times, and suspicion may rest on some who have been innocent, and I wish to know whether they have been faithful;" I mentioned many names, and she emphatically cleared them all but two; these were near relations, and she refused to answer; she was in in her right senses; I have no doubt in my mind on the subject.

Sergeant Ballantine—Look at this bill (hotel bill handed,) do you see an indorsement on the back?

Witness—that is my wife's handwriting.

Lord Penzance—that is the one you found in the desk?

Witness—yes.

Serjeant Ballantine—the other is the Palace Hotel bill?

Witness—yes.

Lord Penzance—These were all found in the desk.

Witness—yes. She was staying at Belgrave square the day after she left Walton, at the house of the Dowager Lady C., and I received a letter. (The letter was read, and commenced by stating that no doubt the recipient would be surprised to hear from her. She was not very well, and had seen Orford; and though somewhat better, was still uncomfortable. She then went on to speak of what she was doing, and who had called, and also of "Lina's wedding," and the presents that ought to be given her. She was afraid that it would not be much, on account of J. M. Bradford's death; and for the same reason thought they would not go out much that season) I was in Scotland at that time, and did not answer the letter.

Sergeant Ballantine—I propose to ask when he heard the first suggestion of insanity.

Lord Penzance—I think it can be put.

Witness—As far as I know, I had not heard it before Sir Thomas came to Walton. I believe he told me.

Sergeant Ballantine—Did you hear it from anybody before Sir Thomas.?

Witness—No. I had many conversations with Lady Moncreiffe and Mrs. Forbes before Sir Thomas came down. I was under the impression that he did not see my wife; but from inquiries I found that he was with her for a few minutes.

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT CROSS-EXAMINED.

By Dr. Deane Q. C.—I did not go to Norway in the summer of 1867; from the time of my marriage to 1868, my wife often consulted Dr. Priestly; I can't say I know for what complaint precisely; I think it was something connected with her womb; she told me she suffered from ulceration of the womb; Sir Thomas's objection to my going to Norway, was not on account of my wife's health; he said the accomodation for ladies was not good. He consented to my going without her; her remaining at home had nothing to do with her health; my wife went back ten days after I left; I believe that Lady Mordaunt's sister, Miss Frances, and Miss Cotte, a very intimate friend, were at the house on the 25th of June; at the time I left in June, I understoood from my wife that one of her sisters, Miss Frances, was conditionally engaged to Viscount Cole; but that Lord Cole's father's consent could not be obtained; there was great intimacy between my wife and Lord Cole's family; I cannot give the date I saw the Prince of Wales. It was in the summer I went to Norway—1868.

By Lord Penzance—Three weeks before I went to Norway; I recollect the occasion I returned from my own house; I was tired, and lying on the bed, and the witness Bird said his Royal Highness was in the house, and I went and saw him.

Cross-examination continued—I found other letters in the desk; some are from Lord Newport and Mr. George Forbes.

THE PRINCE'S VISITS.

Lord Penzance—Before you saw the Prince of Wales in the drawing-room had you told your wife not to receive his visits?

Witness—No; it was after this, and before my going to Norway, that I told my wife not to receive his visits; it was, as near as I can tell, about three weeks before.

By Dr. Deane—Was aware that he came occasionally, but not frequently; knew that his Royal Highness was an intimate friend of the Moncrieffes; she had the ponies in November or December, 1867; I did not buy them of the Prince of Wales, but they were bought of the Prince of Wales's coachman by me; these are the ponies she used to drive; I never visited the Prince of Wales in Scotland with Lady Mordaunt; I think I once went to a ball in Scotland with Lady Mordaunt, but I cannot recollect whether it was at the invitation of the Prince of Wal s; it was in September, 1868; I never saw the invitation; I only heard from my wife that we had received an invitation; it was at the Prince of Wales's own house; my wife was confined on the 28th of February; I slept with her regularly up to the time of the confinement; I think it was rather longer than a fortnight after her confinement that I had the conversation with her to which I have alluded; Lady Louisa Moncreiffe was in the house at the time; it was during her second visit; Orford and Jones did not suggest to me that she was out of her mind; Dr. Jones said she was very silent, but did not say that her mind was affected; I called in Dr. Jones, because the first time I heard these statements I could not believe in her guilt, and I thought it must proceed from some irregularity, or from her confinement; Dr. Orford recommended that I should call in Dr. Jones, but not, so far as I can say, to inquire into the state of her mind.

By Lord Penzance—I was most unwilling to believe in her guilt, and believed that the state of her bodily health had effected her mind; for that reason Dr. Orford advised Dr. Jones to be called in; I have seen her crying.

SIR CHARLES DEFINES.

Do you know the meaning of hysterical?

Witness—I believe when men cry it is not called hysterics, but when women do it is (laughter;). I may have said that she was hysterical; I do not know what hysterical catalepsy is; I remarked to Dr. Jones that at times she was very silent, and Dr. Jones said that is a state I can best describe by the words mental or hysterical catalepsy; Dr. Jones had then seen her.

The learned counsel then read a letter from Walton Hall, dated August 8, which was recognized by the witness as one he had written to Lady Louisa, in which he said:

Harriet has not been quite so well since I last wrote, having been hysterical, nervous, and excitable, but without any fever. Orford says there is no cause for anxiety, and that it will pass off. Baby is much the same. Its eyes are no better. Nobody has seen Harriet except Mrs. Cadogan and myself, and that but seldom, as the least excitement puts her into the state I have described.

Witness—that is the state in which she then was.

Another letter, written by Sir Charles on the 10th, was next read:

WALTON HALL, Wednesday.

MY DEAR LADY LOUISA: Hrrriet had a very good night, and slept for eight hours, but still she has nervous attacks, during which her mind wanders much. Altogether she is much better than she was yesterday, and Orford thinks her strong enough to get up, but at present it is difficult to get her to understand what is said to her, and she appears to have forgotton all about the baby. Perhaps it is as well, because the poor little thing, though still alive, is nearly blind, and no one could wish it to live in such misery.

Does that describe her state at the time you wrote the letter?

Witness—Yes, at the time I wrote those letters I was not thoroughly convinced of her guilt; I was under the impression that she had something on her mind, and no doubt hearing her say these strange things to me I believed at the time they were not true; I clung to the last hope as long as possible.

The witness was then asked to explain what he meant by stating that she had nervous attacks during which her mind wandered, and it was difficult to get her to understand, it being pointed but by the learned judge that this was written two days after the full confession.

Witness—I considered her mind wandered because she said those things to me which I was unwilling to believe and did not believe at that time; she appeared not to understand sometimes, and she seemed to me not to take notice of the baby.

A letter dated the following day, from Sir Charles was next read.

My Dear Lady Lousia: Soon after I wrote yesterday there was a decided change for the better in the baby, and to-day we think there are great hopes of its doing well. There is much less discharge from her eyes, and she has opened them wide for the first time. I am very sorry I cannot give a better account of Harriet, who does not recover so quickly as she ought. She is so far strong, that she is well enough, the doctors say, to get up; but her nervous system is so prostrated that we cannot get her to do so, or to take food, and she seldom understands what is said to her. Yesterday Orford proposed to call in Dr. Jones, to Leamington, who is said to be very clever. He said there was no cause for anxiety, and also that it is a case in which no medicine can be given. He thinks that as she continues to sleep so well, her nervous system is sure to get better by and by. The baby has been several times brought to her, but she only noticed it for a moment, and said it was to be taken away. * * I am very anxious and distressed about her, but feel quite sure Jones understands her case, as he says that he has seen many similar.

Witness being asked to explain this letter repeated that it was written at a time when he was unwilling, without further eivdence, to believe what he had heard from her. He had mentioned that she had made extraordinary statements to him to Dr. Jones at the time he wrote the letters.

The next letter read was also one written to Lady Louisa, containing the passage:

My darling Harriet remains much the same; she takes more food and sleeps very well, but remains quiet, without speaking or understanding anything that is said to her. She is out of bed and in the sitting room, and we have done all we could to rouse her from her apathetic state. The doctors say it is entirely hysteric. Baby gets better and worse alternately. I am afraid the improvement is not so decided as I thought. The wet nurse is constantly with it.

Dr. Deane—May I take it that at that time Lady Mordaunt was in an apathetic state? She was at that time very silent.

Several other letters were put in, and extracts were read to prove that at the time Sir Charles considered Lady Mordaunt affected in her mind, in one of which he repeated that she could not understand a word that was said, and appeared to have quite forgotten the baby; and the witness admitted that at the time he wrote the letters and called on Dr. Jones, he thought that her bodily state of health on her recent confinement had affected her mind.

Sir Charles went on to say that on some days she called him by name; Dr. Jones told me she had catalepsical hysteria for a week; on one occasion I saw Lady Mordaunt take up the baby and hold it to her breast for a moment and she then said "Take it away;" their was an endorsement on the hotel bills being paid on them; the date of the Alexandria Hotel he did not remember; was not aware that her sister, the Duchess, of Athole, was at the hotel. Haynes was my legal adviser in these matters. It was by the advice of Mr. Haynes that Sir Thomas Moncreiffe and his family were told not to visit Walton. The letter (produced) is from Mr. Haynes. It forbade Sir Thomas Moncrieffe and his family to visit Walton, and was dated the 12th of May, 1869.) It was written by my direction.

By Serjeant Ballantine—There were no indications that would lead one to think that my wife's mind was wandering except her statement as to men. I wrote to Lady Moncrieffe, I found these documents, as nearly as I can recollect, the day after my last letter to Lady Moncrieffe. After that time Mr. Forbes wrote, and on the 17th Lady Louisa came down. Lord Newport was one of the persons whom I asked my wife about She said, "I will not say anything about Newport one way or the other;" the letters (produced) I found in the desk; I was aware that she was on near term of intimacy, as he was her first cousin; I went to a ball at Abergeldie; believed the Princess as well as the Prince were staying there at the time; the entry in the diary (produced and put in) is in my wife's handwriting.

Lord Penzance—Was that also in the desk?

Witness—No; I found it in the travelling bag the same day I found the letters in the desk; I did not enter into the full particulars with the doctors; I told Dr. Orford I was afraid on account of Lady Mordaunt's great silence; at times there was something on her mind that caused her great distress, and that we were afraid it might hurt her health.

THE PRINCE TO BE EXAMINED.

At this stage of the proceedings it was suggested by Lord Penzance that the court should adjourn; but before doing so he wished to say that it had been intimated to him that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been subpœnaed as a witness on behalf of Sir Charles Mordaunt. If so, the convenience of his Royal Highness should be consulted. The Prince, he understood, had expressed his willingness to attend.

Serjeant Ballantine was extremely surprized for he had been told that the Prince was not and would not be supoenaed. That intimation was given at the commencement of the suit. The Prince had not been supœnaed at his desire.

I have got home tired as you suppose I have seen the *Morning Post* and was glad they inserted my name "Farmer," and not "Farquhar." If Charles had seen my name Farquhar, he might have thought it suspicious.

Captain Farquhar was one of the relatives of whom Sir C. Mordaunt spoke to her.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The 'Globe' says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1136Wfm

DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. James Cotton, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, the members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure compactness, as in the case of the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left out. This will bring the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very long experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient inducement is offered it will be translated and published in French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—F. Braun.
Lost a Brown Cardigan Jacket.
Sealed Tenders—F. Braun.
Young Man Wanted for a Grocery Store.
House to Let—W. Cousens.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

COLONIAL GROWTH AND COLONIAL SEPARATION.

The United States have begun the acquirement of colonies. Until now "the great Republic" has been content to extend and incorporate, or, rather, embrace within the Union outlying territories, as "inchoate States," to be held in a territorial condition of pupilage until fitted to become a co-equal with other matured States in due time. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, decided that there is no power of the Government to make or hold new acquisitions as a *Colony*. One of the West India group of Islands, which is nearly 400 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 miles in breadth, the Hispaniola of Spain, the highlands of which are known as Hayti, and the lowlands as Dominica, has been ceded to the United States, and the New York *World* asks how President Grant expects to govern the country, as it will be, if the treaty is forthwith ratified, the first of "our acquisitions off the continent." Is this acquisition, the *World* asks, to be governed as a colony? While Great Britain is looking forward to the possible separation of her riper colonies at no very distant day, and the world has no other colonies to offer to Great Britain in their stead, the United States are seemingly buying up distant possessions with the view of extending the commerce and international influence of the United States. While Great Britain is awakening to an astonished consciousness, that the links between her and her colonies are slender, and there are some among her statesmen—even ex-governors of Colonies—who seem to desire nothing more than that matters should proceed in the same groove till an entire separation takes place, and the British empire is again confined to a territory smaller than it possessed under the Stuarts, the Anglo-Saxon Nation on this continent, without either a mercantile or a warlike navy of any account is bent on founding a Colonial Empire, with which to obtain an influence among the nations of the earth which Great Britain with the most powerful fleets afloat, seems to be quite indifferent about retaining. Here all the troops are to be withdrawn, or nearly all. Newfoundland is to be left without even a regiment, and the Colonies and British North America are to be requested to maintain such a military police force as they may require. Were the withdrawal of the imperial troops only intended to reach the colonists self reliance and to make them take a share, as it were, in the burdens of the mother country by relieving the mother country of much of the expense now necessary for Naval and Military purposes, prompt acquiescence in the justice and wisdom of the measure might be expected. But when it is stated as a reason for the withdrawal of the troops that Canada is indefensible, the inauguration of a military police force, to be maintained by the colonies takes its place. Canada, however, is not indefensible, whatever military commanders may say. Canada has already been defended against as great odds as can now be brought against her. That she is open to attack is no more than any other continental country is liable to. That she has vulnerable points is true, but there are also impregnable points, and it does seem odd that Great Britain should merely fortify a country at an immense cost only to hand that country over to another country, whose encroachments in the future she looks upon even now with anticipated jealousy. The speech of Lord Monck on Colonial separation, in the House of Lords, is more utilitarian than sagacious. Had such a speech proceeded from Professor Goldwin Smith it would have excited no surprise, and might have elicited no remark. Uttered even by the "seers" of this continent, it would have deserved only a passing notice. Coming from an ex-Governor General, it leads to the belief that peaceable separation of a colony may be viewed in England without horror, in the belief that that which is obtained without ill will may be turned to future advantage by reason of good feeling. Were such a thing possible, there would be an excuse for the bias towards independence as an antidote to annexation entertained by Sir Alexander Galt. There is only one kind of natural independence which a monarchically inclined people could tolerate, and that would be the erection of Canada into a monarchy with her standing as a nation guaranteed by treaty. That kind of independence would not shock Canadian feelings, while it would maintain intact the connexion relations of one part of the Dominion, without infringing upon the liberties possessed by the other portions of it. The establishment of a monarchy would prevent the absorption of Canada present, by the United States and give to Canada a prestige, while holding out a glorious and ennobling future. Those who think of separation, however, should ever bear in mind that while it is easy to destroy, it is most difficult to build up, and that, to use the words of the London *Quarterly* to give form and expression to right and genuine impulses, not to ignore them or drift amongst them; to discern and seize the latent elements of union, not of disunion; is the true ambition of a statesman.

"SAINT PAUL'S LIFE AND EPISTLES."

BY CONYBEARE AND HOWSON.

Mr. Greer, recently from Kingston, Agent for the "People's Edition" of this excellent book, is at present engaged in canvassing this city for subscribers to the work.

This is one of the few books which it is difficult to praise too highly, or to commend too earnestly to Bible Students *of every class*.

No book has ever been published, in the use of which the unlearned reader of the Acts, and of Paul's Epistles, is brought so nearly into the position of the most advanced scholar, of one who has at his command, and is competent to avail himself *of every thing that can throw light upon the history, and character, and works of the Great Apostle.*

As presenting in a most attractive style and method, the results of extensive and thorough investigation, the work is *absolutely unrivalled*, and it is difficult to imagine how it can ever lose the pre-eminence which it enjoys.

To a long list of testimonials from some of the first scholars on both sides of the Atlantic, we append the following commendations, spontaneously tendered:

OTTAWA, March 7, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will find many subscribers for your book.

Nothing in our day has done more to make the study of a most important portion of God's word interesting and attractive.

Indeed, I consider that the Life and Travels, and Writings of the great Apostle can scarcely be appreciated until Conybeare and Howson's exhaustive work has been read.

So I wish you all success in Ottawa.

I am, yours truly,
T. BEDFORD-JONES, LL.D.

MR. GREER.

"The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," by Conybeare and Howson, is universally admitted to be the ablest and most exhaustive book yet written upon the work and writings of the great Apostle. It is impossible to praise it too highly; having been long familiar with it, I consider it one of the most eminently useful and attractive books ever offered to the public: it seems to leave nothing to be desired, nothing, at least, which research and scholarship can secure, to picture vividly and correctly the life of Saint Paul.

"The Peoples Edition," which Mr. Greer is now circulating, brings the work within easy access of many who might be unable to procure the earlier and more expensive edition. I commend its purchase and careful perusal to all whom my words may effect.

DANIEL M. GORDON, B.D.

Ottawa, 7th March, 1870.

It gives me much pleasure to recommend Messrs. Conybeare and Howson's work on the Life and Letters of the Apostle Paul.

It is solid, interesting and instructive, the book, in fact, to place in the hands of every one who desires to read with profit the letters of the great Apostle of the Gentiles.

WM. MOORE,
Minister of Bank-st. Church.

Ottawa, March 8, 1870.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The motion of the member for Oxford yesterday was well timed, and exceedingly appropriate at the present juncture of affairs between this country and the United States. We are very apt to either ignore or forget the attitude taken by the Government at Washington, viz: that there is a *destiny* that shapes the course of all countries adjacent to the United States, and that destiny has a certain gravitation to union with that Government. This is not the time, nor is it needful to discuss the question as to how such an impression has been made upon the official mind at Washington.

There are, however, one or two points which cannot be too promptly and emphatically defined for the benefit of our neighbors as well as ourselves.

The first point refers to the coercion policy of the United States.

A gentleman representing a very large mineral product in this country, visited Washington a month ago for the purpose of obtaining an *ad valorem* tariff in place of a specific. In support of his proposal he showed the department most conclusively that the change would *treble* the revenue on this article alone. And what was the reply. "*The revenue gain of a few hundred thousand dollars to our revenue* is of no account to us, when our present control of a market like that is more to our advantage. Canadian trade, the only territory we contain annexation, to which our Canadians are morally implied if this is your policy, are willing to give you just such reciprocity as you care not to withhold from them, which you cannot carry," said the Representative of Yankeedom.

Now Sir, the sooner the Government of this Dominion legislates in such a manner as to show the United States, that while we prefer free trade in the products of the west and south to the contrary, if conducted on terms of equality, the time has come when this country must and will protect the farmers and fishermen of the Dominion. By all means put on the identical duties on every item of the dairy, the soil and the sea, which the United States impose on these articles from Canada, tax American vessels passing through our canals, and encourage ship building and forwarding by our own people and do it in *thirty* days. Such a course would lift 9,000,000 bushels of wheat (now laying in Western States' markets waiting to come here), off this market and would enrich holders and growers of Canadian grain this year to the extent of several millions of dollars. Mr. Oliver said yesterday, 1,600,000 bushels of Indian corn were thrown by Americans into this market last year, but he omitted to add that 6,000,000 bushels of American wheat were thrown into competition with the wheat of Canadian farmers. Some one will say that 6,000,000 bushels went through to England in bond. True, it did; but the holder of Canadian wheat had to sell his wheat at the price fixed by the pledges of American grain.

In conclusion, Sir, pray urge the imposition of reciprocity (as defined by Uncle Sam) at once, and if Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and other great grain growing States, don't become the most active lobbyists at Washington for free reciprocity, it will be because the dollar has ceased to be the power that moves the American heart and mind, and such a millennium of patriotism and disinterestedness is not yet.

Yours, &c.,
BRITISH CANADIAN.

The London *Times* regrets that the Mordaunt divorce case was presented in court upon an issue of insanity. It says that Sir Charles, having gone so far, is bound to go on and justify himself. Sergeant Ballantyne has intimated that the question of Sir Charles Mordaunt's legal right to proceed with the divorce suit will be raised.

ONLY A COLD LIT 1: GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1344 a

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office G. F. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 8.

Two sudden deaths are reported, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, a patient at the Lunatic Asylum, and Mrs. Boulton, a resident on Duchess street. The death of the latter was caused by heart disease.

Rev. Mr. Inglis, of Hamilton, lectured on Dr. Chalmers last night at Knox Church.

A plan for additional fire engine stations, and the construction of the fire alarm telegraph was submitted to the City Council last night. It is proposed that the expense of the latter shall be borne by the insurance companies in equal proportions. Its consideration was postponed until next week.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 8.

At the trotting match held at Cote St. Luke last week, a horse with a sleigh, ran away and came in collision with the sleigh of a farmer named Prudhomme, who has since died from the effects of the injuries received.

Two young men, named Morin and Beulieu, have been committed to trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

In the Notman case in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. Devlin made application to quash proceedings in the case of Notman on the ground of irregularity, although the Attorney General was present in court at the time. He did not oppose the application.

Yesterday sub-Chief Paradis, of Chabollez Square Station, sent off, by rail, for Toronto John Quinn, a man who was found on the streets on Sunday night, without funds or friends in this city.

Mr. Therrier, M.P.P., for Laprairie, has almost completely lost his sight, and has to be led while walking. In a few days he will submit to an operation for cataract in the right eye, having completely lost the use of his left some time ago.

The annual conversazione of the Natural History Society takes place to-morrow evening, and will be attended by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The latest novelties in the way of microscopes and microscopic objects will be exhibited. It is expected that it will be the most successful ever offered here of the kind.

Principal Dawson lectured last night on the Geology of the Dead Sea. He illustrated the subject by the aid of maps and designs.

His Worship the Mayor is quite ill.

The annual meeting of the New City Gas Company was held yesterday. It was decided to extend the stock to $200,000 for the purpose of building new works. The affairs of the company show a steady increase.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 8, 1870.

Rigorous measures are being taken to prevent carters and others from loading and impeding passengers landing from furries.

The Cove at Montmorency Falls is now in the possession of abandoned shameless women and men. This morning complaint was made by a visitor to the falls of outrageous insults offered to him and a party of respectable ladies by a drunken ruffianly keeper of a low gin shop in that locality. Formerly a visit to the Cove in winter was the pleasanting winter recreation of respectable citizens and strangers, but now even the very rare scenery of picturesque Quebec loses its interest, its attraction yielding to the miserable profit of unlicensed, lazy, degraded whiskey sellers.

Peter street, this morning, is livelier than usual.

The western mails will not get here till 2 p.m. to-day.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, H. McBlain, Esq., was elected President; Matthew Miller, Esq., Treasurer; and Alderman Hall, with eleven others, compose the Council.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamship *Minnesota*, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, March 7.—A meeting of the representatives of the Press Association has been summoned to consider what action is required of public journals in consequence of the continued mismanagement of the telegraph service by the postal authorities.

Strong evidence has been elicited before the Chancellor that the claimant to the Earldom of Wicklow was a foundling, and taken from the Liverpool Workhouse.

The fact is encouraging that the sailing vessels which left New York before the sailing steamer *City of Boston* are just arriving. The managers of the line think if the steamers engines broke down soon after sailing she would be obliged to depend upon her sails, with which she was not very well supplied.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the publication of the correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of the troops from the colony of New Zealand. A short debate followed, and Earl Granville delivered the policy of the Government, while Earl Gray denounced it as dangerous, and likely to perpetuate the discontent of the Maoris. The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the attendance in the gallery was unexpectedly thin, though it was known that the Irish Land Bill was especial order. The topic seems to lose interest.

Mr. Gladstone opened the debate stating that measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland would follow the Land bill, and then moved its second reading.

Mr. Ryan, member for Kilkenny, in moving that the second reading of the bill take place six months hence, expressed regret at the inadequacy of the measure, and mentioned that a lease tenure of 30 years was insufficient for the emergency. Distress for rent must be said be abolished, and tenants must hire directly from the owners. These changes in the bill, he considered indispensable to Ireland.

Mr. White, member for Tipperary, while applauding the motives which had governed members, and the general outlines of the bill, seconded the motion of Mr. Ryan.

Sir H. H. Bruce, member for Coleraine, insisted upon material alterations in the bill.

Mr. Bagwell, member for Clonmel, hoped everything from the amendment to be made in committee.

Mr. Hegate, member for Londonderry, spoke in opposition to the bill, and demanded of the Government a repressive, instead of a conciliatory, policy on the Irish question.

The debate was monopolized by Irish members.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke in defence of the bill, as the simplest and most complete remedy yet presented for the ills of Ireland, for it would greatly enlarge proprietary interest among the agricultural classes.

Mr. Ball, member for Dublin University, said the bill perpetuated vicious systems which violated the principles of political economy. The idea of compensation was sound, but the rate was too high. Bargains binding posterity to unalterable conditions were bad. Ireland's only want was institutions as beneficial as those of England.

The House then adjourned.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, March 8, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, &c., which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. WARK moved an address for a statement of all sections of the Intercolonial Railway now under contract, with particulars as to situation, length, date of contract, gross amount to be paid for construction, number of men employed, engineers, assistants, forms of contract, &c., &c. The mover briefly explained the object of his motion, and regretted that provision had not been made in the Railway Act, requiring the Commissioners to make annual returns of all the information he had moved for.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the Government was quite anxious to supply all the information sought; in fact, he might say the Commissioners had now in a forward state of preparation a full and ample report which would practically meet all the motion sought. He would therefore suggest that the motion should stand, and if the Commissioners' report did not cover the whole ground, then the mover could ask for additional information. He should say, however, that it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to give some of the information in detail which the mover asked for.

Hon. Mr. WARK was not disposed to press his motion, but still he thought the information could be given in tabular form at a trifling cost and little labor, and it would certainly be of great use to honorable members.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL thought the Commissioners would be able to judge as to what form of report would be best.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN said the information was exceedingly desirable, as there was an impression abroad that great mistakes had been fallen into in regard to the construction of the Railway, and that some of the contracts had been taken at prices which could not possibly be remunerative. There had been a partial return made to the other House last session, from which it appeared there was a large staff of assistant Engineers kept on full pay the whole year round, whether work was going on or not, and to him this seemed like an army of officers without soldiers. It would seem there was something wrong about the contracts, for they were being thrown up in large numbers, and it looked as if the tenders had not been made in sincerity and good faith, but as if there had been some inducement held out, or some expectations formed that better terms could be made by throwing up the contracts. Practical men who had been over the ground worked said that it was now in a worse condition than if it had never been touched, even after an expenditure of a very considerable amount of money. He had never been as sanguine as some people about the road, but thought, as it had been agreed upon, and its construction commenced, we should look after its interests.

Hon. Mr. McLELLAN agreed with much that had been said. It was true that three or four contracts had been thrown up, but it was not true that either contractors or sureties had been relieved. The report, he said, would be laid on the table in a few days.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY did not propose to discuss the general questions which had been raised. There was, however, a question incident which might be worthy of consideration, namely, the advisability or otherwise of proceeding with the Intercolonial Railway construction on the present plans. He referred to an article in the *London Times* of the 18th ult., on the subject of the future of railways. By that article it would appear that railway construction was yet in its infancy, that we were on the threshold of an important revolution, and that railways would be constructed for three-fifths of the cost entailed by the present system. He referred to a railway which was under construction in Russia, the work on which had been suspended by the Emperor, under the impression that the work could be done on a better system, and a commission had been sent to England to examine a certain narrow guage railway in Wales which had latterly attracted much attention. The guage of this railway was only two feet, but although an old one, having received its charter in 1832, it had until lately been pooh pooched by railway men. It was demonstrable that this railway was capable of doing as much work, at a great deal less cost, as any of the broad guages. The cost of construction of such railways was less, and the working and all attendant circumstances would be less and more favourable. Competent English authorities had considered that even the 4 feet 8½ inch guage was too wide by one-half, and it was probable that many of the English roads would ere long, if further enquiries into the working of the Welsh railway should prove as satisfactory as those already made—be altered to the narrow guage. He thought that these matters were worthy of consideration both of the commissioners and the House and country generally. He was favourable to the production of the information sought by the motion, for it was no doubt true that great dissatisfaction existed in respect to the affairs of the Intercolonial Railway; in his own neighborhood, the dissatisfaction at the way work had been carried on was certainly very general and very great.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, referring to the low rates at which some of the sections had been contracted for, said it was a notorious fact that the work could not be done at the prices, and as a matter of course it need not surprise any one that difficulties had arisen. He was understood to find fault with the mode in which the contracts had been made, and to say that the Commissioners had not taken sufficient pains to let the work to really competent and responsible parties. As the road was, however, a part of the Confederation scheme, he would urge its construction without delay, at least the road proper, and when that was completed alterations could be made in the guage if desirable.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said whatever importance might be attached to the question of narrow guage, either in this country or in England, and it was no doubt a question which would receive the attention of those interested in railway matters, the Government must go on with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway without unnecessary delay. The last speaker had properly said that the Railway was a part of the Union compact, and it was well known that some members of the Union had attached great importance to it, so as to render its construction an unavoidable necessity. The Commissioners, it seemed, were held blamable for the manner in which they had invited tenders and given out contracts; but he contended they had taken the only possible course—the course clearly prescribed by the Railway Act, and from which they had no power to deviate. It was true that misfortunes had overtaken some of the contractors, but then, it was totally impossible that a road 600 or 700 miles long could be built without some such misfortunes occurring; and it was just as likely that they would occur under the management of private individuals or corporations as under Government control; they could not possibly be provided against absolutely. It would be remembered that in the construction of the Grand Trunk there were failures, although the contractors were among the greatest and wealthiest of their time, and presumed to be in the possession of ample capital.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST had not complained of that. What he did complain of was that no progress was being made.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that progress had been made, and great progress too, but perhaps not so much as his hon. friend or himself could wish. It was not convenient to defend the Government or Commissioners in the absence of specific charges, but the Government would certainly assume the responsibility for what had been done.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY approved of the rule laid down by the Postmaster General, and as contained in the Railway Act, respecting the giving out of contracts; but the difficulty was that the Commissioners had not followed that rule, and that was the ground for the great distatisfaction which existed.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER was not proposed to blame the Commissioners at that stage, for he thought they had followed a law which they had no power to revise. Contracts had been taken at a low non-remunerative rate, evidently on the understanding that profits would be made on extras. He understood that the Commissioners had decided to have wooden bridges, contrary to the advice of the Chief Engineer. This he thought was a great mistake.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said it would be found when the report was brought down, that there were to be both iron and wooden bridges.

The motion was allowed to stand over for one week.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. McCALLUM resumed the debate referring to the expenditure upon the Welland Canal and advocating the enlargement of canals. Whenever this matter had been brought up before, the Government had always replied that they had it "under consideration," but he trusted they would now give it their attention, and have the necessary improvements made.

Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand) said a said a number of individuals had invested largely in mills along the canal, and it should be brought to the level of Lake Erie so as to provide a full supply of water. At any rate he insisted that justice should be done at an early day.

Mr. MERRITT endorsed fully the views of the hon. member with regard to the importance of bringing the canal to lake Erie level, and hoped the Minister of Public Works would soon carry it out. In 1868 not only were the resources of the canal imperilled, but mills were idle for weeks and occasioned great loss to all interests concerned; and the Government lost no small amount in tolls. He trusted this would be the last time, it would be necessary to bring this matter before the House unless it were to congratulate the Government of the country for the successful completion of the work. They must bear in mind that every dollar spent upon the Welland canal was a step toward the completion of the great work of enlarging canals which he hoped, would soon be carried out.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said there had been great difficulties in the way of engineers and contractors, who had been obliged in consequence to postpone the work which had been going on. The engineers had cut down to within eighteen inches of the level of lake Erie when they thought it would be better to leave the land to settle and postpone to another year additional works. It was a great work and the engineers had considerable difficulties to encounter. But from the engineer's report he believed it safe to complete the work, and the Government would ask for a sufficient amount of money to do this. When the estimates were brought down an appropriation would be asked for to complete the work, and he would then have some further explanations, and the mover of the resolution would find the Department of Public Works had provided everything satisfactory.

Motion passed.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (South Renfrew) moved for an address for reports of surveyors or others employed by Government in the neighbourhood of Lake Nepigon, etc. He urged on the Government the importance of ascertaining the state of the country between Ottawa and Fort Garry, in order that the best route should be selected for railway or other means of communication. He referred to the strong interest taken by the people of Toronto in extending railway to Lake Nipissing, and the people of Montreal were likewise considering the advisability of constructing a railway to go up the Ottawa Valley; and as it was understood by American people that the United States Pacific Railway must prove ultimately an unsuccessful enterprise, some step should be taken to acquire information respecting a Canadian route.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said a preliminary report had been received from Mr. Bell, but that a full report was expected shortly and he suggested to the hon. member to withdraw his motion.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (South Renfrew) said as the report would be in shortly he would allow his motion to stand over.

Mr. MACKENZIE would ask the Government if they had decided upon any policy with reference to this matter. Last year they had given the House to understand they would be prepared to bring down a measure to effectually open up communication with the Northwest territory.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said recent events in Red River territory had thrown out Government plans a little, and they could not come before the House so well prepared as otherwise they could have done.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if they would have anything about a railway?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said they would have about the means of communication with the Northwest.

M. MACKENZIE said it was a matter in which he took a great deal of interest, and he believed, as the honourable member for South Renfrew very properly remarked, that it was of great importance to the country, and if the Government had not decided on any policy, he would give notice to call a special committee to consider the question.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said it was hardly worth while to do that; it would be better to allow the question to remain over. The Minister of Public Works had been prosecuting the work earnestly, in order to effect a communication with Fort Garry, and all that could be done last winter had been done. Mr. Macdougall had made arrangements for establishing telegraphic communication with Red River, but the recent disturbances had interfered with all those arrangements, and the Government could not be expected to go on with the work.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he didn't propose to censure the Government at all; it was simply a matter of more speedy communication.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN enquired if the papers in relation to the Northwest would contain copies of Bishop Tache's report upon that country? He had heard a great deal about that report.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Bishop Tache made no report of the kind.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN—I thought he had.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—A letter, written by Bishop Tache, was published in a Lower Canada paper, but he never made any report to the Government.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said Bishop Tache had sent him a pamphlet about the Northwest, but he had been so busy he had not had time to read it.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) enquired about a book published by A. J. Russell, and distributed among the members of this House.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the book had been distributed at the instance of the members of the House.

Mr. E. M. MACDONALD (Lunenburg) moved an Address for correspondence respecting post office accommodation in the city of Halifax, which was totally unsuited to the wants of the citizens, the post office building being retained by the Provincial Government.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD suggested to change the Address, for some of the correspondence included in private and confidential reports of the Government Post Office Inspectors. There would not be the slightest objection to give the information asked for. The Dominion Government did not want to enter into an unseemly altercation with the Provincial Government. The Post Office at Halifax was altogether unsuited to the wants of the people of Halifax, it was unwholesome and too small, and a new Post Office should be obtained.

Motion held over.

Mr. MACKENZIE, (in the absence of Mr. Huntington) moved an address for the correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments in relation to the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops from the Colonies, and also for the correspondence and despatches in relation to the meeting of a Colonial Conference in London. He said he did not find fault with the course of the Imperial Government; on the other hand he rather approved of its course in this matter, and of the sentiments expressed by Lord Granville in his recent speech in the House of Lords. There was no reason why a Colony so powerful as this should be taxing British ratepayers in order to maintain a small army in this Colony merely for the discharge of police duties; and while he would be very glad at all events to welcome the presence of Her Majesty's troops in these Colonies, it was very clear we would soon lose that portion of the troops hitherto stationed amongst us. The rendition also referred to the Colonial Conference in London during the last few weeks or months at furthest, correspondence had been taking place in English papers between various representatives of Colonies in England with regard to the position this Colony occupied relatively to the rest of the Colonies of the Empire, and while he did not commit himself to any of the theories that had been put forth in this correspondence, he believed some possible change was necessary, in order to consolidate that chain of British Colonies which extends over the world. His own impression was that some sort of arrangement must be gone into by which we would all be able to materially help each other to maintain that power by which the mother country has been so prosperous, in an unbroken state without necessitating the removal of, British jurisdiction from one of the colonies, or any change of the Flag which now waves over us. He did this all the more readily, because it was quite possible some discussion may arise with regard to the Intercolonial relations that now exist. His own impression was that the moment the severance of any of the colonies from the mother country took place, there would follow a loss of power to the Imperial Authorities (hear, hear). That it realizes in the course of time the same sort of proceeding that took place with the Roman Empire—the decadence of an Empire, caused by the cutting off of distant colonies. He believed this would ultimately be the opinion of all our public men and of all the public men in England, and the best relations would ultimately be established between all parts of the Empire upon well known and well understood principles, that will commend themselves to every person. He had no hesitation in approving of the course Her Majesty's Government have taken as a preliminary step to make each colony provide its own militia regulations, and he would observe that the latter portion of his motion was inserted, because Lord Grenville had mentioned particular correspondence of this nature that had taken place between the Colonial Office and all of the British dependencies.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said there was a correspondence now going on between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government with regard to the withdrawal of the troops, and the Government did not think that any portion of it should now be laid before the House. He suggested to leave out the first part of the motion, and only put the latter part, and the correspondence referring to Colonial defence could be laid before the House at an early day.

Mr. MACKENZIE agreed to leave out the first part on the paper; and the last part, as a separate motion, was carried.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved an address for a statement showing in detail the defalcations in the financial departments of the Government, so far as brought to light; also copies of any regulations adopted during the past year for auditing the public accounts. He referred to statements in the papers respecting defalcations, and in severe terms adverted to the manner of administering financial matters; and he made this motion to see what charges had been brought against the officers of the department, and to know what security there was for the future, that the same might not take place, and he felt constrained to ask for a statement of the mode in which the Government expected to audit the public accounts. There was not a more important matter to occupy the attention of the House, than the manner in which the Government administered the finances of the country. It was tolerably evident that the state of the public accounts had been any thing but satisfactory; whether this was the result of erroneous statements published or of gross carelessness or inattention, in conducting business, he would not express an opinion. He would simply content himself with the fact, that statements had been entirely untrustworthy; in fact statements brought down to this House last session, respecting the Great Western Railway and the Nova Scotia financial arrangement, had been such that no bookkeeper would permit to go from him. The indebtedness of the Great Western Railway to the Province could only be ascertained by going over the whole thing. (hear hear,) The State Departments could not be in a worse condition than when matters had been brought to light accidently. He was particularly desirous of knowing whether any transactions had been brought to light that would compromise any other parties than the one individual whose name was brought so prominently before the public. He was also anxious to know if defalcations had extended to any other branch of the service, than that in which they appear chiefly—the municipal loan fund in the hands of the Government. He was anxious to know if Coupons or Debentures had been tampered with in any way. It was exceedingly desirable to have information upon this matter.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, there would be no opposition on the part of the Government to the motion of the hon. member for Lambton, and as soon as possible the information be desired would be laid before the House. There was no doubt whatever that very serious frauds had been committed upon the Government, to elucidate which every opportunity had been given. An individual connected with an important department of the public service was at that moment awaiting his trial, which would take place early at one of the city Courts. No efforts on the part of the Government had been spared to elucidate all the circumstances in a private way. Pending their investigations it was not desirable to take any further action than had been taken, but the Government would share the effort to have the matter thoroughly investigated. All information poossible would be given. He could not be held personally responsible for what had taken place before he entered the Government, but he had entered with a determination to accept his responsibilities. He would afford all facilities in his power and would be exceedingly glad of their co-operation in placing every thing connected with the finances in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked was he to understand there would be any papers respecting any new regulations in the audit office.

Mr. BLAKE enquired if there had been any fundamental change in the administration of the audit branch.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said a change of any importance was not required, some necessary changes had been made, and greater checks had been placed upon powers-of-attorney because the manner in which money had been taken by powers-of-attorney was one of the means by which the frauds in question had occurred. There was no doubt there had been very great culpability in another office where there should have been a check upon these operations; but it was that kind of culpability or carelessness that did not require any further immediate action. It was an omission to perform duties amply provided for by existing regulations, and if that officer whose duty it was to check the office in question had performed his duty it would have been impossible to commit the frauds. The system was not imperfect, it was gross carelessness of the officer whose duty it was to act as a check upon that officer who committed these frauds. The individual concerned had himself admitted his carelessness.

Mr. LEVISCONTE asked the Finance Minister if that officer had been retained after this gross carelessness.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it would not be in the interests of the public nor of justice to dismiss him till after the trial.

Mr. DUFRESNE moved an Address, giving the expenses of the arbitrators appointed for apportionment of the debt of the Dominion, etc.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Dominion arbitrator acted chiefly as umpire between the arbitrators for Quebec and Ontario, who had ever looked out sharply for the interests of his own particular Province, or had them conspired against the treasury of the Dominion (laughter). He went on to explain their duties, and said they had heard long and exhaustive arguments of learned counsel—lawyers always having a finger in everything (laughter). He then said that each Province would no doubt bear the expenses of its arbitrator, though $50 had been advanced by the Dominion, and he supposed this would be apportioned between the two Provinces, and as Ontario was larger and richer, she would probably have to pay a large share of it.

Mr. DUFRENNE had received all the information he wanted, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the Committee on Printing be instructed to enquire into the causes of the delay in printing the public documents.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD suggested to alter it, to instruct the Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN—That would be asking the Finance Minister himself.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Not at all.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I make the motion entirely in the interest of the Government (laughter), but did not desire to defeat the Government on that motion to-night.

Motion passed.

Mr. DREW moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders, and explained that its object was to extend the right of appeal to cases where the fine imposed is less than ten dollars.

Some discussion arose on the subject.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD recommended its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. BLAKE was of opinion that they would be no better prepared to consider the question after its having gone through a committee. The knowledge of a right of appeal would render magistrates more careful in their decisions than under the present law.

After some remarks from Messrs. Ferguson, O'Connor, Lawson, Cameron (Huron), and Stewart Campbell, the Bill was read a second time; and on motion of Mr. Drew, referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. HARRISON moved the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act imposing duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. He consented at the suggestion of Mr. Blake, to amend the Bill so as to provide, that in cases where stamps have been irregularly put on, the documents might be rendered legal by being restamped. The Bill was read a second time with this amendment.

In answer to Mr. MACKENZIE,

Hon. Sir John A. MACDONALD said, tomorrow the House would go on with the Banking and Currency Resolutions. When they were disposed of they would then take up the Election Bill.

Mr. MACKENZIE suggested that in order to expedite business it would be better for the Government to take three days in the week.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would next week ask for an additional day each week.

The House then adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

OTTAWA, March 8, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

A large number of petitions was presented by Messrs. Harrison, Macfarlane, White, O'Connor, Mills, Whitehead, John Crawford, Oliver, Cameron (Huron), Redford and Mackenzie, signed by leading inhabitants of the counties represented by these gentlemen, praying for the removal of the present Excise Duty of five per cent. on refined petroleum.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—Where are we to find the revenue?

Mr. MACKENZIE—If the honourable gentleman will come to this side of the House, we will find the revenue (laughter).

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT presented a petition from the Canada Central Railway Company, praying for an extension of their charter to five years, for power to amalgamate with other companies along the same line, and to extend their line to Lake Huron.

Mr. WORKMAN presented a petition from the Montreal Board of Trade for the incorporation of a company to construct the Caughnawaga Ship Canal; also from prominent merchants of Montreal for certain changes in the Patent Law; also from certain inhabitants of Montreal for the removal of the Excise duty on petroleum.

On motion, the time for receiving petitions for private Bills was extended to the 15th instant, and for receiving reports of the Private Bill Committee for the introduction of private Bills to the 22nd inst.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON introduced a bill to incorporate the Caughawaga Ship Canal Company. Referred to a committee on Railways and Canals. On motion of the hon. Mr. Holton, a return was laid on the table respecting the unappropriated amount for unforseen expenses, and was referred to the Public Accounts Committee.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN, introduced a Bill respecting the Census, and explained its provisions. The necessity of legislation in this subject was obvious. The Union Act provided that the Census should be taken in 1871, and that the taking of the Census should be under the control of the Department of Agriculture. We had still on force in Ontario and Quebec the greater part of Chapter 35 Con, Stat, which provided for the taking of future census decennally, some provision of the Statute of Nova Scotia on this subject were also in force in that Province. In New Brunswick he was not aroused of any law in force on the subject. It was quite obvious therefore that legislation was more required for the taking of the Census throughout the whole Dominion in a satisfactory manner. And it was to be remembered that the year 1871 might be characterized as the Census year. Newfoundland and Prince Ed

l marriages, and it was anticipated system introduced into Ontario would duce correct results, more correct than ld be obtained by the appointment of missioners every ten years by the minion Government. Last year, and viously, he had called the attention of head of the Government to this matter, l had received the usual courteous re -that the attention of the Govern nt had been directed to this matter, l that some general system would be vided for the Dominion, but they had ver heard anything of that system. It s important, not only to have a person Census taken very accurately, but also denominational and religious Census, ken with equal accuracy, and it very important to know as exactly as sible the wealth of the country in order ong other things to encourage emigra . He did not think access to assess nt rolls, as proposed, would give an ac rate idea of the value of property for the essment rolls in Ontario, and he pre ned it was much the same elsewhere; e only about one third the real value of perty. It was a prevalent, not mistaken , that a low rate of assessment would ugh Assessors were required to make h as to the accuracy of their rolls, the perty was almost always placed at out one-third its proper value. He lieved it would be necessary to devise me means whereby an accurate valuation property could be obtained. He sug sted that advantage might be en of municipal officers in tario to secure their assistance getting up statistics. He trusted an ac ate Census would be taken and he ld do all in his power to assist in per ting the system.

Mr. BLAKE enquired if at the comple n of the census in 1871 there would be change in the basis of representation.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN said, there would be delay in completing the personal sus which would be laid before Par nt in 1871.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, en the Census was completed it was intention of this Government if it ex d in its present form, to introduce a asure to change the basis of representa n upon the Census of 1871.

Mr. BLAKE said, in order to prevent h a contingency as th hon. gentle n referred to, it was important to pro d with the Census as early as possible.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN gave assurance of all sible despatch, consistent with accur y, and would be happy to receive any gestions from hon. members in order perfect the system.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon Minister Agriculture was incorrect in stating that Census of the United States was to be ken in 1871.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN admitted he had en mistaken as to the year; it was to taken in 1870.

Hon. Mr. HOWE called the attention of House to an error which had appeared one of the city newspapers this morning. would be in the recollection of the se that a very able, ingenious and long ech had been made by an honourable tleman, Mr. Cameron (Huron). This ech had been attributed to him (Hon. Howe), and as he had sins enough of to answer for, he wished to correct error. He would say, however, in to the gentlemen overhead, that error evidently was not theirs, but had urred in the practical part of the nting.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the honourable mber had one consolation, and that was no sentiment was expressed in the speech that was not his (Hon. Mr. we's) in the short one.

Mr. STEPHENSON said that the other he had asked the Government a ques , as to the mode of remunerating stmasters. The Minister of Justice had lied to him, that the Government had ided on some plan other than that now operation for this purpose, and the plan was to go into op ion immediately. He could not what the plan was, because he had a memorandum given to him on the ject by the Postmaster-General. He Stephenson) would ask if the honoura gentleman had the memorandum now?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said Government had decided on a system ing the remuneration of Postmasters, ide of cities, beyond the plan now in ration. The new plan is based on a mission of forty per cent. on the col ions, with an additional commission of per cent. where the work is night k, and an extra allowance, according work done, to what are termed "forward es," with a small allowance for sta nery; and where collections exceed two ousand dollars per annum an allowance wards rent. The new scale to be in force m 1st January 1st.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if that was in dition to the present seven and a half r cent.?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he not know.

Another formal motion of supply was sed.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, this was the t of the formal mot ons required to con tute the supply, and it would be very teresting to the House to be informed, the Hon. Finance Minister was in a sition to tell the House when he would ing d wn his fin ncial statement.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was very ry to say that he was not yet in a posi n to tell the House.

The House went into Committee—Col. REY in the Chair—on the Resolutions on nking.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT asked the Fi nce Minister, whether it was the in ntion of the Government to have a ecie reserve against the four millions, dependent of the reserve against the bsequent issue of four millions. As he derstood it, the resolutions provided, t if any amount over four millions be ued, a reserve shall be held, not merely cover an such issue, but against the vious issue. He would like to ow the precise position of the ques n—whether the Finance Minister oposed to hold a specie reserve ainst the four million, or only to pro le it if the subsequent issue took place.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said that four millions were to be issued on the urity of debentures. The Government uld not issue any more securities unless amount of gold in its possession was to e extent of twenty-five per cent, not only the amount of four millions, but of any ditional amount that might be added it.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said that then he derstood his hon. friend to say, that the vernment would hold specie against the r millions they have now, and did not tend to part with it, and that the Gov nment did not intend to issue any tes which would bear the character of al tender, without a reserve of specie inst them.

Hon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Certainly. In reply to Mr. Blake,

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS explained t the effect of the present system was t the Government was always obliged hold a very considerable amount be nd that required by law. They would rely have to do so, because if they had another reserve of upwards of $300,000 y would have to sell securities to meet diminution of the twenty-five per nt.

The consideration of the resolutions was n proceeded with.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS stated with ference to the first one, that there had n a good deal of discussion as to the visability of fixing the capital of Banks be chartered at one million dollars. his provision had been opposed by the embers of the Maritime Provinces as ing unsuitable to the necessities of their ks. The Government considered it visable to put the amount at the same ure throughout the whole Dominion on the understanding that applications for special charters would be received and favorably dealt with by the Government. After full consideration he now proposed to fix the amount at $500,000, instead of one million, and changing the per centage of capital to be paid up from twenty to forty per cent. The Government were strongly of opinion that no Bank ought to go into operation unless it has two hundred thousand dollars paid up.

Mr. COLBY said he could agree with the views of the Hon. Finance Minister with regard to the general policy of insisting upon a large capital for those Banks, which are expected to do the great commercial business of the country. There was nothing more essential than that those Banks which are entrusted with these commercial interests should be strong institutions, and be able to assist the country, and even the Government itself in times of emergency, but he (Mr. Colby) apprehended that that does not meet the whole case, for while there was a necessity for the larger Banks, there was also the necessity for smaller Banks, for the wants of the rural districts of the country, and he did not think the Bill provided for them. The promise of the Government to deal favourably with the Banks applying for special charters was very well, as far as it went, but did not satisfy his view of the case. The next Government in power might not deal so leniently. He said the House was called upon to lay down upon some certain principle, what would be the financial policy of the country for the next ten years, as was intimated by the Finance Minister the other evening. It was obvious that in fixing a general policy for a number of years the business necessities of the country should be considered, as well as those of cities. Rural districts had their enterprises to be encouraged and promoted, as well as the cities, and this fact should be recognized in some way in these resolutions. Under them, as they stood at present, he knew of no way that this could be done, except the very unsatisfactory way of establishing Local Agencies of large institutions. The experience of the country had been against these agencies, and in favor of local Banks. From the nature of things this must be the case; the agents, or at any rate the Directors of large institutions, did not know the wants nor standing of the country people. In times of prosperity when money was not very badly needed, they issued discounts freely, sometimes to those not known very well by them; but in times of stringency, the money required was withdrawn to the cities in order to accommodate large regular customers, so that the agencies failed to serve the people in the country districts, at the very time when their assistance was most needed. Banks, forced upon local Capital and under local management, were proved by experience not only to do the safest business, but to best serve the interest of the country district. While we regard our large monied institutions with commendable pride, yet it should not be forgotten that Banks with a capital of even not more than one hundred thousand dollars, could be as safely managed in an agricultural community, by men who own the Bank and have full knowledge of the people they serve, as any large Bank with a large capital. This fact had already been demonstrated. When the Charter of the Eastern Township Bank was obtained, many of the leading financial men had grave apprehension of the wisdom of chartering a Bank with only four hundred thousand dollars capital. But that institution had been universally prosperous during the ten years of its existence, and had now as good a standing as any of the large Banks in the Dominion, (hear hear). Yet that institution with $400,000 capital was obliged, in order to employ profitably all its capital, to have two agencies—one in Stanstead, the other in Shefford. It was certainly not advisable to compel local Banks to have an amount of capital which they could not profitably employ. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, local Banks had also proved successful. The Bank of Fredericton had only a capital of one hundred thousand, yet it was found to be quite sufficient for the wants of the people, and quite safe. He had suggested to the Finance Minister a mode of meeting the case of these local institutions, but he was sorry to say his proposition had not met with the approval of the Government. It was to provide that the capital of any new Bank, located in any city of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards should not be less than one million, but that of any Bank located elsewhere should not be less than $200,000. If it was wrong in principle to establish Banks of small capital, why countenance the Charters of existing small Banks? In the Dominion, while there were twelve Banks with a capital each of not less than one million, there were thirteen Banks with less capital. There were twelve Banks with $800,000, and under, seven with $400,000 and under, five with $200,000 and under, and two with $100,000. Now, if it was right to extend the Charters of those small Banks, why limit the number to those localities that now happen to have them? Why not extend some privilege to districts which are now or will be within the next ten years to provide the same amount of capital. He did not approve of the suggestion of the Government that small Banks might apply to Parliament for special privileges. The policy of the Government should be fixed now with reference to small Banks as well as large Banks. There was unreasonable prejudice against small Banks; they were called wild cat Banks, a nickname derived from the Western States. But it should be remembered that that nickname arose not from the fact of the small capital in small Banks, but on account of the inherent rottenness of the system, which bore equally hard on all Banks. If the proposed system was a safe and sound one, as he believed it was, then it was capable of allowing small Banks, under it to carry on a safe business with a small capital. The time had come when farmers were depositors rather than borrowers, and they should have an opportunity of depositing in the Banks under their own control and management. He hoped the Finance Minister, who had been liberal in accepting suggestions, and who had been as far as these resolutions were concerned, treated with liberality by the House, would still further consider this matter, remembering that nine-tenths of the members representing rural constituencies desired a provision of the kind he had suggested.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, the Government were anxious to carefully consider any suggestion of the House, but hon. gentlemen should remember that it was an essential feature of this system, that there should be a large amount of paid up capital. He perhaps would be inclined to go as far as any member in favour of the principle of allowing small Banks to be established, provided they had a perfectly secure paper currency. But in the opinion of the House and country, it was not expedient to have a currency secured by Government security. A different kind of security was established, and it was very generally admitted that it was essentially necessay under that system, to provide the security of a large paid up capital. There was no difficulty in the way of any person desirous of investing in Banks, obtaining shares in some of the established Banks, and there was no difficul in establishing agencies in all places where agencies should be established. Without speaking with certainity, as he had been so long away from the country, he would say his impression was that both in the United States and this country when you find in any sound district demands for small Banks with a small capital, the truth was the people who wanted it were borrowers and not lenders. His own opinion was that if you adopt a system of allowing chartered Banks to issue their own notes, it was not safe to have Banks of very small capital. Therefore he could not consent to reduce the minimum amount of capital below $500,000.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON asked if existing Banks would get their charters renewed without increasing their capital.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Certainly.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON approved of the suggestion of the member for Stanstead. He argued that noteholders of small Banks with small capital, are just as secure as noteholders of large Banks with large capital, provided the capital was in proportion to the amount of circulation.

Mr. YOUNG thought the Minister of Finance had gone quite far enough in this direction. It was undesirable to have small Banks scattered over the country; they were always looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. Special charters could be granted to small Banks when they were absolutely needed. He approved of the provision fixing the amount of paid up capital at not less than $200,000.

Mr. BOULTON said a high minimum amount of capital would tend to restrict commercial operations in New Brunswick, where Banks of $200,000 capital were doing a very safe business. Other sections of the country were about applying for similar privileges if this measure did not prevent them.

Mr. PICKARD supported the proposition of the member for Stanstead. He was satisfied that the proposal to enforce a minimum of half a million as the capital of new Banks, would seriously retard the progress and injuriously affect the interests of a large portion of the rural districts, and in no way advance the general interests; in fact it simply gave a monopoly to the large Banking institutions.—Banking accommodation should be in proportion to the wants of the locality, and the true principal was, to have such Banks managed by men who were interested in the welfare of the surrounding country, and who would be able to secure the confidence of the business men, as well as of the whole community. If the Government intended to force upon them the Standard it had set up, many parts of the Dominion would be deprived of Banking accomodation, and thrown into the hands of the large Banking institutions, thereby preventing the people from prosecuting their legitimate business. He hoped that an amendment would be proposed to reduce the amount to $200,000 at the most, although in his opinion $100,000 would be more for the general interest.

Mr. O'CONNOR said the principal difficulty in the rural districts was getting sufficient accumulated funds to enable the shareholders to pay up the amount required to put the Bank in operation. The Government, in reducing the required capital from one million to half a million, conceded nothing at all, as they required almost the same amount of paid up capital as they would under the larger sum, it being provided that shareholders of Banks with a capital of $500,000 must pay up $200,000 at once. He dissented *in toto* from the views of the member for South Waterloo, as many parts of the country did require Banking institutions of smaller capital, from $200,000 to $400,000 being quite sufficient in many cases, and highly useful in developing the resources of the country. He would certainly vote for an amendment to that effect, if it were brought forward.

The resolution was agreed to, without a division. The resolutions down to the 6th were also passed. The seventh resolution, providing that the total liabilities of the Bank should never exceed the aggregate amount of the sum held by it in specie and Dominion notes, and three times its paid up capital was withdrawn.

To resolution 12, it was proposed by the Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS to add a clause to enable shareholders to extend their proxies beyond the year as provided by the original resolution.

Some discussion followed, in which Messrs. Mackenzie, Abbott, Blake, Crawford, Galt, Gibbs, D. A. McDonald, and Young took part. It was argued on the one side that the time should be limited, as the holding of the proxies for an indefinite period led to great abuses; and it was suggested by Mr. Crawford that the cashier and other subordinate officers should not be allowed to hold proxies, the effect in some instances having been to give the cashier complete control.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT contended that the shareholders should be allowed to protect themselves.

At six o'clock the House rose, no decision having been arrived at.

LOCAL NEWS

POLICE COURT.—No case.

ALMOST A CHALLENGE.—The Ottawa Garrison Artillery feel proud of their laurels won as shootists. They have beat n everything so far. Where is Captain Falls and the 43rd Battalion?

THE MARKET—TUESDAY.—A full market plenty of purchasers, farmers looking pleasant, citizens looking cheery, market lessee smiling, and the "lightning" man in his glory.

GATINEAU ROAD.—The condition of this road is not very credible. As the road is a paying one, the company should see it kept in better order.

CURLIANA.—A few members of the Club had a scratch game yesterday. They are endeavoring to get up a match with the Volunteer force. As many of the latter are good curlers the game will likely be an interesting one.

POPULAR READINGS.—The readings this evening at the St. Patrick's Hall are going to be very attractive. A good programme is arranged and will be sustained through its varied stages by talented amateurs. We predict for them a crowded house. Don't forget, but be there early so as to secure a seat.

FAST DRIVING.—The press of the city have frequently called the attention of fast drivers to the dangers consequent to such imprudence. A person turning the corner of York and Dalhousie Streets, with a horse and cutter yesterday at a rapid pace, came nigh running over a child, who was crossing the latter streets. The police should victimize a few to teach general drivers a lesson.

AN INQUEST.—It is understood that an inquiry will be instituted to-day, as to the cause of the fire on Monday night. The parties arrested have been set at liberty. The two gentlemen were keeping Batchelors' Hall in the absence of the elder Mr. Duffill and the fire was in all probability the result of carelessness. The cause, however, will we think, be ascertained at the inquest.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR.—The courage and enterprise of our esteemed neighbour E. B. Eddy, Esq., have become familiar with the surrounding country. One of his latest undertakings has been the construction of a road from the mouth of "Deux Rivieres," about twenty-five miles above Des Joachims, to "Fort Eddy," near the Kippewa country. The road was made at Mr. Eddy's expense, and is twenty-nine miles long. The construction of this road enables those called in that direction to avoid the circuitous Mattawan route, besides affording a better road. The Hudson Bay Company, and the lumbermen manufacturing in the Kippewa, and Temisquminge regions have adopted this road to reach the basis of their respective operations. Such enterprise it is which will eventually open out the fertile country, as yet, almost unknown to us.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
	12 Noon.	9.00	Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.30	3.30
7.00		9.00	Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	3.30
	12 Noon.		Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland			3.30
	12 Noon.		St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by international steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			
7.00	12 Noon.	9.00	United States		11.30	3.30
11.30		3.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	11.30	3.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			3.00
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			
		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Offices—by Stage	8.00		3.00
7.00	12 Noon.		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	4.30
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.30	
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.		11.30	4.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE.

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE.—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a heady standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bo or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Candill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6h

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared. But such indeed is not the case. In the same wonder many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. Contrasts in both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great Sosoconcas Remedy for consumption, travel in the wake of civilization.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Ottawa, by the Rev'd. J. G. D. McKenzie, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev'd. J. S. Lauder, Rector, Edward B. Crombie, of Ottawa, Esq., to Fanny, fourth daughter of F. P. Rubidge, of the same place, Esquire. No cards.

LOST,

Last night, between the Railway Station and Russell House, a Gentleman's BROWN CARDIGAN JACKET. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the Russell House.

March 8, 1870. 1302 1

WANTED,

An active young man who has had experience in the Grocery trade. Apply by letter, Box 67, Post Office, Ottawa.

March 8, 1870. 1302tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal, Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March, Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

WANTED,

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred. Apply at the Times Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1288 tf

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Sheds."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will show

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES,
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTRES,
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 do TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES, all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

HAVE RECEIVED

1 CASE Black Dress Alpaccas,
1 BALE White Cottons,
2 BALES Grey Cottons,

—ALSO,—

Ex Steamer CELLA, from London, via New York,

1 CASE Spring Walking Jackets and Costumes,
1 CASE Black Velveteens,
1 CASE Spring Dress Goods,
1 CASE Black and Coloured Silks,
2 CASES Small Wares,

AND

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF CARPETS,

For same steamer, will be shown

ON MONDAY NEXT.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 4, 1870. 12986m

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for breach of contract should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

1298 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto. Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them, Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run *try it. It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON, No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. M. DONNELLY on the premises 1300 6

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, Times Office. 1287tf

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON

Commission Merchant, Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1239y

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist,

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.6 y

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a first class Brick House on Maria street, (at present occupied by G H Macauly, Esq.) containing nine rooms, with hard and soft water in kitchen. For particulars apply to W COUSENS, Slater street.

Ottawa, March 8, 1870. 1302

TO LET.

From 1st May, a first class BRICK HOUSE on Maria street, near Bank street, adjoining the residence of Major Anderson, containing ten rooms, good yard, stable and garden. Apply to Mrs. Mitford, near Messrs. Perley & Pattee's office, Chaudiere. 1301 3

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 185.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,

1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

WANTED.

A smart YOUNG MAN for a grocery business. Apply by letter, Box 67, Post Office, Ottawa. 1300tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, on the tenth day of March instant, at the LAW OFFICE of Lewis & Pinhey in the city of Ottawa, under the power of sale contained in a mortgage thereof from one WILLIAM SAUNDERS to one AGAR YIELDING (which mortgage has been assigned to Robert Donaldson). All that portion of the North half of lot number forty-one in the third concession of South Gower (fomerly in the Township of North Gower) remaining unsold for taxes.

There will be offered also for sale at the same time and place under the power of sale contained in a mortgage thereof from one AGAR YEILDING to the said ROBERT DONALDSON, all that portion of the South half of the said lot forty-one remaining unsold for taxes.

Terms and conditions will be made known at the sale.

LEWIS & PINHEY,

Solicitors for the Vendors Mrs. Louisa E. Donaldson and Hamnett Hill Devisees and Executrix and Executor of the said Robert Donaldson deceased.

Ottawa, March 5, 1870. 1300 td

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No. 14, Rideau street;

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq. Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq. H S Howland, Esq. Geo Duggan, Esq. A T Fulton, Esq. Angus Morrison, Esq. M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

1298tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March, 1870. 1702 4

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 35 Rideau street.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 9, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 00	@	0 00
No. 2	3 10	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 50	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.		none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 50	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 95	@	1 00
Spring " "	85	@	0 90
LOAF—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 60	@	0 65
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 60	@	0 70
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 34
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 25	@	1 50
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	19 00	@	20 00
Prime		none.	
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	7 50	@	8 00
Mutton—per lb	0 05	@	0 07½
Geese—Each	0 50	@	0 75
Turkeys	0 80	@	2 00
Poultry—Per pair	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks	0 50	@	0 70
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 20	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 20	@	0 25
Apples—per brl	3 00	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	5 50	@	0 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 50	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 00	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do.	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual royal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

"Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D., Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN, General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:

CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Hainer Pianos,

Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,

PIANOS FOR HIRE,

With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER, Toronto.

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254.3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE!

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con I, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 22 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 61 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 127-d2awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm T Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to Jons and WM. PROMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja5-141-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,

BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases: Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to offer the public.

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st. opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

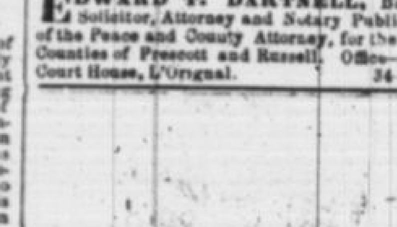
D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMELL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B, and Sect'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq. M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq. M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq. M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq. M P
James O'Rielly, Esq. Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq. Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq. M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer,

1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s,5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. 11

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in Ottawa.

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from Illness. For sale in quart bottles, price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist, 457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.,

General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. In Ottawa.

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm, RIDEAU BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, with Stock and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KENNEDY

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Re-payable by Instalments,)

The best and cheapest in the country. Apply to

1160,3.40.2m J G BELL.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS, *OTTAWA.*

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,

(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands in Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,

Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by

SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,

711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE, Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE, Publishers Ontario Farmer, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

A. SWALWELL,

CHIEF UNDERTAKER,

SPARKS-ST.

COFFINS, HEARSES & CARRIAGES,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Sole agent for

FISK'S METALLIC COFFINS.

RESIDENCE—York-st., first Brick House below the market.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stove pipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION, Sparks street, opposite B L Hotel, and opposite Lower Town Market, Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell-Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU, *Editor and Proprietor.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1240.4.1awk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting... cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. ... cles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. ... sional use of a bottle of this ... visable, even when no active symptoms appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this ... *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

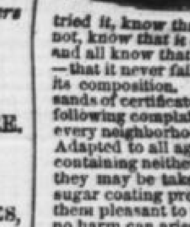
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME—NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," and its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FARM of 100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 3rd concession of the township of Osgoode. Good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 30 of which are cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood, well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Title good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT, Rideau Hotel, Ottawa.

39.6m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,

ALSO,

PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"

XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,

WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa. ... Managing Director.

Ayer's Sarsap[arilla] FOR PURIFYING THE ...
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., ... Practical and Analytical Chemists ... SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS ... Ottawa, August 7, 1869.
Ayer's Cathartic [Pills] For all the purposes of a ... Medicine.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., ... LOWELL, MASS. ... Ottawa, August 7, 1869.
THE 50th VOLUME ... NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM ... THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE ...
FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET ... FOR SALE. CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS ... CHICAGO MESS ... No. 1 FLOUR, WHITE BEANS ...
... TIMES is printed and published ... OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... Managing Director.

The Ottawa Times

VOL. V. NO. 1304. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

...would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...stock as usual is chosen with great care, is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

...large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large well selected stock, comprising Groceries, ..., Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ..., Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ... Coarse and Fine Salt. Also Bordeaux and ... their Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS— Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Hen..., Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of the ..., Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines ... prices, in wood and bottle, approved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...proof and over, at extremely low prices. ...ose's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Tom. ...ville's Irish Whiskey. ...rphy's Old Irish Potteen. ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...and other Ales. ...and Syrups, all grades. ...at wholesale prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

...time for bargains. 1105

...'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—J P Desmond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

...SEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ...B FOOTE, A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...MMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

...hereby give notice of my intention to supply ...S, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...O KETCHUP, &c wholesale. ...increase of trade during the last four years ...compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I ...decided to make the wholesale trade my ... purpose. ...Stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest ... and the quality is readily ... by making known the fact that I raise my ...bles from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best, they will therefore ... favorable comparison with any imported. ...rther and an important fact is that being ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... enabled to sell fully 40 per cent lower than ... importer. ...se advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ..., Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ..., Post office, Ottawa.

...kle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

...Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... highest price given. 1 9y

MR. HANNA!

...was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as ...had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ...hen on the hearth rug, so you need not ...p attending church till next summer, as ...tend for fear of taking cold, for the season ...ed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

...just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

...are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and ...ings in this city that we have heated These ...nsider are the best testimonials we can offer. ...mates given on application. ...ves and Tinware as usual. ...ttention given to job work. ...ves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO. 35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...eat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

...advanced on goods consigned for transmission. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. Easton. R. M. Easton

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 2191f

MONEY TO LEND,

On first class Real Estate security. Apply to WALKER & PANNOCK, Aumond's Buildings, Rideau street. 1240 2 3

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w51 3m.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the TIMES office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorized to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Nov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33 The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B

For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81.

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!,

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

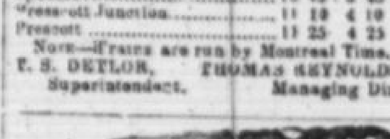
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 30	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 03	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:00 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 3 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station:

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents

CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER,

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates

For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York

or HERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 29, 1869. 1238 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

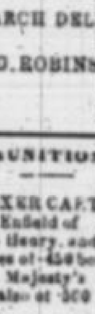
MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. O. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider Enfield of 577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of 500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m., and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office, No. 94, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,

Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 4½, Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT

A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,

No 55 Rideau street.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

TENDERS.

Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

K ARNOLDI, Architect, Elgin street.

1297 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,

Nature's Crown.

You Must Cultivate it

GRAY HAIR

Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

MRS S. A. ALLEN

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It will promote luxuriant growth.

FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS S. A ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New York.

March 10. ...

DR. A. TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Chilblains and Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR J. P. KENNEDY of Chittenango, New York says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knoxville, New York, says: "I have used it in severe cases of special irritation and for the worst cases of Piles and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

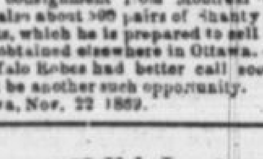
IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be such another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS,



BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,

English Chemicals,

European and American

Patent Medicines,

The Popular Proprietary

Medicines and Preparations.

English, French and German

Perfumery,

English Brushes and Toilet Articles,

Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285 3 y

The Currency of the Dominion.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

SIR,—In a former letter on the Currency, I stated that at the recent monetary convention in Paris it had been decided to recommend a five-franc piece as the basis of a universal gold coinage, and gave this as a reason why the currency of Nova Scotia, the unit of which is almost identical with that coin, should be adopted for the Dominion. I now propose still further to illustrate the subject.

On the 23rd December, 1865, a convention was concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, embracing a population of 68 millions, whereby the weight, diameter, fineness of their coins, both gold and silver, were defined and described, each country retaining its own peculiar emblems, and in some cases the name of its coin. The object was to establish unity of coinage in essentials, and thus extend the circulation of their coins over the whole territory of the four States, and enable travellers to pay their way without risk or trouble from variation in exchangeable value. By this convention the double Standard of gold and silver was recognized and continued, although considerable embarrassment results from it in consequence of the more rapid production of gold than of silver. Instead of retaining the franc as the standard coin they adopted the five franc piece starting from it upwards in gold, and downwards in a depreciated silver currency on a decimal system. Thus through a large and influential part of Europe has been established a uniform monetary system. Since then the Pontifical States and Greece have given their adhesion to its essential parts.

In June last, during the International Exhibition, a conference was held in Paris to consider the possibility and advisability of still further extending the above plan Nearly all the European nations and the United States were represented by delegates, while the representatives of other nations at the Exhibition manifested a lively interest in the discussions which took place. On one point the delegates were unanimous, namely, that the standard should be exclusively of gold; but in regard to the unit of value there was great diversity of opinion. The question was at last decided by vote, when it was found that there were thirteen in favor of the five franc piece, and two (Great Britain and Sweden) in favor of a unit of ten francs or eight shilling sterling. The following are the general features adopted, as stated by Mr. Ruggles, the representative of the United States, in an elaborate and interesting Report recently presented to Congress by Secretary McCulloch:

1st. A simple standard, exclusively of gold.

2nd. Coins of equal weight and diameter.

3rd. Of equal quality, nine-tenths fine.

4th. The weight of the present five-franc gold piece to be the unit, with its multiples—and

5th. The coins of each nation to continue to bear the names and emblems preferred by each, but to be legal tenders public and private, in all.

Since the adjournment of the Conference, a treaty has been entered into between France and Austria, providing for a gold coin of 25 francs for their international use, by which the 10 florins of Austria are made equal in weight and value to the 55 francs of France, the coin of each nation to be stamped with its own emblems, thus extending the range of the new coin of 25 francs.

The French Emperor, in order to facilitate the adoption of the plan proposed by the Conference, has caused twenty-five franc gold coins to be struck, representing the British Sovereign, and the American half-eagle. The former has been forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his approval before being put into circulation.—To make these coins of the same value as the 25 franc gold piece, the half-eagle would require to be reduced in value 17½ cents and the Sovereign only 4 cents. As already stated, the Dollar of Nova Scotia is almost identical with the five-franc gold coin, being only four fifths of a cent more valuable, so that whenever Great Britain gives in her adhesion to this plan of monetary unification, Nova Scotia is prepared to advance with her, with the least possible derangement in her money of account and the coins at present in use.

This grand scheme, so honorable to the present age, designed as it is to sweep away many of the barriers to international trade intercourse and travel, is well worthy of the best consideration of the statesmen of this new Dominion. Other plans have been proposed at different times, but this is the only one which has given general satisfaction. In 1862 Secy, now Chief Justice, Chase proposed to make the coins of the United States and Great Britain uniform, by reducing the value of the half-eagle 13½ cents. thus making it of the same value as the Sovereign. He has now given in his adhesion to the larger scheme. The United States, with their present variable currency, are in a peculiarly favourable position to adopt it, and Secretary McCulloch, in his last annual report to Congress, cordially recommended it. I have been informed that the Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has either in preparation, or already prepared, a bill to give effect in the United States to the recommendations of the Conference, by reducing the value, weight and fineness of their gold coins, and making the Dollar of the same value as the five-franc piece. And if present political complications do not prevent it. there is every probability that the gold coins of the United States will soon be rendered equivalent to those recommended for all nations. A bill has already been introduced into the House of Representatives authorising the authorities of the mint, at Philadelphia, to strike off a coin in conformity with the recommendations of the monetary Conference at Paris.

At the next session of the Parliament of Canada a bill will probably be introduced to assimilate the currencies of the different Provinces. It is of the utmost importance that no retrograde movement be made, but that there shall be an advance towards this gradually increasing wave of civilization, and also that the gold currency shall be national and not foreign At present the currency of the Western Provinces is based on that of a foreign nation. The national gold coins have been driven out of circulation in consequence of their fractional and troublesome value, while those of the United States have taken their place. In Nova Scotia the reverse of this is the case. The national coins have driven all others out of circulation, and it is only occasionally that a foreign coin is seen. This assuredly fosters and strengthens the national feeling. Looking at the question, then, from a national point of view there can be no doubt of the superiority of the currency of Nova Scotia over that of the Provinces, while the fact that it so closely resembles the destined universal one is an addional reason why it should be adopted.

It has been objected to the adoption of the sovereign as representing five dollars exactly that it would involve injustice to a larger number than the adoption of the currency of the Western Provinces would cause. The editor of the Montreal *Trade Review* says that "this injustice would consist in reducing, by three cents on the dollar, the value of all debts whether expressed by mortgages, or government securities, or any other way * * * * Of course, while so many would be losers by a depreciation of the currency, a great many also would be gainers by it, and those who had payments to pay would find their payments lightened to the same extent that their creditors were losers." Now, I take it that this is all a mistake There need not be the least deviation from strict principles of justice. Whether the system in use in Nova Scotia or that of the other Provinces is extended, there will be temporary inconvenience to one section or the other, but their should be neither gain nor loss to any party. Provision ought to be made in the bill that all debts existing under the currency to be changed shall be paid in their equivalent value in the new one, and tables of equivalent value should be published. This was the course pursued in France when the franc was substituted for the old French livre at the beginning of the present century, and quite recently in the Roman States In 1834 Congress reduced the value of the gold dollar more than five per cent, and even then Mr. Ruggles, in the report already alluded to, said no practical inconvenience was experienced. What other nations, then have done, and done successfully, can surely be accomplished by the united wisdom of our statesmen. And if the currency of the Western Provinces should be changed for one in which the sovereign is the representative of five dollars, while there would be considerable inconvenience experienced for a time, there need be neither gain nor loss to either debtor or creditor. The prices of all articles of merchandize also would be speedily accommodated to the changed values of the coins in circulation

Another objection has been made that in case of a run upon the Banks, such as took place some time since in the Upper Provinces, it would be impossible to obtain a supply of sovereigns in time to meet the emergency. But this difficulty could be easily overcome by continuing the gold coins of the United States, as a legal tender, the same as they are at present; the only change being that the foreign coin—that of the United States would be the fractional one, while the national one—the sovereign would be evenly expressed in our money of account, thus reversing the conditions under which these coins now circulate. The difficulty might also be got over to a considerable extent by the establishment of a mint in Halifax where the gold drawn from her mines, (the yield of which is continually increasing as skill and captial are now largely employed in their development) instead of being shipped abroad could be at once converted into sovereigns, and in this way constant supply be kept up

Although this letter has extended farther than I intended, allow me, Mr Editor, to observe in conclusion that if Nova Scotia is compelled to change her currency, which brings into circulation all the different coins of the fartherland, for that of the other parts of Canada, which practically excludes them, it will be the forcing of her backward from the vantage ground she now occupies to a position which must, within a year or two, be again abandoned for her present one. The step will be for her a retrograde one, whereas by adopting her currency, the Dominion would advance to meet the world, and place herself in unison with the great nations of Europe, as well as with the United States, in the changes about to take place there. Then, too, would be exhibited to the economists and financiers of the fatherland a practical solution of the difficulty they have always experienced; there would be shewn to them a decimal system of accounts which utilizes all their coins, and this would help to pave the way for the adoption of the same system there, wherby the ties which unite fatherland and colony would be strengthend and consolidated. The authorities at the mint in London might easily be induced to issue a gold or silver coin of the value of four shillings sterling to take the place and name (as suggested by "Verax" in a letter to the *Monetary Times*) of the old *crown* of five shillings value, which does not fit into my system. This coin would correspond to the five-franc piece of Continental Europe and the dollar of the United States. There might also be a coin of 2½ crowns, similar to the 2½ dollar piece of the United States, to represent the half sovereign.

With those coins and the other British and colonial ones now in use the Dominion would be provided with a national coinage, which would supply all the wants of her domestic trade, and financial and commercial relations with other nations.

PETER JACK.

The Desire of the Ruling Majority in England to get rid of us.

The opinion of the ruling majority in England is to the inexpediency of longer maintaining the existing relationship with the British American Provinces, has been expressed in a variety of forms. But that opinion, perhaps, never found such direct utterance as it did through Lord Monck the other day, in the House of Lords, when he vowed (we must remember that he is a Whig, or semi-radical placeman of the most subservient type) it as his conviction that Great Britain would be better off without "the self governing Colonies." Lord Monck, without any question, spoke in accordance with the instructions he received from the dominant party which sent him to this Province as the successor of Sir Edmund Head. Sir John Young, shortly after his arrival here gave utterance to views not greatly dissimilar from those expressed by Viscount Monck. But the disfavor with which His Excellency's remarks were received caused him to modify, or, in part, retract what he was believed to have said. Lord Monck can speak with less embarrassment than his successor. He is a whig beneficiary. But he is a beneficiary with a vote in the House of Lords, and he can say things now which as Governor General of Canada, he would hardly have ventured on.

It shows the small mental *calibre* of men like Viscount Monck, when he attempting to deal with the great question of the integrity of the most powerful Empire in the world, they seek to fortify themselves (as we are told Lord Monck did) with the abstractions on Colonial Government of a mere scholar like the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis. The essays of that laborious man are probably the best text-books on the History of Dependencies, that could be put into the hands of an undergraduate at College They treat elaborately of all that bears upon the Dependencies of the Oriental Monarchies, and of the ancient Republics—as well as of the dependencies of the European States in modern times. They are (historically regarded unimpeachable, judging from the interminable array of authorities which Sir George Lewis, in his Colonial Essays, as in everything else, brought to bear on the subject he had in hand. But a mere annalist—and Sir George Lewis, judging of his effort from our British American standpoint, was nothing more—is surely not an authority for practical and sagacious statesmen, either here or in England, to attempt to guide themselves by. There is a certain amount of abstract philosophic argument, no doubt, in his inquiry into the powers of a Sovereign Government; and likewise in his disquisition upon the disadvantages derived from a Dependency from its dependence on the Dominant Country, and upon the disadvantages arising to the Dominant Country from its supremacy over Colonies. But his arguments, never for a moment rise to the height of statesmanship. They are mere reflections from a literary cloisterer. And even their respected author himself were he alive to-day, would be rather stunned, than otherwise, to hear himself cited in the way he was by Viscount Monck, as an authority for cutting "self governed Colonies" adrift. If Lord Monck were a philosophic student, or half as accurate as the author he cites, he would have reflected that when Sir George Lewis wrote upon the subject of Dependencies, there were no "selfgoverned Colonies" under the British Crown. The Union between Upper and Lower Canada was scarcely completed. Local responsible Government so far from being established, was scarcely understood among us here; and in every other colonial portion of the British Empire, the system of Ministerial responsibility was not even heard of. Now such a writer, working (fairly and honestly, no doubt, according to his light) should be an authority for a retired Governor of British America who served here a quarter of a century after we really *had* responsible Government among us, will surely pass the comprehension of ordinary political thinkers.

At best, Sir George Lewis can only be put down as a conscientious worker in historical records—a "Christoper Clutterbuck"—as Bulwer has given us the picture; a man of languages and learning but utterly unfit to grapple with the live issues of the time, as the practical statesman must deal with them. The question which Lord Monck and his contemporaries have to deal with is one which concerns the Empire vastly more than it concerns the individual Colonies. The English statesman who thinks that he can lop off a colonial branch here, and another there, and yet keep the parent trunk healthy is a visionary and a dreamer. The relinquishment of British America means the relinquishment of British Supremacy—nay more, the relinquishment by Great Britian of her right to sit as an equal with France, or Prussia, or Russia, or the United States. These powers are gradually but surely extending their territorial authority.—France in Northern Africa; Prussia all around her, through central and northern Germany; Russia in the East; the United States, at extreme points of her continental boundary, and in the West Indies. With a great free community like that of the British America attached to her by ties of affection, Great Britain is more than a match for any power in the world. Where will she stand after we are cut adrift? Australia will hardly wait to be kicked out. The Indian tenure may be secure—we trust it is—but the possession is not that of the hearts of a free and kindred people, but the possession of subjugated Provinces, with a countless population of aliens—ali ns in race, religious laws and customs,—a population which can only be retained to the Empire by an expenditure of material force ten times greater than would be required to maintain the rest of the Colonial Empire intact.

But Lord Monck - feeble as may be his arguments—is no doubt the oracle of the pawnbroking administration now governing the affairs of England. We are to be cut adrift. They are tired of us. The dominant majority in England, to-day, would, if they dared trade us off to-morrow, as Denmark sold St. Thomas; as the negro Emperors of the West Indies propose to trade off San Domingo, or whatever else they own; and as Russia has traded off Alaska. It is a policy which simply betokens Imperial sordidness, and which foreshadows imperial decay.

FISTULA IN ANO is a sinuous ulcer in the neighborhood of the anus and rectum, of a very obstinate character, which will continue for years, undermining the patient's health if not properly treated, constantly discharging more or less of a thin watery offensive fluid, and having the walls of its little fistulous pipes or canals very hard or callous. Dr. J Briggs' Pile Remedy is remarkable for its superior excellence; should be used for this painful affliction. Many who have tried it, do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything ever yet used for his disease. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Young Man Wanted—Address Box 452.
Cook Wanted—Apply at the Times Office.
House to Let—John Blyth.
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Bag Lost—Perley & Pattee.
St. Patrick's Day—John Kelly.
Auction Sale—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THE HON. JOHN YOUNG'S CANAL.

However desirable railways may be where water-ways are impossible, or even as competitors with steamboats for passengers and light freight traffic, or however necessary railroads may be to connect land portages with rivers or lakes, and as a means of opening up to commerce the vast prairie interior of the far west of the Dominion, the expediency, if not necessity, for improving the unequalled water communication of the Dominion is beyond question. The great lakes and the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Saguenay and the Richelieu, are highways which nature has given to this country, and which will yet do more for it as a country than any artificial means of communication that can be devised. The Hudson and the Mississippi have contributed more to the natural greatness of the United States than the whole of her extensive sea-coast has done. These rivers furnished the wealth which enabled New Orleans and New York to export the wheat and cotton of North and South. These rivers made the cities at their mouths, and furnished the means to place the first steamboats afloat, to equip ocean fleets, and they virtually drew towards the United States the naval wealth of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, furnishing the means to the United States for raising armies and equipping ships of war. These rivers first gave national force and character to the people of America just as the Lakes and the St. Lawrence built up Montreal and Quebec by the cereals and timber which they floated to these ports. It was the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with its wonderfully great tributaries, which have peopled this country, and which, indeed, created the circumstances which made railroads a necessity. It was the St. Lawrence which peopled the whole of the western peninsula of Canada, making it as a garden intersected by iron roads, and almost surrounded by seas, themselves the source of yet untold wealth. All the canals, which have yet been built, have only been improvements suggested by nature. The canals, wherever made, had previously, to some extent, existed as rapids or narrow creeks. They are simply the steps or ascents from one level of navigable water to another, assisted by cuts, and dams, and the utilizing of small tributary streams. They are water gates between navigable reaches, opening and shutting to a commerce, which the products of settlement and labor began, and which, being once begun, expanded of itself until the gates were no longer large enough for the traffic, hourly passing through them. The country is now becoming so populous and the productions of skill and labor are so great that navigation by means of canoes and portages, well enough for Indians, must necessarily give way to ships and railroads. The Americans only supplanted the Hudson with the Erie Canal, a mere gutter compared to the canal-gate connection of the great lakes and of the rapids of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa—a work of no greater pretensions than the original connection of the Hudson with Lower Canada at Sorel by means of the Chambly towing path on the Richelieu. That gutter, however, enriched New York and is a monument to the foresight of its projector De Witt Clinton. It was too small to ruin the trade of the St. Lawrence, and it could not interfere with the trade of the Ottawa. Neither timber nor flour will float up stream. The great staples of this country necessarily floated towards Montreal and Quebec. There is however, another gate wanted for the sake of these staples. The waters of Lake Champlain and the waters of the St. Lawrence at the upper mouth of the Ottawa are nearly on a level, the waters of Lake Champlain being somewhat the higher of the two. A canal connecting the outpouring of Lake Ontario with the fountain of the Hudson, would still more enrich New York, but it would also add wealth to Canada and especially to the Ottawa Valley. It would increase the traffic of the great Lakes. It would treble their marine wealth. It would give increased prices to the producer of the far-west. It would increase the production of sawn lumber at the city of Ottawa from 250,000,000 feet annually to 750,000,000 in three years after its construction. It would save to the producers $1.25 on the cost of export for every thousand feet. It would open up a nearer way from Troy to Liverpool than by New York by 160 miles. It would connect the two countries commercially together and make a traffic with which no hostile tariff could interfere.

"The people here are emigration mad, and if Canada could only get into the *swim* she might have any amount of help and emigrants for next to nothing. Look over the *Times* and *Standard* for December, January and this month, and you will find lots of news about emigration meetings. This Government will do nothing—that is pay. Ontario has voted a small sum. The Dominion should do it thoroughly here. Their London agent should be—perhaps he is—a first class man, and should be paid for results, as well as a salary to keep the pot boiling."

The above is an extract from a letter from London by a gentleman thoroughly well acquainted with Canada, acquired during several years residence spent in public employments here.

DR. VANCORTLAND,—One of the most talented of the many able physicians in this city has been in consultation with Dr. Grant, M. P., on the condition of the Hon. William McDougall, who now lies in a very critical state. It affords us some degree of satisfaction however to say, in connection with the serious illness of Mr. McDougall, that he is making as favourable progress towards recovery as can be expected.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO YARMOUTH.

Mr. N. K. Clements, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has been actively engaged in impressing upon the Government the advisability of surrendering to a Company, with which he is connected, the thirty miles of railroad from Windsor to Truro Junction, as a subsidy to extend the Annapolis and Windsor Railway to Yarmouth. Yarmouth, situated at the seaward point, as it were, of the peninsula of Nova Scotia, is a very important point of commercial intercourse between New Brunswick, Maine, and Massachusetts. There is now regular steam communication between Yarmouth and Boston, by which 50,000 barrels of flour are obtained annually from the United States. The few miles of railroad necessary to complete a through line from Yarmouth to Halifax would make the former port the nearest point to the Montreal market, via Portland and the Grand Trunk Railway. The distance from Yarmouth to Portland is less than the distance between Montreal and Quebec, and the distance of Portland from Montreal is not much further. It will assuredly be the interest of the people of Yarmouth to take such steps as will secure for themselves a position superior even to that of St. John or Halifax. Mr. Clements, who was here in 1868, has been assiduous in his endeavors to impress upon the Government, through the Honorable Mr. Howe, the expediency of taking action in favor of his scheme of railway extension.

THE RED RIVER PAPERS.

In common with the press generally we have received a copy of the papers relative to the recent occurrences in the North West Territories, referred to in the Speech from the Throne. Unofficially our readers are tolerably well aware of what did occur, and it does not suit our present convenience to treat our readers to merely a second dose of such occurrences.

There is a paper, in which some interest will naturally be felt, and that is a message of the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 8, 1869, information relative to the presence of the Hon. William McDougall at Pembina, in Dakotah Territory, and the opposition by the inhabitants of Selkirk settlement to his assumption of the office of Governor of the North West Territory, lying before us. The message is brief, being in these words:—"I transmit (to the Senate of the U. S.) a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers which accompanied it." U. S. Grant. The documentary matter makes 52 pages 8vo. There are letters from Consul Malmros, dated, Winnipeg, newspaper articles from St Paul, letters from Mr. Stiles, the Riel declaration of independence, Governor McDougall's proclamation, Colonel Dennis' order, a sketch of Mr. McDougall, the acts and treaties concerning Rupert's Land, and the comment of the Canadian, American, and English press. Historically, these papers are valuable. As news of no consequence whatever.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

Last spring the attention of our readers was drawn to the prospectus then issued of *The Canadian Annual Register; a Record of Public Events in Canada*, which the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company proposed to publish under the editorship of Mr. Morgan, of this city. The first volume, comprising a history of the Dominion for the years 1867-8, is in press, and will be speedily placed before the public. Of the contents of the volume, in addition to the political *resume* of the two years in question, which has been undertaken by Mr. John G. Bourinot, long on the Nova Scotia press, we learn that the Hon. Colonel Gray, M. P., contributed the first part of an interesting historical paper on the progress of the movement for the Union of the British North American Colonies from its first inception up to Dominion Day, 1867. This part, written as it is by a gentleman, who has long figured in public life, and who was a member of the Charlottetown and Quebec Union Conferences, must render the work doubly valuable to our public men, and in fact to all persons who take an interest in the political history of Canada. Of the necessity of such a work here in Canada, as the *Annual Register*, we cannot now say anything more in addition to what was said on a former occasion. Such a work of reference has been very much needed, especially since we have merged to a larger political growth, and if the political account in it be impartially written, without fear or favour, as we believe it will be, then the Editor and Publishers of the *Register* will have performed no inconsiderable public service, in having established a reliable record of public affairs.

Mr. John G. Davis, is the agent for Ottawa, and will receive the names of intending subscribers.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

We are glad to see by the proceedings in the City Council, on Monday night, that a motion was carried in favour of an amicable arrangement with the Street Railway Company with respect to the double track. The following is the letter of the President and Vice President, referred to in the resolution—and we are sure that there can be but one opinion as to its reasonableness. We think that this vexed question being satisfactorily settled, nothing will further delay the completion of this much needed work:

OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY, New Edinburgh, Dec. 7, 1869.

To His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa:

SIR,—Understanding that the Rules of the Legislature of Ontario prevented the introduction, by the Corporation, of the proposed Bill for amending this Company's charter, we beg to assure you that although we should have felt it our duty strenuously to oppose the Bill itself, its introduction has not been opposed at our instance.

We regret, as sincerely as any member of the Corporation, that the Bill was not introduced and acted upon by the House; because we believe such action would have tended to a better understanding of the position of this Company.

We now write, therefore, to say that we are prepared to place the Corporation in the position they would have occupied had the Bill been introduced.

The object of the Bill, as defined by the resolutions of the City Council, on the 22nd ult., appears to be:

1st—To compel an alteration in the form of rail;

2nd—To compel the maintenance of the streets by the Company; and

3rd—To compel the Company to give up its rights to a second track in Sussex, Sparks and Duke streets, and over Sapper's Bridge; and to accept, in lieu thereof, for the said second track; certain other streets not named in our Act.

With respect to the form of rail—so much of it is laid that, practically, it makes little difference whether it is to be altered before or after completion; and we shall be equally liable, if we have violated our charter in this respect, after completion as now.

The question of compulsory maintenance of the streets is also one which, if the Company is liable, may be enforced twelve months hence as well as now; and until our cars commence running the rails may be entirely covered, and thus offer no obstruction to street traffic.

It is only, therefore, with respect to the third item (the second track on certain streets) that the question of time may seem important; and for the settlement of this question legislation is unnecessary.

This Company has offered, as to its second track, to accept Bridge street instead of Duke; Wellington and Elgin instead of Sparks street; and (without at present accepting Dalhousie in lieu of Sussex street) to take the chance in the future of Dalhousie, or any other route parallel thereto, and nearer to Sussex street.

The streets proposed to be so substituted by the Corporation are not named in the resolution, and we have not been favoured with a copy of the proposed Bill; but it does not seem probable that our offer can be objected to, or that any other could be made. We are willing to give up our right to a second track in the streets objected to, if legally secured the right to lay that second track in the other streets whenever we wish to do so, and only upon that condition.

There can be no objection to the proposed delay, for, if the second track be viewed as an evil, the longer it is delayed the more satisfactory to the objectors. We only require the delay because the streets proposed to be substituted are not completed.

If it be feared by the Corporation that the laying of the second track upon our chartered route (which we have the power to do before another session of the Legislature of Ontario) will make our position any stronger than it now is, we are prepared to waive this advantage without any other stipulation than that the present relative position of parties shall be maintained, and that we shall not be at all prejudiced in the rights we now possess—that is,—if the Corporation fail hereafter legally to deprive us of our rights to the second track, without giving us an alternative route which we can accept, we are then to have the same time we now possess to protect our rights—or, if the Corporation prefer it, we are prepared, as we have already offered, to extend this proposition to a fixed period, say five years, within which we will engage not to lay a second track in any of the streets now objected to. At the end of this time we hope that experience and a more advanced opinion on the subject may modify many of the views now held.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) THOS C. KEEFER, President.
(Signed) THOMAS REYNOLDS, Vice President.

YESTERDAY, the Printer, blamed by Mr. Auditor Langton for having stopped the business of the Public Accounts Committee in not having some printing done, as required, appeared before the Committee, and completely exculpated himself. He could not get the copy, and consequently could not print.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to the publication in the Toronto *Leader* of a portion of the North-West correspondence, and a debate ensued thereon.

Hon. Mr. HOWE stated that it must have been obtained from some extraneous source.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the committee be revived to whom the correspondence was referred, to enquire into this matter. It was remarked in the debate that the portion published contained some names and statements affecting persons whose names the committee had expurgated.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Elections' Bill. He explained its provisions at some length. No election to last longer than one day, but all elections not to take place on the same day.

Mr. BLAKE agreed that the Bill should not be discussed in a party spirit. He would not oppose the second reading, but criticised the measure as not being sufficiently liberal.

Mr. HARRISON supported the Bill and combatted Mr. Blake's argument. The Bill made the electoral system uniform throughout the Dominion and as little expensive as possible.

Mr. ABBOTT objected to different qualifications between voters in towns incorporated and villages.

Hon. Mr. DORION objected to the Bill as more restricted than the present law, and more expensive. He advocated vote by ballot, and all elections on the same day.

Mr. CORAY objected to the Bill in that it took away the right to vote of occupiers who had no legal title, but who were assessed and voted at present.

Hon. Mr ANGLIN complimented Sir John A Macdonald on the way he had introduced the Bill, but found it deprived considerable numbers of the franchise in New Brunswick. He objected to giving official persons a right to vote unless the ballot were given also. New Brunswick approved of the ballot. It worked well there. He advocated that all elections should take place on one day.

The debate adjourned.

THE LETTER BOOK.—Mr. Hamilton the agent for the Canadian Letter Book, is still in town. As already stated this is one of the most simple modes of transferring copies of written letters for presentation and future reference that we are aware of. No press is required, nor brushes, nor water. It is enough to place the letter to be copied between the leaves of the book and shut the book to have a distinct and lasting impression. Those who write much on business matters will save themselves trouble by obtaining a book, which, unlike all other books, is a faultless and truth telling transcript of that which it is considered advisable to preserve. As Mr. Hamilton is about leaving town, parties desirous of obtaining his ink and book might do well to call upon him as soon as possible, at the book store of Mr. Hope & Co.

A correspondence relating to the death of the Welsh fasting girl has passed between the Treasury Office and coroner and Magistrates' clerk of the district. The coroner has furnished the solicitor to the Treasury with a copy of the deposition taken at the inquest, and it has been returned to the magistrates' clerk. On Friday an official waited upon the secretary to the local committee who undertook the watching of the girl—a Unitarian minister, who from the first disbelieved the truth of the "fasting" story. The official in question has obtained the names of the members of the committee, some fifteen in number. The legal adviser of the girl's father, who is already committed on a charge of manslaughter, offered the brief for the defence to Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q. C.; but that gentleman has not at present accepted the retainer, for the reason that the Crown has the first call upon his services. The assizes commence on the 8th of March, and it is expected the trial will be on the following day.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1290

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 9th, 1870.

Hon. Mr. HOWE'S opening remarks were inaudible in the gallery. He said he quite agreed with the honourable member for Sherbrooke respecting prematurely discussing this question before the papers were brought down. This was a question of so much importance and so much delicacy, that it ought to be discussed with patriotic feelings, as British Americans, anxious to maintain our territorial rights, but at the same time, to act with such delicacy and discretion as to have the support of the national power behind us. He knew that all regard for their consciences, all regard for the common sense of the Dominion required the exercise of functions as representing the Dominion Government, so as to give no needless offence to our great national neighbour. He presumed that would be the general sense of the House, and he did not believe there would be anything in the policy of the Government discordant with it.

Mr. MACKENZIE was very glad to find such was the position of the Government in this matter. He was entirely opposed to the somewhat violent spirit of some of the speakers, though he was in favour of protection of our well known, and well understood national rights, but here there were two parties to the bargain, and the opinions of both should be obtained, especially in case where there might be an appeal to force. Moderate expressions of opinion were always sure to command more confidence and respect than mere violent expressions which went no further than mere talk. He thought the House favoured a conciliatory policy towards those who were our neighbours, and must be our neighbours for all time to come and that to precipitate a needless collision with a neighbourly power, would be guilty of a most criminal act. He entirely agreed with the observations of the honourable Secretary of State.

Hon. Mr. DORION said it was evident from the remarks of the hon. Secretary of State, that we were not in a position to discuss this question. The other day the leader of the Government, declared the policy of the Government was to refuse any more licenses to American fishermen; To-day he (Hon. Mr. Dorion) inferred from the remarks of the Secretary of State, that such policy had not received the concurrence of the British Government. He had inferred from the hon. Secretary of State's remarks that an incautious policy might get the Imperial Government into trouble in this matter. He would like to know if the Canadian Government had a promise of assistance from the Imperial Government in excluding American fishermen from Canadian waters, for it was not to be expected "*La Canadienne*" would drive away some 800 American vessels.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said, whenever he opened his mouth the hon. gentlemen opposite, began to tell the House that the hon. Secretary of State had told something he ought not to tell, about the policy of the Government. Now he would say to the gentlemen opposite, once for all, that he was a pretty old politician, he had led some Governments, and led some oppositions, and if he were driven to it perhaps his condour might not sometimes have protected him from political manœuvers, but at the same time, he could teach some gentlemen opposite political manœuvers. (Hear, hear) Laughter.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—I have no doubt of it, (hear).

Mr. BLAKE—or political summersault.

Hon. Mr. HOWE—Gentlemen may sometimes smile at my candour, as I smile at their want of it. (Laughter). He did not wish to say anything offensive to the member for Hochelaga. He then said that the Government advertisement calling for vessels had been published, and all the world knew about it, so it was no disclosure of the Government policy. Nova Scotia, years ago had her own marine, and that was the best protection they ever had. That marine was backed, it was true by Imperial vessels what was patent to all the world should not be found fault with, and that which ought not to be communicated, he was rather too old a politician to communicate. This was a question of delicacy and it was of great importance that it should be discussed on all sides in a patriotic spirit—for this reason—every idle word and every factious word said upon this subject here, strengthens the hands of men across the border with whom we have to deal.

Mr. BLAKE said, he was delighted to hear the hon. gentleman enlightening them respecting political manœuvres, perhaps he would do the same with respect to political summersaults, for he had given a good example, though it was not desirable for any one to follow him, who wished to maintain a reputation for political consistency. The hon. gentleman had said, that it was patent to the world that some things had been done by the Government, and that in these things the Government was to be supported as formerly by the forces of the Empire. But what had been done on this occasion was in accordance with former views of the Imperial Government, whose policy upon this question was now entirely different. The policy of this Government was not in accordance with the former policy of the Imperial Government, but in contradistinction to it.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said, the policy of the Imperial Government was designed for but one year, at the expiration of which it was expected a renewal of the reciprocity treaty would take place.

Mr. BLAKE contended that the policy of the Imperial Government had been altered. The Hon. Secretary of State had said the question was a difficult one and should be discussed without words of submission on one hand, and on the other as a delicate and difficult question, and all the reasons he gave indicated that the policy of the Government whatever it was, had not a promise of the co-operation of the Imperial Government. These reasons had caused his hon. friend, the member for Hochelaga, to come to the conclusion he had and he had asked the question; if the policy of the Government, whatever that was, had received the support of the Imperial Government, and that question the hon. gentleman had not answered, (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. HOWE asked the hon. gentleman (Mr. Blake) to read his own family history to find summersaults, He would then find some strange summersaults; and for this reason he had better not throw stones, (laughter).

Mr. BLAKE—If the hon. gentleman thinks my house is made of glass he is welcome to throw stones (laughter).

The motion was passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Leeds) said before proceeding to the orders of the day he desired to call attention to a report published, that the member for Niagara had introduced a Bill to amalgamate the Bank of Commerce with the Royal Canadian Bank. The report was incorrect, as no such amalgamation had been proposed. He quite understood how such a mistake could occur, but so much publicity had been given to it that he desired to make the correction as public as the original statement.

Mr. GODIN withdrew his Bill to limit the rate of interest, the Finance Minister having introduced a resolution to the same effect.

Mr. MILLS, in moving the second reading of the Bill "to render members of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the Provinces ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of Canada," said he could not say anything more in defence of his proposition than what he had formerly said. A large number of gentlemen had seats in this House who had also seats in the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec. It was highly important that the Bill should become law, so that the functions of the two might be kept distinct. It was known that the different Legislatures were called at inconvenient seasons, to suit the convenience of each; and this inconvenience was particularly felt when men in leading positions held seats in both Houses. It had been maintained when the new constitution was inaugurated, that it was highly desirable that members of this House should have seats in the Local Legislatures, for otherwise it would be impossible to obtain the necessary material to carry on the Local Legislation. He had no idea that there was such a paucity of men fit for the business of legislation. He believed if this House were blown out of existence, there could be men enough found to carry on the business of the country. They had been told that it was not only necessary to coalesce in the Dominion Parliament, to provide a Government, but that it was also necessary that the same principle should be applied to the relation between the Dominion and the Governments of the Provinces. On this theory it was difficult to account for the possibility of success in Nova Scotia and Quebec, which did without such an alliance. They had also been told that when Confederation was accomplished, old party lines should be obliterated, and that it would be a very shameful sight to see those who had been formerly arrayed against each other on fundamental principles should continue their differences. With this cry the Minister of Justice and the member for Cornwall went to the country, and the extraordinary sight was seen of these two gentlemen, still in opposition to each other, acting together. After the most strenuous opposition to the new order of things, and after having in no measured terms expressed his doubts of the possibility of carrying out such a system, the member for Cornwall was found to have been installed as the head of the Government in Ontario, while the Minister of Justice became leader of the Dominion Government. The member for Cornwall, by the resolution passed in Toronto, showed that he agreed with the principle, as it was resolved that after this Parliament no member of the Dominion Parliament should be eligible to the office of Executive Councillor in Ontario, and having admitted that it was not proper that a seat should be held in Ottawa by the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches in Ontario, he concluded that they had resolved to apply the same rule to themselves and not merely to their successors. He maintained that the member for Cornwall held office as head of the Government in Ontario merely by suffrage of the Minister of Justice, and that, if that were withdrawn, his majority would cease, as in reality he admitted himself to be not the leader of a party at all. One who professed to be a consistent reformer in league with the leader of the Conservatives, occupied a position which he daily felt to be more and more uncomfortable. The member for Brant was not in a better position than the member for Cornwall. He had over and over again been a party to the complaints made by the Reformers, that the finances of the Province were grossly mismanaged, when the gentlemen who now occupied the Treasury Benches were in the same position in the old Province of Canada. He complained of the large expenditures made for local purposes in Lower Canada, which Upper Canada had to defray out of the local treasury. He had opposed the extra subsidy to Nova Scotia by legal and all other considerations, but since then he had taken back at Toronto what he said in Ottawa, and had said that Lower Canada had been unjustly treated. In short he was absolutely dependent on the head of the Government here. He would ask the House to look at the position the Lieutenant Governors were placed in under the present system. The Minister of Militia had a seat in the Quebec Legislature, and at the same time was one of those who appointed the Lieutenant Governor of that Province. Supposing he was in opposition to the Quebec Government, he would be in a position to hold undue influence over that Government, through having the appointment of their Lieutenant Governor. And if the Premier of the Dominion Government had a seat in the Ontario Legislature, the Premier of Ontario would be in a position of dependence upon him. The veto power possessed by the Dominion Government was, in his opinion, a dangerous one, but it was rendered doubly dangerous by the existence of a dual representation. The hon. gentleman argued at some length in support of the principles of his Bill, and concluded by moving its second reading.

Mr. HARRISON moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months, and contended briefly that there were no solid reasons for abolishing dual representation.

Hon. Col. GREY seconded the six months hoist, and argued that this matter should be left to the Local Legislatures to settle.

Mr. MILLS pointed out that this House had the right to say who should be eligible to be elected to it.

Hon. E. B. WOOD replied to the attacks made upon him by the member for Bothwell. With regard to the independence of members, he held that he, holding a seat in both Legislatures, was just as independent as any member holding only one.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. CARLING introduced a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Great Western Railway.

Hon. Mr. WOOD resumed the debate on the Bill to abolish dual representation. He combated the argument that dual representation trenched upon the independence of this House. He denied emphatically that any arrangement had been made between members of the Ontario Government and the Dominion Government whereby the former were to support the latter. No such proposition had ever been mentioned to him, either directly or indirectly, since he entered the Ontario Government, nor had any member of the Dominion Government ever hinted to him that he was expected to give them any more support than that which his own judgment told him their measures were worthy of. He must confess he did not comprehend the philosophic theories of the introducer of this Bill. Perhaps that was owing to his own lack of it, but he believed the majority of the House was equally unable to comprehend them. There was one slight objection to the philosophy of his hon. friend, and that was, that there was not a solitary fact in the moral or physical world that agreed with it. With regard to the principles of the Bill as applied to Township and County Councils, preventing those who held seats in one from sitting in the other, and also from sitting in the Local Legislatures. The primary object of the Independence of Parliament law was not to secure the people against themselves, but against inroads of the Crown upon their rights. There was no analogy between gentlemen holding seats in two legislatures, and place-men in Parliament. The latter were appointed by the Crown, the former were elected by the people. The honourable gentleman who had introduced the Bill, had charged him with deserting the Reform party. He was prepared to meet that hon. gentleman at any time before the people, and let them be judges as to whether he (Mr. Mills) was a better Reformer than himself. There were certain gentlemen in this House, who assumed to themselves the right to lay down what principles should govern the Reform party, and any one who did not follow them was of course ostracized. He was prepared to take the stand taken by the Reformers in 1864. And at the last election those old party differences which the hon. gentleman could not forget, were all swept away by the Confederation Act, (cheers.) He could tell that hon. gentleman that the good sense of the country would not listen to these appeals to their passions about the differences of the past, but would judge measures laid before the country upon their merits. It was a proposition which no honest man would admit, that politicians having agreed in 1864 to let bygones be bygones, in order to carry out Confederation, they should, so far as Confederation was accomplished, on paper merely, return to their old party issues and cries. Those were not the terms or the compact of 1864. Undoubtedly there were persons who wished to return to old party issues, in order thereby to get power. The great object of Confederation was, not merely a union on paper, but a union of the people—a much more difficult and delicate question. But just as soon as Confederation was accomplished on paper, those gentlemen command the Reformers who joined the Coalition of 1864, on pain of excommunication to old party issues, and support those men and those only that they point out as worthy of being supported. And why did they do this? Because they thought they had the majority in Ontario; that they had the Conservatives in their power; their main object in this Confederation scheme was to get political power, and they had used Conservative power to that end. That was the position of those gentlemen who assumed to themselves the right to say what the Reform party should do; and it was a dishonest position. He went into the Coalition of 1864 with an honest purpose, and now he would divide with parties in accordance with their measures, and for no other consideration. That was his position, and was willing to go to the country in support of that position, and he would venture to say that five out of six honest men of both parties would say he was right. (Cheers.)

Mr. BLANCHET believed this subject had lost considerably its interest in the public mind, People did not feel it as a grievance, and if they did, a remedy was in their own hands. Not a single petition had been presented either to this House or the Quebec Legislature in favour of the abolition of dual representation, which was a strong proof that the people did not regard it as an evil. Besides if a remedy was demanded the Local Legislature would be the proper place to deal with, the question. He advised the hon. gentleman who introduced the Bill to turn his great abilities to some other subject on which people feel a deeper interest, on some real grievance under which the people suffered.

Mr. BEATY was opposed to the principle of the Bill, because it restricted the rights and privileges of the electors.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN had voted last session, for a six months hoist of a similar Bill. Experience since that, had led him to modify his views somewhat, at the same time he believed the people themselves were the best judges on this question. On that ground, and that alone, he would vote against the Bill.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said he was not prepared to vote for the continuance of the present system. He would vote against the six months' hoist in order to get the Bill into committee, so that it might be amended in accordance with the principle of the legislation of Ontario on that subject. He did not desire to see people restricted as to their choice of representatives, except so far as regards the members of Local Governments. He thought they should be disqualified from sitting in this House, and that also the Local Legislatures should disqualify members of the Dominion Government from sitting in their Houses. On these grounds he would vote for the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. McDOUGALL (South Renfrew) rose to make some personal explanations. He said that he thought the House would see that there was a difference between his voting against duel representation and his availing himself of it when it was law. Some years ago when the opposing parties were evenly balanced, when the whole fate of the party might be changed by the election or non-election of a single member, one of these parties would not have been blamed for availing itself of the duel law, even if it had been opposed to the principle. He considered that no objection should be taken now any more than there then, would have been.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) thought the ground had been very fully gone over and said that any objection that could be urged against the measure had been stated. He had expected to hear a voice from the Ministerial Benches on the subject of a change of such importance which would deprive them of the able services of the hon. Minister of Militia. In the absence of any statement from the Ministry, he could not do otherwise than suppose that they accepted the measure (laughter).—He thought that the member for West Toronto had heated the House rather cavalierly in moving the six months hoist instead of trying to argue the question. He could not characterize the statements of that gentlemen as arguments. They were merely platitudes. He (Harrison) had acknowledged his objection to placemen. Now what he (Cameron) understood as placemen was that they were men who were in receipt of remuneration, or were in some way connected with the Government. If the hon. member would look in front of him and behind him, on his right and on his left he would see placemen. There were five members sitting beside him who held seats in the Legislature of Quebec, and were here sitting on the Treasury Benches. According to the hon. gentleman's own statement these gentlemen should be got rid of. There were many other arguments on the subject, but they had all been gone over before and had been discussed by the member for Bothwell. He (Cameron) had been disposed to tackle some of the extraordinary statements made by the hon. member for Brant, but did not wish to turn the House into a place for debating parish politics. The hon. member for Cornwall had recognized in his own Parliament the principles of the Bill.

Hon. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD—No no.

Mr. CAMERON insisted that he had, because the fact of his enacting that the members sitting on the Treasury Benches should not occupy seats in the Local House was an acknowledgment of the correctness of the principle of the measure.

Mr. CHIPMAN supported the Bill. He believed the dual practice was a most mischievous one in the House.

Mr. STEPHENSON thought that Ontario at any rate should be proud of the men who held seats in this House under the dual system. They were considered the ablest and cleverest men in the Province. He thought it should be left to the people themselves to say whether or not one man should sit in both Houses. He believed his constituency quite intelligent enough to decide this. He was sorry to see the question taken up as a party one, but if this were done he thought the Reform party ought to be very well satisfied with the present system, as it evidently lost nothing by it. He did not wish to strangle the Bill in its infancy, but as the measure had been up several times already, he thought it ought to be disposed of at once. He thought it was quite time enough to take some action in the matter when petitions asking for it were sent in by the people who exercise the franchise.

Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry) would support the Bill so far as to send it to a committee.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER was glad to find that his hon. friend, the member for Bothwell, was such a great logician, but he was surprised that so great a logician was still desirous of attaining his great ideas through the Federal Parliament when they should be attained through the Provincial Legislatures. The measure, as the hon. member presented it, was incomplete. He (Sir George) would point out the way by which the hon. gentleman could obtain what he desired. It was, to have the legislation he desired enacted by the Provincial Legislatures. The Federal Parliament ought not to take the initiative in this matter because it had not sufficient power, while the Confederation Act gave Local Legislatures enough power to deal with it completely. He hoped his hon. friend would take this view of the matter and not again disturb the House. He begged his pardon for the use of the words not Parliamentary, for he was sure the House delighted to listen to so great a logician; but he (Sir George) hoped his hon. friend would bear in mind that the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had taken the matter up, and it was for Ontario and Quebec to do something. He did not think it would be proper for the Dominion Parliament to pass an Act regarding this question.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) had noticed that a very strong feeling had grown up in Ontario in opposition to dual representation. He thought the Bill was worthy of more courteous treatment than proposed, and he would vote for sending it to the committee.

Dr. GRANT had listened with a considerable degree of pleasure to the laconic and theoretical speech of the hon. member for Bothwell. He had traced the various systems of election from the olden to the present times, and in fact gave a speech of more than ordinary excellence in many respects. Still theory was one thing and practice another. In a new country such as Canada, where we are about to construct a great Dominion, much practical experience is required to arrange and place in good working order the whole machinery of government, so that there may be no clashing or interruption to the successful working of the entire system. Why seek so radical a change in representation until such time as the Confederacy has been entirely completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Under such circumstances he could not be considered singular in advocating dual representation. Why should the people if they consider it best, be deprived of the legislative ability, in both the local and general Parliaments, of those who for many years past have been active, energetic, and successful in the Government of this country? When everything is in good working order, and the people and the local legislatures have become desirous of this change in the representative principle, then such a change will most likely meet with very general acceptation. At present, however, he would consider it wise and prudent to let the matter rest until circumstances such as adverted to, called for a change, therefrom he would at present support the amendment.

Mr. POPE thought the question ought to be dealt with by the Local Legislatures.

Mr. MILLS replied to the observations of the hon. members, and reiterated his reasons why dual representation acted mischievously. He was interrupted by clapping.

Mr. MACKENZIE hoped the House would not be disgraced by any attempt to put down a member when speaking to a question.

Mr. MILLS briefly concluded his argument for the adoption of the Bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR spoke of slashing speeches made by the member for West Durham in this House against dual representation.

Mr. BLAKE said he had not said a word about it.

Mr. O'CONNOR said then it was in the Legislature of Ontario that he (Blake) had made slashing speeches. The Reform party availed itself of dual representation where it could, and then declaimed against the principle.

After some further remarks, Mr. Harrisen's amendment for a six months' hoist was put and carried—82 yeas; 69 nays.

DIVISION.

Yeas.—Abbott, Archambault, Ault, Beatty Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bowell, Bown, Brown, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Casault, Chamberlin, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Crawford (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Daoust, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs, Grant, Gray, Grover, Harrison, Heath, Hincks, Holmes, Howe, Keeler, Lacerte, Langevin, Laprom, Lawson, Little, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Lunenburgh), Macdonald (Middlesex), Masson (Terrebonne), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougall (Three Rivers), McGreevy, McKeagney, McMillan, Merritt, Morris, Morrison Niagara), Munroe, O'Connor, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Read, Robitaille, Ross (Champlain), Ryan, (Montreal), Shanly, Simard, Simpson, Stephenson, Sylvain, Tilley, Walsh, Webb. Willson, Wood, and Wright (Ottawa)—82.

Nays.—Anglin, Bechard, Blake, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Brousseau, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron (Huron), Carmichael Cheval, Chipman, Coffin, Connell, Coupal, Currier, Dorion, Ferris, Forbes, Fortier, Galt, Godin, Hagar, Holton, Huntington, Jones (Leeds), Killam, Macdonald (Glengarry), McDonald (Antigonish), Macfarland, Mackenzie, Magill, McConkey, McDougall (Renfrew), McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morrison (Victoria), Oliver, Pâquet, Pelletier, Pickard, Pozer, Ray, Redford, Renaud, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Victoria, N. S.), Ross (Wellington), Ryan (King's), Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Smith, Snider, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson, (Ontario), Tremblay, Tupper, Wallace, Wells, White, Whitehead, Workman, and Wright (York)—69.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) rose to move a second reading of his Bill to limit the rate of interest, but it being decided that such Bill must be introduced by resolution, he explained his views on the subject, and said he hoped the Government would consider favorably the provisions of his Bill before bringing down their resolutions on the subject.

The House then adjourned at ten o'clock.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 10th, 1870.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour.

Hon. Mr LETELLIER DE ST. JUST called the attention of Ministers to the publication of statements from the North West Papers, in certain newspapers, before the said papers were laid before the House, and thought that the House was entitled to be in possession of all public accounts and papers before they appeared in the press.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL admitted that it was the duty of the Government to lay papers on the table of the House before they were communicated to the press, and as a rule, he contended, such was the practice, but in the case brought under notice by his hon. friend opposite, it was true that newspapers had got possession of important papers in advance of the House. He had had conversation with his colleagues on the matter, but had failed to ascertain how the newspapers had obtained possession of documents; it was certainly not through ministers, but through some other source.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT asked if the papers had not been printed at some newspaper office, and might not the information supplied to the press have been derived from thence.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said no; Mr. Taylor, who was the Departmental Printer, was the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper; but the papers under notice had been printed, he believed, at Hunter Rose and Co., who were working out their Parliamentary contract, and this firm had not a newspaper.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a Bill for the relief of Mr. J. R. Martin (Divorce Bill,) which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 25th instant.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Bill relating to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. He explained that there were not many changes
contemplated by this Bill …
in force, the object was …
late the laws of the various …
to bring the whole into …
conformity with the English …
The law of New Brunswick …
provided that if the last day …
upon a non-judicial day …
should be payable on the day …
but by the law of Canada it …
able on the day succeeding …
desirable to assimilate, …
make the present Canada …
common. He then explained …
provisions of the Bill and …
tions which he had decided …
suggestion of brokers and …

Hon. Mr. DICKEY …
approve of some of the …
but as the laws of the Ma…
had worked well, he …
satisfied that it was …
it.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN …
probably affect the law of …
as much as that of …
was well known the law …
was peculiar, and they …
back to English common …
ciples. It was possible, …
great caution were …
might be most mischievous …
vince.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY …
the scope of the Bill, for …
to secure uniformity …
law, and that was …
There was now more …
tween Halifax and Quebec …
than ever, and to facilitate …
necessary to have the …
the places as in the …
the mercantile law …
mon law of England.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER …
importance of having …
vinces uniform.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER …
said in Lower Canada …
law based on old French …
thought it desirable …
brought as nearly as possible …
with English common law …
inal laws had been …
the English criminal law.

After some remarks …
SIMPSON the Bill was …
and its committal …
next.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN …
reading of the Bill, "…
official assignees appointed …
solvent Act of 1864," and …
that it was to remove all …
legality of certain appointments …
districts remote from towns …
were Boards of Trade. …
a second time.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 10 …

The Speaker took the chair …

Hon. Dr. TUPPER …
cation to be allowed to …
a petition received by …
Bankers in Nova Scotia …
rency. He saw no objection …
to the distance.

Mr. MACKENZIE …
danger of the country …
forgeries on certain …

Hon. Mr. DORION said …
to have views of Nova …
ted to the House, and …
tained by printing and …
petition before presenting …

Hon. Mr. HOLTON …
hon. member should …
himself, which would …
larity.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER agreed …

Mr. WORKMAN presented …
from the Board of Trade …
against a change in …
till steps could be taken …
evil arising from the …

Mr. RYAN presented …
Charles Legge and others …
al Patent Law; and from …
Mechanics, Inventors …
Patent Law similar to that …
country, or one to grant …
ventors alone, irrespective …
or residence, on condition …
operation of manufacture …
ion.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER …
in part from the Printing …
Committee.

Mr. MACKENZIE …
er to report from time …

Hon. Dr. TUPPER …
report from time to time …

The report was simply …
committee be formed …
which was moved for and …

Mr. BLANCHET presented …
Report as to insufficient …
and recommending the …
new Library with all possible …

Mr. BLANCHET said …
composed of 70,000 volumes …
The books were every day …
jury from heat and rain …
the books had occasionally …
a place of safety. It was …
fire, from the shelves …
the Parliament has to …
complete the library, …
temporary place should be …
ty and convenience. The …
should this year ask for …
purpose.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN …
posal of Mr. Blanchet, …
danger that existed, and the …
classification, and trusted the …
be forced upon the …
House.

Mr. SCATCHERD said the …
tant improvements required …
at large. He thought …
might be obviated at a …
small expense.

Mr. MACKENZIE …

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD remarked that perhaps the writers of the letters in question had furnished them to the press.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT thought the Special Committee to which these papers were referred, should, in the meantime, be held responsible for this serious breach of privilege.

Hon. Mr. HOWE thought the only way the papers could have got out, was through the gentleman who figured so largely in them.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS pointed out, that it was evident that the papers had been obtained from extraneous sources, as certain portions, which had been published by the newspapers, had been struck out by the Select Committee before being sent to the printer.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that the Special Committee to which the North West papers were referred be revived, and enquire into the improper publication of the papers.—Carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the treatment of the sick and distressed mariners, and passed all the clauses, and reported concurrence to-morrow.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved, that the second reading of the Bill respecting the election of members of the House of Commons. He pointed out the importance of having uniform law on this subject throughout the Dominion. In assimulating the laws of the different Provinces he had considered how far the qualification of voters, which was the most important portion of the law, should be extended, and he thought the Bill would be found liberal on this subject. Since 1856 the qualification of voters in the late Province of Canada had been regulated by assessment lists. The Assessment Laws were different in the different Provinces, and if the qualification were now to be regulated by assessments the result would be a different standard of qualification in the different Provinces. Besides, it would give Local Legislatures power to control the qualification of electors for this House, which of course was out of the question. For these reasons the necessity of an uniform law on this subject was obvious. The hon. gentleman then went on to explain the provisions of the Bill. *With reference to the provision that parties having annual incomes of $400 should have a vote, he explained that it did not apply to day labourers, who might as a matter of fact earn $400 in a year.* It was not the intention of the Bill to give votes to such parties, because they had no abiding interest in the country. In order to make this perfectly clear he proposed to annex the clause in committee to something like this: That every party entitled to vote must be a resident of an electoral district for one year, and be in receipt of a *bona fide* income for one year.

Mr. MILLS asked what would be the effect upon the qualification of electors in case of an incorporated town surrendering its charter.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said if the town should cease to be incorporated of course the qualification would be affected accordingly; but he was not aware of any such case happening in Canada.

Mr. MILLS pointed out that in such a case the qualification would be dependent upon the Local Legislatures.

Mr. HARRISON called attention to an anomaly in the Bill. In cities we sometimes found property of the actual value of not more than $200, and yet producing an annual rental of $30; so that in such cases the tenant would have a vote while his landlord would have none.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD next referred to the clauses relating to those who shall not vote. It would be seen that the Bill permitted officers of the Crown to vote, excepting Judges. This was granted on the principle that those parties in whom the Government of the day had sufficient confidence to select them for posts of duty should not thereby be disqualified. But with respect to judges, so many cases connected with elections came before them for trial that they should be kept altogether clear of any imputation being cast upon their official impartiality, which might be done were they allowed to vote. That was the reason why the Government had drawn a distinction between the Judges and the public officers. Besides, in the Lower Provinces public officers were qualified to vote, and in assimilating the laws it was advisable to extend the franchise as much as possible rather than restrict it.

Mr. FERGUSON asked a question in reference to large villages.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD asked him to allow the question to stand over until the Bill went into Committee. It was his intention to ask the second reading of the Bill to-night, and then, the House, having approved of the principle contained in it, he would have it put on the paper every Government day, and considered *in extenso* whenever an opportunity afforded. This would probably last till near the end of the session. He did not think the Senate would take long to consider it, as of course it had no reference to that House. In reference to the proposed Board of Registration; he said that the first object in an Election Bill was, to obtain a correct and reliable voters list. This was impossible in the assessment list, which merely showed the amount of assessment fixed on property. He said that the plan adopted was the best that could be tried, and explained the mode of operation. This Board of Registrars was to be appointed by the Government immediately after the passage of this Act. They were to be sworn and to proceed at once to hold meetings and by every means in their power to discover and complete a correct list. This list was then to be deposited in some place where everyone could have access to it. The Board is after the expiration of a month to hold a second meeting, and is empowered to swear persons, to hear objections, and to adjourn from time to time until they prepare what they consider a correct list, and to which they swear. This list is then to be deposited with the County Judge or revising officer, who is to hear appeals; and finally on a given day to settle the list of voters. This plan he thought might be fully depended upon to afford a correct voters list for 1870, ready for any elections that might take place. In ensuing years there is to be no subsequent Board. The initiatory process would be somewhat expensive, but he thought that all expense would be fully repaid by showing correctly who were the composers of the great body of electors of the county. He said the lists for the following years are to be prepared by the County Judge, who is empowered to make all necessary enquiries and alterations. He then explained the necessity that existed in Nova Scotia for the appointment of a Revising Barrister, there being no County Judges there, as in the upper Province. It had been, he said, under consideration to do away entirely with the nomination days, but it was decided to keep up the old system of appointing a day on which the candidates might show themselves, and explain their views to the public. It had been decided also to have only one days polling.

Hon. Mr. E. B. WOOD suggested having all the elections on one and the same day.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD had thought of that, but had decided not to do so, as the country would then be deprived of the able and eloquent services on these occasions of the hon. member for Lambton. [Laughter].

Mr. MACKENZIE—I will engage to stay at home if you make the elections take place on one and the same day. [Hear, hear]. You tried to keep me at home last year, but did not succeed.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it would be a great boon to have the hon. gentleman stay at home, but as there were several Richmonds on the field in the time of Richard the third, so in this time there might probably be several McKenzies or McKellars.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Or Macdonalds.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had been on the field at West Durham, but without avail. He then proceeded to explain the further provisions of the Bill, which could be more minutely discussed when the House was in Committee.

Mr. BLAKE said they must all feel gratified at the full statement of the provisions of this Bill, and at the invitation which had been extended to them to consider it in a spirit they must consider it in, and also the intention of the Government to give due consideration to any suggestions that might come from any quarter of the House with respect to the measure. As to the necessity of an election law they were all agreed, and he supposed that no member, however opposed he might be to the details of the Bill, would not oppose its second reading; but it would be convenient to have a discussion at some length upon the second reading, in order to develop the views of various members. He considered the provision that unless tenants in rural districts had a written lease for five years, was eminently unsatisfactory, and would disfranchise a very intelligent class of tenant farmers, who were now fortunately rapidly increasing, in the Province of Ontario at any rate. Many farmers were indisposed to place their farms out of their control for any such period as five years, and tenancies were generally from year to year, though often held for a very long time. The country had suffered for lack of capital to work farms properly, and it was better for a man, instead of investing all his money in land, to purchase stock and implements of the best kind, and to rent land, and these men deserved to be encouraged and not deprived of the franchise altogether, because they did not have leases for five years. The hon. gentleman had said that the election law, as reconsidered, was very much popularized, but he (Mr. Blake) considered some of the alterations were of a very different character. The Act now provided that any person who had mortgaged his farm for a few dollars would be disfranchised, and any man who held property in trust was not entitled to use the franchise. Turning again to another class of persons, those who held property under contracts of purchase. The hon. gentleman had said that those who had contracts of purchase from the Crown could vote, but those who had contracts of purchase from private individuals were not to be entitled to vote. Now what was the difference between these two classes of persons? The difference was, that in a contract with the Crown you could compel a conveyance, but in a contract with an individual you could not compel a conveyance. The custom of the country was to delay a conveyance until the whole or a very large amount of the purchase money was paid, and by this Act a large class of persons would be debarred from the right of franchise. He now came to Crown Lands, and referred to the system of free grants in Ontario, and held that those settlers who did not pay money for their land had just as much interest in the country as those who did, and had as much right to vote. It would be a great blow and discouragement to emigration and to the system of emigration they were endeavoring to carry on in the Province of Ontario, if an emigrant were told he did not stand in the position of a man next to him who had bought land from the Crown, and that he was to be deprived of the franchise because he came in gratuitously. It had been made sufficiently obvious, although not by any means so obvious as it would be before the close of the discussion, what difficulties presented themselves in the task which the hon. gentleman had laid before them. The hon. gentleman had been obliged to acknowledge there were difficulties with respect to his proposal to found a system of representation based upon property while the laws regulating property were not under our control. It was quite evident that villages would grow into towns, or towns degenerate into villages, and the franchise would be altered accordingly by this new Act, unless we provided a sliding scale or pass a separate Act for each separate occasion required. Referring to the system of getting at lists, he (Mr. Blake) said, the hon. gentleman proposed that every constituency of this great country, should be settled by men receiving their appointment from the Government of the day. He thought the hon. gentleman had not needlessly eulogized upon the importance and difficulty of the task, for there never had been a more difficult task attempted, and these difficulties were interposed by the system of the hon. gentleman. These men would have great power in the making of these lists, which were to represent a constituency, though it was time there were revisors to be appointed. The result would be that the next general election would depend upon the manner in which these men discharged their duties; and this House would not listen to any proposal by which the Government would have the appointing of men to make its lists of the constituencies for the next appeal to the country. The English system of revising barristers should be adopted. The hon. gentleman had contended there was danger from political partizanship, if local assessors were appointed, but he (Mr. Blake) did not see any danger from this. The judges of superior and inferior courts who were responsible men, should be made revisors. He then went on to say that the hon. gentleman had adopted the English system where most convenient for his own purposes; but where it was not, he had said circumstances were different and the English mode would not do in this country. He saw no difficulty in providing by law that a man should perform certain functions, and be liable to certain penalties if he did not perform them, and in this way obviate the difficulty the Minister of Justice believed to exist. Another objection he had to this Bill was its expensive character. There were to be three officers appointed to every constituency, making in all 550 officers; add to their salaries the expenses of witnesses, expenses connected with preparing the lists, and other expenses which must be incurred under this Bill, and the result, if footed up, would make a total that would stagger the House. But the Bill was equally expensive to those who exercised the franchise. It provided for a different system of registration from that required for election to the Local Legislatures, and a much more difficult and intricate system, which, if properly carried out, would devolve a great deal of trouble upon electors, and if not properly carried out, the elections would not correctly reflect the sentiments of the electors. He did not approve of an addition the Minister of Finance had proposed to add to the clause respecting income as a basis of qualification as it would practically annul the clause. The provision allowing officers of the Crown to vote, was dangerous in the extreme. In this respect, as in others, the Bill tended to concentrate power in the Government, and diminished the penalties for infraction of the law.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks: "The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138 Wfm

SPEECH OF MR. FORTIN.

Mr. FORTIN hoped that the Government would this time keep faith with the announcement it had made. He was glad it had at last announced the policy of protecting our fisheries efficiently, and refusing to grant licenses to American fishermen. This comes late, but better late than never. It was only right the American vessels should be treated in Canadian waters in the same way that our vessels are treated in theirs. Let any Canadian vessel go within three miles of the American coast, and remain for days and days, as theirs did on our coast, and in our harbours, why, it would be seized by the American officers and sold, and would never be got back again. It was sometimes a perfect scandal the way in which American fishermen came and fished, and worked at packing their fish on Sunday, while our people were at church. In reference to the man-of-war cruizer that had been despatched by the Admiral of the British North American squadron to cruize in the Baie des Chaleurs, he said that the question had been asked about her, it was because this vessel had only been a few days in the Baie des Chaleurs and did not afford the protection that was expected from her. He was aware other vessels of the navy had been despatched to protect our fisheries, but they were on other parts of the coast. As for *La Canadienne*, he believed that her Commander had done his duty as best he could, and that he had carried out his instructions. He had no complaint to make against him. The service of the protection of our fisheries would best be done by Provincial cruizers, police vessels manned by our men accustomed to the work; but men-of-war vessels were necessary to aid in the work, to give the prestige of the Imperial authority, and to assist our vessels in case of need. The Premier had re-opened a question which he thought had been settled; it related to the duties to be performed by the commander of *La Canadienne*. He and the hon. member for Bonaventure had exerted themselves last year before this House for the purpose of obtaining for the present commander of *La Canadienne* the same powers that were given to his predecessors, and they thought they had gained their point, since the commander was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Local Government, and he was, as they thought, instructed to act in all cases where it was necessary to do so, either on the water or on the shore for the efficient protection of the fisheries. The people carrying on the fisheries must be protected by *La Canadienne* and other cruisers in the same way, as was done by the water police, in the ports of Montreal and Quebec, was were empowered to arrest crimps, deserters from vessels and other malefactors on shore as well as on the water. He hoped the Government would not take a restrictive and narrow interpretation of the law, but would give a true and efficient protection to our fishing interests.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

A Frightful Affair.

TORONTO, March 10.

A frightful affair transpired this morning Frank Purdy, teamster, aged 35, employed by Mr. Stollery, and his wife, were found dead at an early hour this morning. They resided in rooms over Stollery's stable, on the esplanade. Purdy's body was found at the foot of the stairs leading from the stables to his rooms. It lay in a pool of blood from wounds in the face, which was badly cut The body of the wife was found in bed upstairs. It displayed no marks of violence, but the face and limbs were fearfully distorted. The tongue protruded, and the lips were covered with froth and blood. Purdy was drunk when last seen alive. There are two suppositions as to the affair, either that Purdy murdered his wife and committed suicide, or that she was seized with a fit which afterwards proved fatal, and her husband was killed by falling down stairs while going for a doctor. It is thought Purdy did not receive sufficient injuries to cause his death, but was stunned and suffocated by blood gurgling round his mouth.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 10.

A young man in the village of Tanneries west, died yesterday from the effect of injuries received from a gang of dissipated characters, of which he was one, in a drunken spree. He was tied to the floor and left all night, spread eagle fashion. Cold and exhaustion brought about his death.

The City Council meets to-morrow, to strike the committees, preparatory to the first general meeting.

The front wings of the military school building are being fitted up for the reception of the Militia Department.

A large number of men and carters in the employ of the Corporation, are removing snow and ice from Notre Dame street.

The sidewalks are partly flooded from today's thaw.

PORTAGE-DU-PORT.

March 10.

William O'Meara, Esq., was yesterday reelected Warden of the County of Pontiac by a majority of three.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—In the Conservative meeting to-day, letters were read from the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Lennox, regretting the unavoidable absence of the writers.

Lord John Hamilton, in his reply to a toast, made reference to what he termed the cheeseparing policy of the present Administration towards the army. This hit was received with loud applause.

Sir J. Pakington responded in the name of what was still left of the army. He said its bravery, discipline and efficiency would be the same through all time. The policy of the present Government was condemned by parties. To disconnect the army and reduce its force by 24,000 men, was injudicious economy. It was easier to dissolve than to reembody the army. Happily the country had another force indispensable, armed with truth, named the Conservative party, enlisted to defend long-established institutions, excepting the Irish Church.

Mr. Belcher responded to the Navy, and Mr Beresford for the Volunteers.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the leaders of the Conservative party, and eulogized the late Lord Derby.

Mr. Gladstone in reply, said that the party was now in a minority in Parliament, hence all the battles were fought outside, London had ever been faithful to the conservative party, which was growing in all the great centres of trade and manufactures' and was sure of future ascendancy. Other speeches followed and the party broke up at a late hour.

Among the propositions before the Œcumenical Council is one declaring the Pope infallible on matters of faith and practice.

LOCAL NEWS.

DEAD.—William Duck, Esq., County Attorney for Renfrew, lately conveyed to the lunatic asylum at Kingston, died on Wednesday last.

MARCHED OUT.—The 60th Rifles marched out yesterday, accompanied by their band. The men had doffed their overcoats, and the weather being fine they exhibited a great appearance.

RETURNED.—Mr. Thomas Hutton came back on Wednesday, from a purchasing trip to England. Judging from his healthy and contented appearance, his coming stock must be satisfactory.

POLICE COURT, THURSDAY.—Alderman Robinson presided, in the absence of the police magistrate. Robert Burns, drunk and disorderly, was fined $2 and costs, or two weeks in gaol. He was sent up.

THE sale by Mr. Bermingham of the remains of decorations, wines, mirrors, carpets, &c., will afford more than ordinary good chances for bargains to intending purchasers. The wines were especially of good quality.

READINGS.—The Christ Church and Chapel Readings, which we are pleased to see still continue as popular as they deserve to be, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. Readers: Rev. Mr. McCord, Mr. Roberts, Major Streatfield, and Messrs. Rowan and Adamson. Music and songs.

BACK SAFE.—It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that Mr. W. S. Wilson, of the firm of Garland Mutchmor & Co., and Mr. F. W. Russell, of the firm of Magee & Russell, have returned from their annual European commercial trip. They both look the better of their voyage.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE,

OF

WINES, CARPETS, HANGINGS,

Decorations,

MIRRORS, &c., &c,

Remaining from the State Ball in honour of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Subscriber is instructed to offer at

PUBLIC SALE, BY AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY NEXT, the 12th INSTANT,

At the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, in the building behind the residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Parliament Buildings,

THE CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET

Wines, Carpets, Gilt Cornices, Table Covers, Merinoes, Coloured Flannels, Mirror Frames, Wreaths, Bouquets of Artificial Flowers, Gothic, shaped Arches, Mirror Frames Decorated with Golden Spears and Flags, Brussels Carpeting, Druggett Carpeting, Two ply Red Carpeting, Imperial Carpeting, Tapestry, Stair Carpet, a quantity of Blue Merino slightly damaged, Velvet Table Covers, a large quantity of Factory Cotton, about 500 yards various coloured Flannels, slightly damaged, some composition Gas Pipes, Iron, do., Gas Brackets with Globes, lot of Sconces, and a large quantity of tin, as well as various other articles used in the decorations of the late State Ball.

For public accommodation the above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 9, 1870. 1303 3

By H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 5,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

1103 3m.

ERIN GO BRAGH

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THURSDAY, the 17th INSTANT,

Will be celebrated in this city by the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, by a

PROCESSION,

To be formed at the St. Patrick's Hall, after

GRAND MASS.

All Irishmen and their descendants are requested to join in the celebration.

GRAND CONCERT.

In the evening a GRAND CONCERT will be held at the SKATING RINK, at which the best city talent will perform.

Tickets of admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

JOHN KELLY,
Secretary

Ottawa, March 11, 1870. 1304td

WANTED.

An active YOUNG MAN of good address, to take charge of the Life Department of a leading Insurance Company. Address Box 432. 1304 3

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the TIMES Office. 1304

CURLERS.

Members of the OTTAWA CURLING CLUB, who joined this year, are requested to meet at the Rink to-night at HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock, sharp, to make arrangements for competing for the prizes to be given by some of the older members. The prizes are to be seen at Young & Radford's.

G HUTCHISON,
Secretary, O C C.

1304 1

LOST,

In Upper Town on the 4th instant, one BAG marked P & P, O, containing several new pairs of boots and other articles The man who was seen picking it up will get suitably rewarded by leaving it at Perley & Pattee's office.

Ottawa, March 10, 1870. 1304 6

Garland, Mutchmor & Co

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH.

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS.
2 do SPRING HATS.
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS.
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS.
1 do WIDOWS CAPS.
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTRES.
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING INSERTIONS and SILK LACES.
1 do AERO-PHANE & BLACK CRAPES.
1 do FANCY FLANNELS.
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS.
2 BALES GREY COTTONS.
7 do TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusually large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 1, 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

HAVE RECEIVED

1 CASE Black Dress Alpaccas,
1 BALE White Cottons,
2 BALES Grey Cottons,

—ALSO,—

Ex Steamer CELLA, from London, via New York.

1 CASE Spring Walking Jackets and Costumes,
1 CASE Black Velveteens,
1 CASE Spring Dress Goods,
1 CASE Black and Coloured Silks,
2 CASES Small Wares,

AND

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF CARPETS,

Per same steamer, will be shown

ON MONDAY NEXT.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 4, 1870. 1298 6m

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau street.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

1296 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto. Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, " Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, " Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin-Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them, Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

RKESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. M. DONNELLY on the premises 1300 6

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H. TIMES Office. 1287tf

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa.

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bange Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1289y

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a first class Brick House on Maria street, (at present occupied by G H Macaulay, Esq.,) containing nine rooms, with hard and soft water in kitchen. For particulars apply to W COUSENS, Slater street.

Ottawa, March 8, 1870. 1302

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 188.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O'Connor street, with all modern improvements Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
1294 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

WANTED.

A smart, competent SERVANT GIRL—a good COOK preferred. Apply at the TIMES Office.

Ottawa, February 11, 1870. 1280 tf

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes Neuralgia, or acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1304 ly Mosgrove street.

OTTAWA

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting will be held in the Lecture Room, Sparks street, on FRIDAY, the 11th INSTANT, at 7½ p m

A Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock, by W D LESUEUR, Esq. Subject—"The Greatest Critic of the Age." The public generally are invited to attend.

G KENNEDY,
1303td Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT—"Pleasant and Profitable Y-Books. Send stamp for answer to

1304 4 S R WELLS, 389 Broadway, N Y

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1307 4

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

to be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonell, Esq A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS. MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. MCD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.

A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1302 4

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 50	@	4 75
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs	2 37½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel of 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs	0 00	@	1 00
Spring "	95	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs	0 55	@	0 60
Beans " 60 lbs	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do	22 00	@	23 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	8 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—? cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over a hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes in climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quick st and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoepaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homoepathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:

CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,

PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1254.6m

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAU

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

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ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 50 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 27 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 61 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274 d1awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 31, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw&A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L. FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 28 1073tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm T Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to John and Wm. Thomson, Nepean, and Lewis & Pinhey, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism or the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles for t... ...ble

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SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Carleton,
To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less

WM F POWELL, Sheriff.
By JAS SAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Inventions, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223 6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Offices—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York sts., Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. B. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st 43tf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43tf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 31 6m

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ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original receipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamberlain's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him. Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

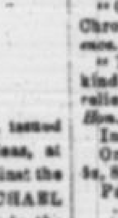
Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston.
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sect'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H. V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.



FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s, and 10s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co, Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. ... ll

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes, are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Practical.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. In ... ew

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For sale by DRUGGISTS — TRADE-MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL — In tins — AND GROCERS

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

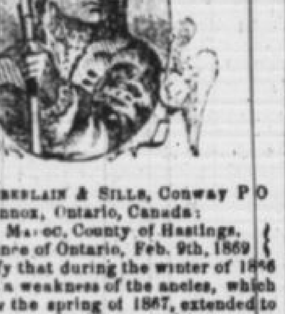
J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN,

LAMPS, TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while the weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

wanted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 36, Sparks street,
Ottawa

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197y

DR. A. S. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1141.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist. Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 31utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

297tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—R A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St L. R. R. 749tf

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan Mr. W Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 22, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A first class TEACHER wanted for School Section No 1, Torbolton.

Apply to
JOHN SMITH,
Fitzroy Harbour.

Torbolton, 15th January, 1870. 44

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

65.6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street.

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED EBOWS,

Galloas Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

LYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,
STOVES, STOVES,
COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,
in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 3, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl: Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1240.d.lawk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

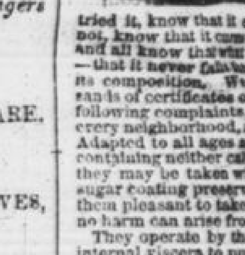
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and Medicine.



tried it, know that it cured them; ... not, know that it cures their neighbors ... and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. ... thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM.

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man" and his improvement, by all the means known to Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating ... them; and the relations subsisting between ... and body described

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organs, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World, in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January, 1870, commences a NEW SERIES. ... been changed from a quarto to the ... octavo, and many improvements ... made. It has steadily increased ... the many years it has been published ... never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm ... BANK, three miles from Ottawa City ... and Farming Implements, ... None need apply but a thorough ...

5 2m R. M...

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments*) ...

The best and cheapest in the ...

1160.3.4d.2m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.

ALSO,

PORK—CHICAGO MESS.
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR.
WHITE BEANS

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour ... and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa. ... Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. V. NO. 1305. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

in Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Salt, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines at all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. Jameson's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Tom.

Kinahan's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Bass' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Ales and other Ales.

Syrups and Syrups, all grades.

Cordials of other grades.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

Sale time or bar alns. 1105

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; BFOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years has compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my chief purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest and the advantageous where one who feels tolerably well and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense regarding it to be the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

Another and important fact is that being grown and manufactured in Ottawa thereby saving freight, packing, duty and other expenses I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than the importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to induce those who may favor me with their orders. JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Manufacturer, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box 11, Postoffice, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau.

N.B. Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1 9ty

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

Have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and buildings in this city that we have heated. These Furnaces are the best testimonials we can offer.

Estimates given on application.

Stoves and Tinware as usual.

Attention given to job work.

Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Advances on goods consigned for transmission. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

THE DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N.B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 2191f

MONEY TO LEND,

On first class Real Estate security. Apply to WALKER & PENNOCK, Aumond's Buildings, Rideau street. 1342 3

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w61 3m

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

30 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES STUFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importer, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mason Bros Hardware Store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his Office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the Times Office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Nov 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 194.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B

For the Minister of Finance

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT.

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH

FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 *Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,*

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ton bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

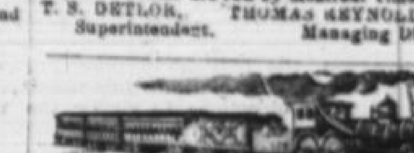
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 30	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 00	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 30	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a.m.

Night do do do do 7:30 p.m.

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 3:10 a.m.

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 a.m.

Trains for Lachine at 5:00 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon, 1:30 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.

The 1.30 p.m. train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a.m.

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a.m.

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p.m. via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 3 p.m., 4.40 p.m.

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p.m.

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p.m., for St. John, N.B., &c.

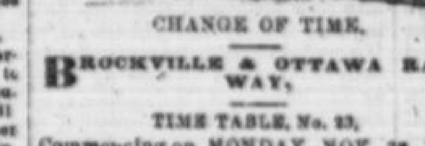
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY,

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10 06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.3 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.10 p m, 8.3 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6 25 p m and 9.35

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.35 a m and 7.2 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, *Managing Director.*

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 7.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 6.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 0

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 0

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS VIA HALIFAX

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or BRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa December 29, 1869. 1236 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

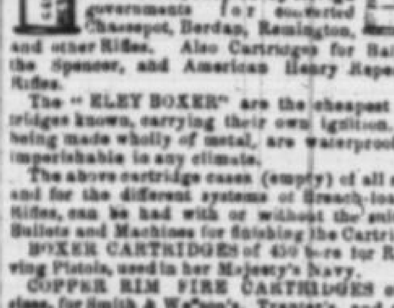
MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH.

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½ Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 3, 1870. 1291 3m

No Burning or Coal Oil used.

A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

LANG

GO TO

PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

HANDSOME WALL PAINTING

AND

STYLISH SIGNS

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 85 Rideau street.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground shrubberies and plantations. Price, $4,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet Price, $10,000 Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R. HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1173 2m

TENDERS.

Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

K ARNOLDI, Architect, Elgin street. 1267 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co, Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

DR. A. TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Child-bed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In a case of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

P. KENNEDY of Chateaugay, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Karwtesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. F. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and the medicine dealers everywhere

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 400 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS.,

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870. 1265 3 y

The Navy Again.

From the N. Y. World.

When the *Monarch* dropped her anchor in Portland harbor alongside the rickety hulks, which, as the most available of their class, the Navy Department sent to greet her, we were the first to call attention to the contrast and to the lesson which it taught. There is no use of disguising the fact that, as was the *Miantonomah* to the *Monarch*, so is the navy of the United States to that of Great Britain. The ratio may be the the same to other Maritime powers of the Old World; for there is now lying off the Battery an ironclad vessel of war—the child of what is called "decrepit Spain"—which points the same moral without the actual contrast. Since our comments, other papers less liable to a certain political bias have taken up the theme in a kindred spirit; and finally Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson, hanging their heads in sorrow, if not in shame (for the fault is hardly theirs), admit that no word we uttered is too strong. At the same time we hear that the British Admiralty does not conceal its pride in what, in the way of the invigoration of the navy, it has done, and the desire, which will not be frustrated, that Parliament shall enable it to do still more. All this while our parliament, as in its assumed omnipotence we may describe it, is engaged in determining, if it can, how many stripes there should be on a paymaster's sleeve, and what, according to the carpet-bag's tariff, is the actual price of a cadetship at Annapolis.

Then there comes to us a sad story from the other side of the Globe. The *Oneida* is sunk by a collision with a passenger steamer within two hours after leaving port, in sight of land—a midshipman apparently in charge of the deck—and nearly all hands are lost. Far, very far, be it from us to say a word in disparagement of the vigilance or seamanship of the gallant men who perished. We neither do this, nor, for the sake of human nature—and especially that form which never shows itself more nobly than in rescues from the perils of the deep—do we believe one word of the story that the Bombay, knowing the catastrophe and hearing the guns hurried brutally away. No English sailor does this; and if he does, our Anglophobists hereabouts may be sure he will be severely punished. We shall not believe it till it be proved judicially. But still, even with these clear disavowals, may we not put the question to those who have now in charge our naval service—Is there not something painfully significant and worthy of inquiry in such a catastrophe?

The telegrams tell us that the Oneida had, in a recent typhoon, lost all her boats (how many the original number was is not stated) but three, one of which was destroyed by the collision—leaving but two small boats to save a hundred and seventy-nine men. But then the frightful account goes on to say that, the executive officer having reported the vessel sinking, Captain William's reply was, and they were his last words: "*I know it; but what can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me.*" Asked whom? Not the admiral on the station, who has no reserve of boats or timber at his command. In fact, as one familiar with the Asiatic coasts knows, there more than anywhere are such reserves needed, and there more than anywhere are they deficient. To what quarter, then, was Captain William's solicitation for more boats directed? It could have been nowhere but to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia—whence, we believe, he sailed—or to the bureau at Washington, which is supposed to have charge of equipment. No doubt it was the latter. A heavy responsibility rests somewhere, and we anxiously await the detailed report of the survivors as to the original condition of this ill-fated craft before we and the public determine exactly what and where it is.

It is, after all, the saving and the loss of vessels and of lives which, far more than victory and defeat in battle or blockade, reveal the character and determine the merit or demerit of a naval service This is clearly the case with the commercial marine The stupid wholesale slaughter of 1854, when the little Vesta crushed her own bows in the side of the Arctic, and, while the diminutive assailant—if we may so term her—was, by wonderful seamanship, taken safely into port, her huge victim, supposed to be well equipped and manned, was allowed, in a perfectly calm sea and with five hours for work, to sink to the bottom, and not a woman or child escaped;—when this occurred, followed so soon by the unaccountable loss of a consort ship, the commercial steam marine of our country received a blow from which it never entirely recovered. On the other hand stand out in bold relief the heroic discipline of the Birkenhead, where some were saved; the more wonderful and successful heroism of the Sarah Sands, where all were; and the proud boast of the Cunard line that, while its ships have been wrecked, it never has lost a single life.

Is our naval service—the question is asked neither ungenerously nor unpatriotically—or even the military service as now organized, educated up to the standard which such emergencies require? We very much doubt it; while we do not doubt that none will encounter inevitable death more heroically than our brave sailors. Captain Luce sank gallantly with the ship he was incompetent to save, and it was a mere miracle by which he was rescued. Nor, as we shall always contend, have the processes of such a war as we have had improved the professional capability—that is, the seamanship proper—of the navy. Piloting iron tubs up the Tennessee and Cumberland, and fighting forts or shelling back Beauregard's advance at Pittsburg Landing, was all very important and heroic; but it could have been done just as well by any brave river navigator who knew how to handle a piece of artillery as by that singularly expert and accomplished sailor—for such in every sense he was—the late Admiral Foote. So, in a modified form, at New Orleans and Mobile and Vicksburg. So with the dull routine of steam blockade. As an exception to this, and as showing real, practical seamanship—how to handle a ship dexterously—was what may be described as the circular movement of the Wabash in the attack on the Port Royal forts, the execution of which we have always heard mainly attributed to a gallant officer still living amongst us—Raymond Rodgers. There was seamanship in the Kearsarge, and, let us admit it, in the roving Alabama too. There was a marvellous lack of it when Semmes ran away from the Brooklyn at the Balize, and escaped the Iroquois at St. Thomas. There was seamanship in olden times when Hull outmanœuvred the British fleet and Stewart at night captured a double foe. There was heroism at Copenhagen; but there was the very genius of seamanship when NELSON, seeing that where a ship could swing a ship could float, piloted his fleet inside of the Frenchmen at the Nile. It is this accomplishment of the profession—this emergency skill—only needed in peaceful times when shipwreck is imminent—which we fear is rusting out in our service, and which it will be well for those having naval education and discipline in charge to burnish up. The loss of the Oneida with nearly all on board—brave fellows, who knew how to die—has brought these thoughts back mournfully to our minds, while no professional reproach can rest on the memory of the dead, if the Navy Department sent them to distant and perilous seas, as Captain Williams with his dying words said it did, unprovided with the means of escape. "What can I do? I ask for more boats, and they were not allowed me."

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

The Prince of Wales in the Witness-box—His Testimony in Full.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 23

The inquiry into the sanity of Lady Mordaunt was resumed this morning. The entrance to the court was thronged for a considerably time before the opening of the doors, the increasing interest in the case having attracted even a larger number of persons to the hall in the hope of gaining admission to the court than on the preceding days of the inquiry. In consequence of the instructions issued by Lord Penzance but few persons were admitted to the gallery Among these were Sir Charles Mordaunt, General Arbuthnot, the Rev. Mr. Cadogan, and a number of ladies. The Prince of Wales then entered the court and went into the witness-box. After he had been sworn,

Lord Penzance said: Before Dr. Deane asks his Royal Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to his Royal Highness his position under the act of Parliament passed last session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken, I think it right to point this out to his Royal Highness, and to tell him that he is not bound or required by law to submit to any interrogations on that subject.

His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. Deane as follows:

I believe your Royal Highness has for some time been acquainted with the Moncrieffe family? I have.

Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage? I was.

On her marriage did your Royal Highness write to her and make her wedding presents? I did.

Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlborough House when your Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales were there? she had.

We are told that she was married at the end of 1866. In 1867 did you see much of her? I did.

And in the year 1868? I did also.

Were you acquainted with Sir Charles Mordaunt? I was.

Have you frequently met him? I have.

And with Lady Mordaunt? With Lady Mordaunt.

Your Royal Highness knows Hurlingham? I do.

Have you been in the habit of meeting Sir Charles there? I have.

On one occasion, I think in June, 1868 there was a pigeon match there between Warwickshire and Norfolk? There was.

I believe your Royal Highness and Sir Charles were captains for each county? I believe so.

Was Lady Mordaunt there? She was.

With her husband? With her husband.

Does your Royal Highness remember the date? I think it was about June.

Did Lady Mordaunt score for one side? For Both sides, I think.

And in the course of that match did you speak to Lady Mordaunt at times when Sir Charles was by? I believe so.

We have heard in the course of this case that your Royal Highness uses Hansom cabs occasionally. I do not know whether it is so? It is so.

Mr. Deane—I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or criminal act between yourself and Lady Mordaunt?

His Royal Highness (in a very firm tone)—There has not.

There was here a burst of applause, which was at once suppressed.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I have no question to ask his Royal Highness.

The Prince then bowed to his Lordship and retired, amid another attempt at applause, which was, as before, promptly suppressed.

Sir Frederick Johnstone received a similar caution from Lord Penzance to that given to the Prince of Wales He said; I have known Lady Mordaunt from a child I have kept up an acquaintance with her. I have often visited Walton Hall. In 1868 I dined at the Alexandra Hotel with Lady Mordaunt. I left there at twelve o'clock at night. We sat in the sitting room. No improper familiarity or criminal act took place between us. A more unfounded statement was never made than that I am suffering from disease.

By Sergeant Ballantine; Nor have I been for many years previously; I was invited to dinner on Wednesday by Lady Mordaunt; I knew Sir Charles was not in London; I was not visiting at Walton afterwards, nor have I since seen Sir Charles Mordaunt; Lady Mordaunt was quite alone with me during the evening; I am not a family connection of Lady Mordaunt.

This evidence concluded the case.

Dr. Deane said that there was a point with regard to this case to which he wished to call attention. His Lordship would be aware that the letters of the Prince of Wales which had been put in had not been read, and yet they appeared in the papers.

Sergeant Ballantine remarked that it was a most improper proceeding, and one which he was totally unable to account for.

Lord Penzance said that it was a most improper proceeding.

Sergeant Ballantine observed that it was not his intention to have read the letters, and he did not know how they came to be published.

The judge said that the letters had been deposited in the care of the court and they could not have proceeded from the officers of the court. There had been very great impropriety, and he very much doubted whether the court ought not to take notice of it as a contempt of court.

The letters were produced and publicly read.

The court was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Government Sale of Timber Limits.

The sale of the northwest corner of the Township of Anson, containing an area of twelve square miles, as a timber limit was made at Peterboro a few days ago, by J. C. Miller, Esquire on behalf of the Government. There was a bonus realized of $640 per square mile—equal to one dollar per acre for every acre of land, rock, and water, included in the territory sold—which netted the large sum of $7,680, over and above the sum of $4 per square mile per annum and the timber dues, which have to be paid by the licenciates when the timber is cut. This contrasts very favorably with the policy pursued by previous Governments, who disposed of immense tracts of valuable timber at a bonus of $4 per square mile without seeking the competition of the trade. The territory just disposed of so advantageously at Peterboro, was placed under license in the year 1862, at which time the Government released a bonus of $9 per square mile. In 1864 the limit was forfeited by non-payment of ground rent, and the impression prevails that it was valuless. During the year 1869 the total amount of revenue received on account of timber dues, ground rent, and bonuses on new territory sold, has reached the substantial sum of $508,561, and this is no less than $200,000 in excess of the largest amount that has ever been collected, in any one year by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec united.

SMALL CHANGE.—We hear on several hands complaint of the growing scarcity of small change. The American silver is, no doubt, gradually disappearing There is an urgent necessity for supplying its place. This can only be done at present by the issue of the fractional currency proposed by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, as a temporary substitute until such time as our own new coins comes from the mint. We do not know whether the intention was to issue the 25 cent paper money until after the 15th of April, or not. But the time appears to have arrived when it should be placed within the reach of the public. If it be not soon out no little difficulty will be experienced. The Finance Minister will, no doubt, have had the matter brought to his notice. We think it is desirable he should act respecting it without delay.—*Exchange.*

A London telegram by the French Cable says:

A large funnel, similar to those on the Inman line steamers, was found off the coast of Ireland to-day. Its appearance indicated that it had been in the water several days.

It is feared here that the funnel is a fragment of the wreck of the *City of Boston.*

Another steamer was sent to-day to cruise off the coast for the purpose of finding traces of the vessel, if any there are.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists, and Country Merchants. 1244 a

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244 a

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are so long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

FISTULA IN ANO is a noxious ulcer in the neighborhood of the anus and rectum, of a very obstinate character, which will continue for years, undermining the patient's health if not properly treated, constantly discharging more or less of a thin watery offensive fluid, and having the walls of its little fistulous pipes or canals very hard or callous, Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy is remarkable for its superior excellence, should be used for this painful affliction. Many who have tried it, do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything ever yet used for his disease. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Broncitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M.D.

St. John, N B, January, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies' Association Bazaar—Isabela McKay
Insolvent Act—Charles Baillie.
Gold Eye Glasses Found—J. Leslie.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 12 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

WHO GOVERN, AND FOR WHOM.

There are two gentlemen who have conducted the public business of the country for about sixteen years. There have, it is true, been some slight interruptions in their management. A double-shuffle, or a *replatrage*, or a short interval of rest, consequent upon resignation, may have interfered with their management of the public mind for short periods of time. On the whole, however, this country, since 1854, has been virtually governed—no matter who ruled—by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier. Sometimes, Sir John was Premier, sometimes Sir George, and sometimes other prominent men of the party had the honor of the first position, but, however that may have been, the Government of Canada, until 1867, and, since 1867 until now, has devolved upon these two eminent statesmen. The reform element, outside of the ministry, the cries, outside of a conservatism, which would have drawn a line of demarcation between the governed and the Government, the anxiety for an increase of popular power, and the destruction of class privileges, and, to some extent, social distinctions, proceeding from territorial rights, has been conquered in the skillful gratification of its wishes. Sir George E. Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald have succeeded as administrators of public affairs by honestly depriving the Opposition of its legitimate grounds of complaint. They have honestly endeavored to govern for the people, by the people. They have attended to every complaint and have always ameliorated a grievance even where it has not been expedient altogether to wipe it out. All the reforms, which have been made within the past sixteen years, are due to the statesmanship of those two gentlemen. They have governed entirely in the interest of the people. While many opposed the scheme of making the Legislative Council elective, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier bowed to the wishes of reformers. They abolished the Clergy Reserves and they, abolished the Seignorial Tenure. They obtained reciprocity. They got Confederation. They made the railways, improved the canals, made slides upon the rivers, deepened lakes, and strengthened Municipal Government. They helped to raise the character of the country in the foreign and home markets. They made the merchant and the farmer wealthy, and they are now, with the able assistance of Sir Francis Hincks, as admitted by the *Globe*, in commenting upon the Banking scheme of the honorable Finance Minister, so honestly depriving the opposition of its legitimate grounds of complaint that the measure has afforded to every one who understands it "a sense of relief." They have this session obtained a large majority in the *House* of Commons, because it is patent to everybody within the Dominion, that the aim of the Government is honestly to deprive the Opposition of every legitimate ground of complaint. They conciliate Nova Scotia; they yield to the wishes of the Ontario farmer and manufacturer; they improve the means of postal communication; and they give their utmost attention to all measures of public improvement. They honestly endeavour to deprive the Opposition of every legitimate ground of complaint. They do this so thoroughly that journals writing in the name of reform cannot be in opposition to the Government without being obstructive of popular progress. It is, evidently, the Opposition journals who oppose the people. It is the Opposition press who endeavour to persuade the people that their demands for justice are incompatible with British institutions and practice. It is the Opposition who resist every popular demand. It is the Government as specially influenced by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, who yield to every reasonable demand of the people, without producing such startling effects, such sensations, such *coups-de-theatre*, as a reform newspaper might be excused for externally indulging in.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A TRAITOR IN THE CAMP.

A paragraph appears in the *Globe* of the 7th inst., in which it is said "a certain Senator of the Dominion is accused by the Princeton *Review* of acting as an Emigration Agent for the United States." Now, this is, certainly, a singular charge, but it is not the first time it has been heard. Indeed, it has been broadly stated that while the Government of Ontario is doing all that it can to induce people to settle in the country, the President of the Agricultural Association is doing all that he can to induce them to go out of it. That is to say that he is using his influence, while in the position of an adviser of the Crown, and a representative of the people, to undo that which so much money and pains are being expended in the endeavor to secure. If Senator Christie chooses to act as an agent for the sale of lands in Kansas, or chooses to go and settle there, well and good. He would make a capital Yankee, and if he escaped being ridden on a rail, might remain in the States to his heart's content. No one wishes to hinder him. But it is scarcely decent, scarcely honorable, that while handling the people's money in the capacity of Senator, and fingering other of their moneys as President of the Agricultural Association, he should at the same time be using his opportunities to entice people out of the country. That is going a little too far, even for Senator Christie. What we complain of is not that he seeks to push his fortune, but that he creeps and crawls in Canada, jobbing the money of the people, while acting in direct opposition to their interests. Senator Christie may not relish the remark, but it is not less the fact that the farmers of his Province want no such man to remain in the chair of their most prominent institution. He had better leave for Kansas.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS after a preliminary discussion, announced that the Government had decided to accept certain amendments agreed to at a meeting of Bankers.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that no cashier or other officers of a Bank should vote by proxy or otherwise, and in present charters voting should be graded as at present if shareholders wished it.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON held the principle to be vicious, contending that every shareholder should have one vote.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER contended that shareholders might be left to decide.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said capital and not constituents should have the voting power.

Mr. BLAKE strongly held to the policy of the Government resolutions as opposed to the amendments of the Bankers.

Messrs. CARTWRIGHT and GIBBS regretted that the Government had yielded.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT held the principle of capital voting to be right, but said that contracts existed establishing the present system.

Mr. HARRISON answered that contracts expired with the Bank charters. They had to consider the new system; and that capital should vote.

A long and desultory discussion ensued, as to the influence exerted by the Banks, and by the Bank of Montreal in particular.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the Government had not changed their views, but were willing to yield this point to a meeting of Bankers from all parts of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that Mr. Allan, president of a Bank of large capital, such as the Bank of Montreal, had not given his assent to the amendments, and many others had done so.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the meeting was not unanimous.

Hon Sir F. HINCKS stated that the Government should have been informed of that.

Mr. WORKMAN said this amendment did not come from the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. CRAWFORD explained that he acted as an independent member.

Hon. Mr. HOWE was speaking of the influence said to be exercised by the Bank of Montreal when the recess came.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS stated he understood that the clause for graded voting was not unanimously demanded by the Banks, and announced that the Government would not consent to it.

A conversational discussion took place on the several amendments, the greater part of which it was impossible to hear in the gallery.

"THE CANADA BOOKSELLER.—*A quarterly record of British, American, and Native Literature*," is the title of one of the most useful publications which has yet been produced in Canada. It is to be issued quarterly at 50 cents per annum, by Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., Book Importers, Toronto. The publishers say:

The extent and growing importance of the Book Trade in Canada seem to warrant the publication of a serial in the interest of that Trade; and, when to this is added the requirements of Book-buyers in search of Books and, as is the case in most of our country towns having but little access to Reviews or Literary Journals, the necessity for such a periodical becomes more apparent. Indeed, in such a field, and with such a reading constituency as the country can boast of, it is in no little degree surprising that some sort of Trade Circular or Literary Bulletin has not, ere this been established. We now, however, presume to supply this deficiency, and it will be the purpose of the Canada Bookseller at least quarterly, and before long, it is hoped monthly to represent the interest of the Booksellers of the country, by placing at their service a serial which will be a medium of intercommunication between Publisher and Dealer, and also be of service as between Bookseller and Book-buyer. Designed for a two-fold purpose, the culture and advancement of the Trade, and in spreading intelligence of the operations of the Publishers, it will be important alike as the means of communicating announcements to the Trade and in placing readers generally *au courant* with the publications of the Press and the gossip of the Literary circles, both of the Old World and the New.

The Bookseller will contain a summary of all the important works and new editions published in Britain, the United States, and at home, lists of American reprints of English and Foreign books issued during the quarter. It will also contain concise articles of interest to the Trade, short Book notices, announcements of the Press, a resume of the Literary gossip of the day, jottings of the Stationary market and such advertisements from the Publishing Houses as may be secured. The Book lists will be classified in subjects, with full titles of the works, size &c., the Publisher's name and the price of the work quoted in our own currency, whether English or American.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—A general meeting of all those interested in the financial affairs of this church has been called by the Church Wardens for this evening, at 8 p. m., in the school room Daly street. We are glad to know that "several members of the Congregation" are waking up to the propriety of relieving this *Free Church* of a large amount of the existing debt, which in our opinion is anything but creditable to the crowd of respectable worshippers who fill the Church week by week. We hope, too, that some steps will be taken to enlarge, or rather we should say, to complete the building, and provide much needed additional accomodation, for as it is the Church is crowded, to inconvenience. *Free* churches we are taught by all experience must be of sufficient size to afford comfortable room to all who attend. That is, if they are expected to be self-supporting, as in the case of St. Alban's. There are always a considerable number of persons—and usually those with most means—who do not like to be over-crowded, especially if they have been used to a large pew and exclusive proprietorship. We have no doubt that the meeting this evening will be well attended by all those who take an interest in this Church, and we trust it will be pervaded by a spirit of both liberality and harmony.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—My attention was directed to an editorial of the "Mail" this evening, stating that you were hoaxed in saying that the Garrison Artillery, "feel proud of their laurels, having beaten everything so far."

This is no hoax regarding the No. 1 Battery it has beaten everything around this city *that has come to time*. They have expected the No 1. 43rd Batt. for the last four weeks, but so far they have not put in an appearance.

Firing for money, I decidedly object to, not wishing to introduce *that* as an *Esprit de corps* of the Garrison Artillery, but let the 43rd Battalion come forward for a prize of public interest, and the No. 1. Battery will meet them.

DUX.

OTTAWA, March 10th, 1870.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 10, 1870.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. BLAKE resumed his argument on the election law. He said the proposed change by which public officers were allowed to vote was justified by the example of Nova Scotia, in which that law existed. He had heard a curious commentary on the working of the Act from some of the representatives of that Province, that the continuance of the officers depended on the result of the elections, and if the Government were not successful, they were changed for other officers. A gentleman holding one of the highest judicial positions there had said that the officers were at liberty to vote for the Government of the day, but not to vote against it. It was an admirable rule, and easily administered, but he was sure the good sense of the House would frown down such an attempt, and would relieve these gentlemen of the obligation of voting, and thereby running the risk of dismissal. He wished to correct a possible misapprehension as to what he had said with respect to giving the right of voting to those who, he held, laid under a contract of purchase. It was no new thing, as the same right had been enjoyed by those who held land, not even under contract. He had endeavoured slightly to go over slightly, what he conceived to be the more glaring defects of the Act, some of which were not remediable except by a radical change in the measure, and some were remediable. The new system involved in effect the control of the elections by Governments, or the appointment of the officers charged with the duty of making up the lists. They were also told that the change was necessary for the sake of uniformity of the franchise in the Dominion, and because they had no longer the control of the assessment of the lands. As to the alleged necessity for uniformity of the franchise, it was for the hon. gentleman to show by the light of experience the existence of such necessity. Let him look to the experience of the Imperial Parliament, in a country in which there was a legislative union much closer than existed here. The franchise was not uniform in England, Scotland and Ireland, but the customs and habits of the people were regarded. Neither was there uniformity of franchise in the United States. The law there was such as it was desirable to have here, the qualifications for electing to Congress being based on the legislation in each State. He assumed that this Bill did not propose the same uniform system in the district of Algoma.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—It does.

Mr. BLAKE—The honourable gentleman had passed an election law before, and in it the franchise for Algoma was different from that of the others. What franchise did they intend for the North West territory when it was admitted? Did they intend to stretch all on this bed of Procrustes, no matter what the condition of the people or the habits of the country? The rule laid down, as far as he could see, was to suit the honourable gentleman's necessities. But the first duty was to see what the conditions would be, when Confederation was fulfilled, when the Dominion would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Would the Minister of Justice bring down a uniform system for all; independent of the customs, habits, and laws of the different communities? He denied that there was any necessity to adopt any uniform rule, and he rejoiced that one of the members of the Government—the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration—showed his sentiments. The Act was not of a nature to satisfy the people, it would satisfy them more were they to adopt the system used by each Province for the election for the popular legislature. That was a plain rule. The people should be trusted so far, and until there should be found a necessity for acting. There was enough to warrant confidence in a scheme of this kind, and there was no doubt that the popular legislature would adopt the wisest, best, and most suitable rule for each Province. This course was not without precedent. It was the course adopted in the neighbouring Union, Congress had not given up the power of dealing with the question, But the law had been left to each State, and during all the trials and vicissitudes to which the Union had been exposed, the reserved power never required to be exerted. The rule of uniformity was not only unsuitable to the present, but was even more so in the not distant future of the country to which they must look. It could not be carried out without injustice to the feelings of the now inhabitants, or of the feelings of those who were expected to join the Confederation. He maintained that by appointing these persons, who may for the time being be the Local Assessors, and whose duty it was to prepare lists for local elections, to do the same duty for general elections, imposing on them a penalty in case of non-performance of it, then the whole of the difficulty, the Minister of Justice had suggested could be obviated in an easy and simple manner. He approved heartily of the provision, that elections should be held on one day; but in connection with this change, there was one serious defect in the Bill, and that was, not increasing the number of polling places. It was proposed to have no more polling places under the system of one day's polling, than under the old system of two day's. It was impossible for this system to be carried out. Experience had conclusively shown, that it would be impossible in most cases, for all voters in a district of 600 electors to be polled in one day, and therefore in confining polling to one day, which was a good provision the Minister of Justice should have increased the number of polling places, and he hoped before the Bill passed, it would be changed in this respect. The Minister of Justice had not pretended to advance a single argument in favour of allowing elections to be held on different days. There was no good reason why they should not be all held on the same day. Under the present system the Government could exercise considerable influence on elections, by bringing on first elections in constituencies favourable to them. The Minister of Justice had done that often.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—At the last general election the *Globe* raised a cry that the Government would adopt the old corrupt plan of issuing writs first for counties favourable to them, and challenged the Government to issue a writ first for a rural constituency. The writ first issued was for a seat now occupied by the hon. gentleman for South Ontario.

Mr. BLAKE was aware of all that. It was necessary to the Government that that election should be won, and it was won. The Government staked their existence upon that election, and won it, and by the victory they were enabled to win other constituencies that they would not have been otherwise able to do. He wanted an election law which would give no Government power to exercise any such influence upon elections. The elections should not be dependent upon the result of a contest in one or two constituencies. The next point he would refer to was the property qualification of candidates. The existing law was a farce, and it was well known was frequently evaded. Candidates did not require to shew any property qualification the very next day after an election. If there must be a property qualification, then it should be something real, and which should exist during the whole of the term. But he preferred to have no property qualification. Electors should be allowed to choose any man who was competent to be an elector. Certainly the present law might keep many a useful man out of Parliament, but it would never prevent any man from being elected, who should not be elected. With regard to the penalties imposed by this Bill, he thought some of them were too small to be effective, others were stringent enough, but were useless unless provision was made for their strict enforcement. He regretted to see that the English law, in respect to contested elections and bribery, had not been introduced into this Bill. Under the present system a man might sit and vote in the House for three or four sessions, and yet be afterwards declared to have been unduly elected. It was useless to talk about the stringency of the laws respecting bribery, if there were no proper judicial tribunal where cases could be tried. Since the introduction of the judicial system into trials of bribery cases in England, a greater blow had been struck against bribery than by all the numerous enactments in the statute book since the passage of the Reform Bill. While he did not believe the English law was perfect in this respect, yet it had been amply proved that the principles of the measure were sound. His own opinion was that a candidate should be allowed to spend only his travelling and printing expenses, which should be certified by an official election auditor. The member, too, when elected, should be called on to take an oath that he had not disbursed any money other than for those expenses. If that plan were adopted, a great deal would be done to prevent bribery and corruption. Bribery would be then limited to rare cases in which the friends of candidates paid out money out of their own pockets, with a certainty that it could not be returned by the candidates. In conclusion, he said the system proposed by the Government was cumbersome expensive, inconvenient and calculated to produce dissatisfaction in the different Provinces. He earnestly hoped that the consideration of the Bill by the House, would result in the adoption of some system by which we might signify our confidence in Local Legislatures, leaving them to determine the franchise in each Province, and in other respects improve the Bill. If some such changes were not made, in the Bill, its passage would not redound to the credit of this country, however much it would assist the hon. gentlemen opposite to secure a triumph at the next general election (Oppositon cheers).

Mr. HARRISON said he could agree with many remarks of the hon. member for Durham, but dissented from many of them. He believed with him that it was a most important measure, and also thought it a most liberal one. The hon. gentleman had referred to the details of the measure. He (Mr. Harrison) had not understood the Hon. Minister of Justice to say that it was perfect; alterations in detail could be made in Committe. He had stated that under the proposed franchise mortgagors would be deprived of their votes. He (Mr. Harrison) thought himself that the language of the Bill could bear no other meaning, and was the same in the old Act. He considered it unjust that a man who had a small mortgage on his property, shall be deprived of a vote. When the Bill went into Committee, the necessary alteration could be made. The hon. gentleman had referred also to another class of persons who were excluded from the franchise, namely, those, who had what were called equitable titles. He saw some objections to this. The vote ought to go to either one or the other of the persons, but the House must be careful not to open the door to frauds, which might arise about election times. He thought, that if persons, with an income of four hundred dollars were to have the benefit of franchise, that there were many persons holding leases for periods, less than five years who equally deserved it. In reference to the next objection of the hon. gentleman he thought, that uniformity was desirable in all laws where it was obtainable; that the election law should have it as well as any other. If the people of Nova Scotia came, and said, your franchise is too high for us, then that would be an exceptional case; but as he had not done so, and there was no probability of his so doing, uniformity should prevail. He thought that the House should not place duties upon officers of the government, who were paid for performing other specific work. He did not know of any better system of finding a correct voters list, than by a Board of Registration. The hon. gentleman had taken issue to these registrars making use of the assessment rolls. They were not bound to use these lists, but might, if they chose do so, as one of the many means, of obtaining information on the subject. In reference to the claim of the hon. gentleman to have all the elections on one day, on the ground that the electors might be influenced by outside considerations, he (Mr. Harrison) said, that this was a poor compliment, paid by the hon. member to the intelligent electors; it was in fact, a slander upon them (hear hear). He agreed with what the hon. gentleman had said, in reference to bribery. It was, however, an evil that could not be kept down by Act of Parliament. Nothing could put an end to it; nor would it even be stopped, until public opinion became thoroughly healthy on the subject. He thought the Minister of Justice was right, in waiting to see, whether the law, now in force in England, would turn out to be effective, before he legislated on the subject here. Respecting the statement of the Honorable member, that it was impossible to poll six hundred notes in one day, at one husting, he said this was a mere matter of detail, to be settled in committee.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT thought, the machinery of the Bill more cumbrous than was necessary; but the question of the franchise, was more important than the mode establishing, who was to benefit by that franchise. The point to which he wished to refer was, to the restriction, placed upon those who were to exercise the franchise. He thought the class of tenants were almost entirely excluded from the franchise. There were large classes of persons, who were not proprietors, but who, to all intents and purposes, were as fit to exercise the franchise as those now possessing it. In some of the villages in his constituency; there were upwards of fifty per cent of the inhabitants, who did not hold leases for five years; but merely from year to year. These were the tradesmen, storekeepers, and sometimes, the professional men of the place. He did not see how men, in the towns, who paid thirty dollars rent, could be compared with the trades people in the villages, who paid twenty-five dollars. He contended that the £5 rental ought to be as good a test in open field as in village, and that a large class of intelligent men in the country, ought to have a right to vote as well as the lower class in cities. He suggested an extension of the 4th clause, in section "on counties," to make it apply to all tenants under yearly leases; for in his part of the country, there was no such thing, as farm leases for a long period of time. He believed it was a good provision, that every man ought to be a resident one year before his name was placed on the assessment roll.

Hon. Mr. DORION said the bill ought to be as simple as possible. Either proprietor or occupant ought to have the right to vote, as in Ontario; and then there would be no other trouble than to obtain the value of property. There should be no difference in qualification in town and country. In Lower Canada, there were very few proprietors with less than £50, and very few proprietors would be disqualified by having property at that amount. Qualification should be, the same in every portion of the Dominion, and should be clearly stated. He approved of the provision of the Bill, which gave the franchise to those who had incomes of $400. This would include a large class of persons in cities, who were readers of daily newspapers, and intelligent and able to exercise the privilege of voting. He thought men in subordinate positions ought to be protected in the exercise of this right. The system for preparing lists was cumbersome, tedious, and very expensive. He thought municipal authorities, such as Wardens and Councillors, should take lists, and appeal could be made to judges of courts in any case where the list had not been properly made out.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said, in Nova Scotia, there was no difficulty in finding qualified persons amongst the municipal authorities to prepare lists.

Hon. Mr. DORION was glad to hear it, and was glad to see that voting was to take place on one day, which was quite sufficient to carry out an election. It was said that it was impossible to complete an election in one day. He had no doubt that it was quite possible, but on condition that two votes should not be polled at one place. That would be impossible. Let the number be reduced to, from 250 to 300, which would be sufficient. From daylight in the morning, till five in the afternoon, it would be impossible for a clerk to take down the names, with the interruptions that necessarily occurred in ascertaining the name and qualification of the voter; and it would be in the power of any party, by creating a disturbance outside the poll, to stop the election altogether. The numbers at each poll must be limited as much as possible, and it would then require considerable trouble to gather so many at any one of them, as to make a serious disturbance. They must know very well that when large numbers were gathered from a whole township or parish, there was more likelihood of a disturbance, than when the number of polling places was increased. He regretted that when the Government was moving in the way of reform, they had not made all the elections on one and all the same day. They would thus obtain a better expression of public opinion in the country, and especially the free expression of opinion in each locality, which would not be influenced by the result of elections already held. In almost every country, the principle of holding elections on the same day had been adopted, or, as in England, with only a small interval. By this system the public was not excited, and the people were not disturbed at their occupations for long periods. He hoped that sufficient influence would be brought to bear to secure this change. In Nova Scotia, all elections took place on the same day, and yet they had not heard of any bad result following; on the contrary, they were quite satisfied. The only valid argument brought forward was, that a distinguished member might lose his election, and would have no opportunity of falling back upon another constituency. He did not believe that any public man, whose services were required, would find any difficulty in finding another constituency, as had been shown, public men having been defeated, but had been elected when their services were required. Nomination day ought also to be dispensed with, as it only caused excitement. The names could be handed in to the returning officer in writing, so that he could know who were the candidates. The nomination day was as useless as the declaration day, which had been abolished. With regard to the mode of voting, whether by open voting or by ballot, he knew that great differences of opinion existed. In England the ballot had never been adopted, as it was considered unmanly, and not according to English system, or practice; yet when men can be found, manly enough to face the howling mob, and expose themselves to personal inquiry, it was strange that the very men who held such strong opinions, should adopt it in their clubs, Banks and every corporation where there was no fear of mob rule or violence. There was much to be said in favor of voting by ballot. New Brunswick had adopted the system, and was not inclined to recede from it, and this mode had been adopted in the large cities of Lower Canada. In 1843 when many lost their lives, petitions were sent in from all quarters, for a change. It was not exactly secret voting; but its effect was, that violence had entirely disappeared. Since then no rioting had taken place at municipal election; if the people in Montreal were asked individually, not one would be found willing to resort to open voting. But the ballot was more necessary, now than ever before, as the franchis was being extended to large numbers of public officers, to whom it was a mockery to give the right to vote or they could only vote one way. There was another large class—clerks in mercantile houses at $400 a year, to whose employers they might as well give the votes at once. The proposal was not new; most of the British Colonies had adopted the system, and it was not to be decried as unmanly. In their position in Lower Canada there was an additional reason, and those who were not convinced before, should have been so by the last election. No less than four Bishops had come forward to interfere, and those who did not belong to the church to which he belonged had no idea of the power of the Hierarchy in such matters. If they would not see Lower Canada reduced to the level of Spain and Portugal they must give Lower Canadians a position in which every man would not be subject to the power of these gentlemen, as it was exerted at the last election. They said, give them the ballot if it was desired, that a free expression of opinion was sought to be obtained in Lower Canada. Already five colonies had adopted the system, and all the indications pointed to the fact, that the same law would soon be on the Statute Book of Great Britain. Mr. Bright had said he was not strongly opposed to the ballot in the present circumstances.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—No, he said that circumstances might arise, in which he would not oppose it.

Mr. McKENZIE said the time had arisen.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, he begins to understand that the ballot in the United States means bribery and corruption.

Hon. Mr. DORION said, the Minister of Militia meant that he was afraid if this law was passed, he might not be sure of getting the votes after having purchased them. (Laughter.) But there were a great number of people who were not in a position to act freely. It was not for the purpose of protecting the corrupt, but those, who from a sense of duty, would vote honestly, if not exposed to persecution. Last election, one of the voters showed him a letter, which threatened dismissal, if he voted for him (Hon. Mr. Dorion), although he wished to do so. It would be the case with all in the public employment. It would be better, not to give a right to that class to vote if they had not a right do so, free of outside influences. Now, there were some whom the present law would disfranchise, who ought to have votes, Men who were employed in banks and other public institutions who lived on the premises but paid no rent for them, being part of their allowance. Not probably having a money salary, of $400, they would be cut off. Then he objected, strongly, to the machinery provided and held, that when the lists were once made, they should be used and not set aside by the returning officer, as last election, from ten to twelve counties were disfranchised, through the whims of these officers.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, the Bill would cure all that.

Hon. Mr. DORION said, it might in a sense if the revising officers were capable men, but supposing there were any clerical errors such as the omision of a date or anything of that kind, the matter should not be left to the Returning Officer, but to the Committee charged with the duty of investigating such matters. He admitted that in Lower Canada a great many voters' lists were irregular, but many Returning Officers took on themselves to declare lists irregular. He maintained that whether irregular or not they should be used. It seemed to be the disposition of the Government to change all the laws of the Lower Provinces to suit the opinions of people here. The currency of Nova Scotia was to be treated in this way, and the ballot in New Brunswick, which the people held to be the best mode of voting. Nothing came up but must yield to opinion here.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Especially the one day voting (a laugh).

Hon. Mr. DORION—Because you could not help it, (laughter.)

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had voted against, and defeated the hon. gentleman's Bill, but when he found the Lower Provinces in favor of it he had adopted it.

Hon. Mr. DORION said he had carried his Bill in 1864, but it was thrown out in the Upper House.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had defeated the Bill in 1866, Mr. Brown supporting him.

Hon. Mr. DORION said Mr. Brown had then joined the Coalition, and nothing was to be allowed to interfere with Confederation, not the most necessary legislation,

Mr. MACKENZIE said that in 1865 a bill for this purpose had been voted down, because the hon. gentleman opposite promised to bring in an election law in 1866. He attempted to deny it then, till the reports of the proceedings were produced, and then he brought it down.

Hon. Mr. DORION said, he was willing to compromise that, if they would bring in a good measure now. He concluded by recapitulating the principle points of his argument.

Mr. COLBY called attention to the case of those in Lower Canada occupying unclaimed lands which they had improved, but on which they could not register for want of a title. Some of these were most respectable men and had improved the country considerably. Their case ought to be considered. In respect to five years leases, he could not recall, in his own county, a single five years lease as existing. He thought also that facilities should be given for naturalizing aliens, and suggested instead of the present inconvenient plan, the revising barrister might have the power to perform this duty. He saw strong objections to giving the vote to officers of Customs and Excise, who had often delicate and disagreeable duties to perform, and who should be free from suspicion of being actuated by partizan feelings, but he could see no objection to the deputy returning officers having votes, as it was not probable they would act as partizans to a greater degree if they were allowed to vote, that if they were restrained from doing so.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN referred to corporation lease holders in St. John, New Brunswick, who hold fifty leases for land, on which they had built extensive houses, but on which they could claim no vote. No provision had been made for such cases. If he understood the Minister of Justice, it was his intention to make the $400 qualification apply to those having salaries or deriving their incomes from interest on investments, and not merely to those deriving precarious incomes from trade He instanced the case of the inhabitants of Portland, a suburb of St. John, three fourths of whom did not pay a rental of $30. It would be a great hardship to take away the franchise from them. He thought the interpretation of the word "House" would operate hardly upon some of the inhabitants of St. John. That interpretation was, that each tenant must have a separate access to the street. With reference to permission granted to officers of the Crown to vote, that was the present law in New Brunswick, but he could not say that it had worked well there. He had known some officers turned out of their offices because they had dared to to vote, according to their honest convictions, against the Government. He had seen many cases in New Brunswick in which assessors had managed to change materially the list of voters, and his experience had shown that it was difficult to get electors to come forward and register. He thought 600 voters were too many for one polling place.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD pointed out that by section 51 it was provided that whenever a Revising Barrister considered the convenience of voters would be promoted thereby, he should subdivide the Polling District.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN, went on to point out objections to minor provisions of the Bill. He approved of simultaneous elections, though he had no hope whatever of seeing this reform passed in this present Bill. With reference to the Ballot, he must say that in New Brunswick it had not done away with bribery, corruption and intimidation; but since its introduction into New Brunswick there has been nothing like serious disturbance at elections. If a perfect ballot system were adopted, he believed it would be a strong preventative against bribery and intimidation, and if any amendment in that direction was proposed he would feel it his duty to vote for it.

Mr. MILLS moved an adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked, that the following returns which had previously been moved for, be brought down as soon as possible; namely, respecting work on the road from Thunder Bay West; instructions to surveyors in the North West and their reports; respecting printing contracts for the Governments; expenses of Hon. Mr. McDougall's mission to the North West; and the expenses connected with the fiscal agency of the Bank of Montreal.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said these returns would be brought down as soon as they could be prepared. There would be no difficulty in bringing down the amount of the expenses connected with Mr. Macdougall's mission, but there might be in giving all the items, and unfortunately that honourable gentleman was too ill to render any assistance in the matter.

The House then adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March, 11th 1870.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour.

A message was brought from the Commons by the Hons. Messrs. Anglin and Tupper, and Mr. Chamberlin inviting the House to unite with them, in a joint Committee, in preparing a scheme for reporting and printing the debates of both Houses.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL asked permission to correct an error which he had fallen into yesterday unintentionally. He had said he believed that the North West papers were printed at the office of Messrs. Hunter, Rose and Co; but he had found that they were not printed there but by Mr. Taylor. And furthermore he had ascertained that no blame could possibly attach to the printer, whether he had been Mr. Taylor or Hunter, Rose and Co; for it appeared that a report published in the newspapers, contained names of persons which were not in the copies of the correspondence supplied to the printer, but in parts of the correspondence which it had been thought advisable not to publish. This would show that the newspaper correspondent had had access to papers before they had been placed in the hands of the printer. He said he had been unable to ascertain from what source the correspondent had obtained his information, but the matter would be thoroughly looked into.

Hon. Mr. WARK moved an address for a copy of a minute of Council, dated 9th April, 1869, sanctioning a re-survey of the line of the Intercolonial Railway between Bathurst and the European and North American Railway, &c., &c.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL could well understand that the hon. gentleman was interested in this matter as it concerned the section of country from whence he came; but he could not conceive that it was a matter to interest the House. He would suggest, however, that the mover take the same course in respect to his motion that he had taken the other day in a similiar one, namely, allow it to stand over until the Report of the Railway Commissioners had been laid on the table. That report he could say would be laid on the table in the conrse of next week, and would contain, at least, a great portion of the information sought.

After some inaudible remarks from Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD,

Hon. Mr. WARK said while having no objection to let the motion stand, he could assure the hon. members that matters involved in it were really of great importance, for there was an impression abroad that money had been squandered, and it would serve no good purpose to keep back from the public any information which could be given (hear hear).

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the second reading of the Bill—an Act to amend the Act relating to Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons. In explaining the object of the Bill he said, that there were two principal points: first, to empower the Minister of Marine to direct the construction of light houses, &c., and second to charge him with their supervision after construction, and this could be done at less expense and with less delay, he contended, than if under the charge of the Department of Public Works. Then there had been various systems of management in the Provinces, and it was proposed to have one uniform system. In Quebec the Light Houses, &c., had been under the superintendence of the Trinity Houses, but this intermediate management had been attended with inconvenience, and it was proposed to take from those Houses the power they had exercised. By assimilating and bringing the management under the control of the Department of Fisheries and Marine, he contended that there would be more efficiency at a very much less expense.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER thought the fifth clause of the Bill, which read thus: "It shall be the duty of the Minister to invite tenders by public advertisements for the execution of all works, except in cases of pressing emergency, where delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it could be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department"—gave the Minster of Marine too great a power. He did not think so great a power should be given. It might be well to give such power in cases of pressing emergency, but not the wide latitude expressed in the latter part of the clause. There was no provision, which required contracts to be given to the lowest tenderer, but there should be a clause to that effect, as there was in the case of Bills relating to other Departments of the public service. It was quite possible the present Minister of Marine would have all works done economically, but it was not certain that he would retain the office for long, and a successor might not have equal experience and the same skill. He denied that work could be done, as a rule, more economically under officers and servants of a Department, than if given out under contract. He contended that the same law should apply in these matters as in matters relating to other Departments, and the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—While approving of the principle laid down by the last speaker he thought there were clear exceptions to its application. Reference had been made to the Intercolonial Railway Act, and its contract provisions, but it should be remembered that all the work connected with that undertaking was not let but by contract, for there was a great amount of preliminary work, such as surveys, &c., involving very considerable expense, for which no tenders could have been invited. And so it was in his department, for instance, say, buoys had to be laid down in the St. Lawrence, which involved an expense of $400 or $500, but it was unreasonable to expect the Department would delay to invite tenders by advertisement in all parts of the country. And then a lamp might be blown off, and to replace it would involve expenditure of say, $300, but would it not be better to empower the Inspector, to replace it, than to delay and endanger commerce by inviting tneders for the work? He then referred to the great need of lights on Bird Island, and other points in the Gulf, and said that in 1859, Mr. Page had reported, that to place a light on that island, and one at another point, would cost at least $120,000, and a report to similar effect had been made by some officer two years ago. The works would of course have been of a very substantial nature, but the Government of the day had been deterred by the costliness, from undertaking them. Now his department thought they could put up lights at those points, and in seven or eight other places, for less than the cost estimated by Mr. Page for the two. The works would of course be of a cheap nature, but they would answer a good purpose.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE said, if the last speech meant anything at all it meant a reflection upon the Board of Works Department, which had not erected light-houses where they were absolutely needed. The Minister of Marine had said in his opening speech that the object of the Bill was to take the supervision out of the Board of Works Department. But was that necessary? The Department of Public Works was specially constituted for Works, and it was to be presumed had a competent staff of officers. Was the House to understand that the Minister of Marine would have another staff of officers under his charge? We should next see, perhaps, the Postmaster General bringing in a Bill to place the construction of Post-Offices under his department, and the Minister of Customs undertaking the construction of Custom Houses (laughter). If the Minister of Marine wanted work done he should apply to the proper department, the Board of Works; that, it appeared to him, was the right course.

Hon. Mr. McPHERSON had viewed the Bill with some alarm, and must confess that the explanations of the hon. Minister, had tended to increase it. He had understood the hon. Minister to say, that the Bill would give him power, to construct light-houses. Now he thought that a dangerous principle to introduce, and the House should be very cautious in assenting to it.

Hon. Mr. LETELLER DE ST. JUST thought the Bill would prove injurious to the sound policy, which had been adopted, and hitherto carried out. It would not do to permit a Department to expend money, not authorized by Parliament all proposed expenditure for a year ought, as far as possible, to be placed in the estimates and submitted to Parliament. He was afraid the Bill would create conflicting authority between the Departments.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN said in the Bill for creating the Department of Marine two years ago, similar provisions were introduced to those under notice, but they did not then meet with the approval of the House, and were expunged. He said the objection raised by the Hon. Mr. Tessier had been evaded, that hon. gentleman had objected to the latter part of the clause which gave a very doubtful power to the Department.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL contended that the Bill did not introduce a new principle, for by the law as it stood the Trinity Houses were under the control of his department. It was proposed to carry out a uniform system of management in respect to all the Provinces; and with respect to construction it was intended merely to undertake minor and comparatively inexpensive works. With respect to the fifth clause, relating to tenders, he read from the Board of Works Act, to show that an exactly similar provision was therein contained, and from that it would be seen that in that respect no new principle had been initiated. He contended that it was the true policy to have minor works, which required no great engineering or mechanical skill, under the Marine Department, which could construct them at a cheap rate and superintend them better than the Board of Works could hope to do.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, the Finance Minister would tell him if he would only give him a chance. (laughter).

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, that the hon. gentleman having explained the principal modification proposed, he hoped there would be no further delay.

Mr. MACDONALD, (Glengarry), said he did not think it fair that the Government, after agreeing to these resolutions, should supply them only to a few members.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, the Government had agreed to some of these resolutions. He had told the Bankers that he was not prepared to agree to any of their terms. He had seen none of the Bankers since these resolutions had been put in his hands. It was most extraordinary conduct on the part of the hon. gentleman to imagine that the Government was in any way responsible for the distribution of these papers.

Mr. SCATCHERD said, the resolutions had been supplied only to those members of the House who supported the Bankers in their demand.

Mr. CRAWFORD made further explanations and expressed his regret that there had not been more copies so that each member might have had one. He did not think the interest of the Banks and that of the people were antagonistic. They ought to be one. The Banks were very much interested in having all the Banks solvent, as the failure of one Bank very much shook the credit of the others, so that the Banks were as desirous of solvency as the people. If these resolutions had not been sent to all the members it was not intended as a discourtesy. He hoped this would be satisfactory.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN thought the time of the House would have been greatly saved if the Hon. Finance Minister had been allowed to explain the modification that was intended to be made in clause four. This clause provides that in case of a suspension of specie payment by a Bank the Directors shall make calls on the shareholders for the amounts they might deem necessary. The amendment proposed was to provide that these calls shall be made within thirty days of suspension.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS then proceeded with his resolutions. He said there were, if he remembered rightly, 26 of these resolutions, ten of which had been passed.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said they were all passed but four, which were left for consideration.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD had understood that it had been arranged that the discussion of the whole of the resolutions was to be re-opened.

Mr. GIBBS suggested getting over the difficulty by moving the reconsideration of the clauses *seriatim*.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved the reconsideration of clause four.—Carried.

He then moved in amendment, to insert the words "within thirty days", after the fifth line.

Mr. SCATCHERD wanted to know if this scheme was taken out of the hands of the Government, and had come under the charge of the Bankers (laughter).

Mr. CRAWFORD said he did not know whether the Finance Minister had intended to move the amendment or not. At any rate he (Mr. Crawford) moved it himself.

Mr. BLAKE moved in amendment the insertion of the word "forthwith."

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS thought thirty days was not an excessive time to grant.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT thought the clause stood very well as it originally was, because it was provided that the calls should be made "without waiting for the collection of debts due, &c."

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD proposed that the time should be set down at ten days.—Carried.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved an amendment to the eleventh resolution by striking out the words "and in proxy for voting shall be in force for more than one year from its date," and to add the words "shareholders to be entitled to vote shall hold their stock, for at least three months before the time of voting. Shareholders may vote by proxy, and no person but a shareholder shall be permitted to vote, or act as such proxy; and no manager, cashier, bank clerk or other subordinary officers of a Bank shall either vote in person or by proxy at any meeting for the election of Directors, or hold a proxy for that purpose. Any in existing Banks the scale of voting shall be regulated by their Charters respectively, unless and until the shareholders at any general meeting, voting accordingly to the provisions of their Charters in that respect, determine to change the scale of voting or to give a vote for each share."

Mr. MACKENZIE—That is exactly the Brookers amendment.

Mr. YOUNG said he would move in amendment that proxies shall be terminable at the expiration of one year.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the original had his hearty support and full approval, but the change proposed was one he considered reactionary, objectionable and if it was proposed to continue the old scale of voting in all old Banks who chose to reorganize upon the expiration of their Charters, a more vicious amendment was never invented. All Bankers and Joint Stock Companies in the Dominion gave to each share whatever its nominal value or rate, but this was to be changed at the request of a clique of bankers. The Hon. Finance Minister had said he was determined to be independent, that he was not the representative of a class in this country, but the representative of the whole community prepared to set at defiance, Banking interests in full or in part, and now at the dictation of one or two gentlemen who are bankers, he has reversed his policy and thrown it to the winds in its essential features. This he regretted very much, and at the proper time he would express his opinion upon it, and use the very words of his (Hincks) own resolution in amendment to the resolution in its present form.

Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said, member for Chateauguay was too ... What was intended to be done by this amendment was merely with regard to the existing Charters. Power was given to vote share by share, while supposing shareholders were neglectful of the interests of Bank or company, as a majority of shareholders could petition Parliament to modify the Charter, and it was to be presumed that Parliament would listen to them. He coincided with the hon. gentleman that the pecuniary responsibility ought to be with the majority of capital, but this clause submitted did not take away their power of voting according to capital unless they wished it to do so.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT was understood to say that he held that each share should have a vote, and that he formed this resolution as it first stood.

Mr. BLAKE said capital should give weight in banking. He had heard that the stockholders asked for this amendment, but only directors and cashiers who had come here, and whose views the Finance Minister had adopted. He regretted very much that it was proposed to alter the resolution, and hoped that the motion of which the hon. member for Chateauguay had given notice would be successful, and the original policy of the Government vindicated.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said under the present style of voting there was serious restriction, for a man might have ten thousand shares and only fifty votes.

Mr. GIBB concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Chateauguay, and at the proper time would support his amendment.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT said they had forgotten the principle of protecting people's property. People had voluntarily subscribed stock with the understanding that the scale of voting was such as mentioned in the Charters, and by this amendment they might be going directly against the wishes of the people and violate the contract which had taken place. He was in favor of giving a vote to each share, but thought it was a matter for domestic regulation.

Mr. HARRISON expressed himself in favour of giving a vote for each share.

Mr. HUNTINGTON taunted the Minister of Finance on his change of base with regard to the Banks. If he were to believe the organs of that hon. gentleman he was to rise superior to any monied institution, but now they found him submitting to the dictation of the Bankers.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said his hon. friend was much mistaken if he had ever supposed that he would not listen to every suggestion coming from the Bankers, and that hon. gentleman would have been the first to find fault with him had he refused to take their suggestions into consideration. He (Huntington) had hinted that he had submitted to dictation from the Bank of Montreal, but the hon. gentleman should remember that this amendment did not emanate from the Bank of Montreal, but from united Banking interest of Montreal, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked if all the Bankers had assented to it, because he happened to know that all the Bankers that had met on the subject had not agreed upon it.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it had been represented to him that this was the unanimous decision of the Bankers, and he had not heard a single complaint from any shareholder on the subject.

Mr. GIBBS explained, with reference to some remarks made by gentlemen opposite, that he did not speak and vote in the House as a Banker, but as a representative of the people.

Mr. WORKMAN said the imputations throughout against the Bank of Montreal were entirely unjust. This proposal did not originate with that Bank, but came from another Bank some 850 miles distant.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—It was the Hon. Minister of Finance who had said he was fettered by the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. MACKENZIE said at the outset of the discussion on these resolutions the Finance Minister had told them they would be approved of by the Bankers; now they found him submitting to the dictation of the Bankers, and changing his resolutions in accordance with their views. The great monarch of Banking had not been two hours in the city till it was reported round that the minimum amount of Dominion notes to be held by the Banks, as a reserve was to be reduced, and the Finance Minister had just answered that such an amendment was to be introduced. He would like to know if the fetters were still on that hon. gentleman? and if this legislation was to be subsidiary to a meeting of Bankers. He was glad to hear the remarks of the member for South Ontario; but still he feared there were members who sunk the legislator in the banker.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Leeds), said, if the hon. gentleman referred to him, he indignantly repudiated it. He was there as an independent member, and nothing could induce him to give a vote which considered at variance with the interests of the country. With reference to the amendment, he instanced the legislation of last session with reference to the Gore Bank, and said if that was right in principle then, it was right now.

After some remarks from Hon. Messrs. HOWE and HUNTINGTON, the House rose at 6.

QUICK WORK.—Mr. Pruneau, Superintendent of the factories attached to the Public Works' Department, received instructions on Thursday to construct the temporary reporters gallery for the House of Commons. It is now ready; and he only waits for the *diss* *son* of the week to put it up. It may be remembered that the dancing floor of the Senat Chamber, at the late ball, disappeared as if by magic, under his supervision.

"NOS INSTITUTIONS."

From the Ottawa Courier.

Notwithstanding the undeniable fact that many of the upper class merchants of Montreal and Quebec—the Massons, Langevins, Thibaudeaus, Chinics, Tetus, Cuvilliers and others—are French Canadians, the French Canadians, as a class, take very little interest in banking and currency, politically. *La Banque Nationale* and *La Banque du Peuple* are French monetary institutions, but they do not seemingly enter into politics like the Banks of Montreal, Ontario, and Quebec, or even the scores of little Banks which are more particularly English in their management. In the debates now going on in the House about banking, finance, reciprocity, protection, or free trade, the speakers are all of the English tongue. Business in fact, seems altogether to speak English in parliament. A French Canadian *epicier* is very particular about business matters, and will no more take a bad shilling than will another man, but he never bothers himself about the silver nuisance as an English-speaking grocer does. The French language will fight, or discourse upon science speculate on or in theology, legislate or administer law, or indulge in prose or verse disquisitions upon matters requiring philosophical consideration; but the French mind evidently does not dwell on the price of wheat, petroleum, or coal, after the manner of the English mind. There is a great difference between the two peoples, now living together so harmoniously in Canada. The military genius of the French is unmistakeably evident in the selection of all the strong or weak points of defence or offence which they have selected along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. The mercantile genius of the English is seen in the localities where they await to exact toll as it were from imports and exports. The money-producing power in Canada seems to be the English speaking trader and politician. This is curious rather than a matter of consequence. There has been no Finance Minister in Canada whose vernacular is French. There does not seem to be enough of the Jew about the French character for speculation. The first Finance Minister who taught France herself the use of paper money was a Scotchman. Railway bubbles or monetary enterprises of any kind do not appear to be a Frenchman's forte. There seems to be some fault in the language. The French are decidedly ingenious; they are wealthy and full of resources. They are powerful as a people, but they do not speculate in flour or pig-iron or coal, like an American, or an Englishman. It is really a matter of wonder that not a word is said in the House, for or against any financial policy by gentlemen whose mother tongue is French. There are no more fluent speakers than the members of the House of Commons of French extraction, nor any better informed men on general subjects, but they seem to take no interest in dollar politics and to leave all canals and railroads even to be manipulated by others. They can make but they cannot manage. They are not at home in the "kite" market and are almost strangers to the Exchange. This must not always be so. The French have other stakes in the Dominion besides *notre langue, nos institutions, et nos lois.*

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.30	4.30
		9.00	Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	
	12 Noon		Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland			4.30
	12 Noon		St. John, N. B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States		11.30	4.30
11.30		3.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	11.30	4.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			3.00
			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc			3.00
7.30		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00		3.00
7.00	12 Noon		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	4.30
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.30	4.30
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		11.30	6.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 11.

The new elevator is expected to be ready at the opening of navigation.

Several burglarious entrances have been effected this week. In one house $115 in bank notes were stolen.

Kingswood, the wholesale robber, and his companion, have been finally committed for trial.

A meeting of cricketers was held last evening in reference to the proposals of visiting Canada, made by certain English gentlemen players. They state that if the Canterbury week was fixed for the beginning of August they would sail for Canada on the 8th, otherwise they feared that they would be too late to play any matches this year.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 11.

The lecture on "Words of Cowper," delivered last evening at Morin College, by Rev. Dr. Cook, drew a large assemblage. The lecture was both instructive and amusing.

An investigation is going on this morning at the Police Court relative to an alleged case of forgery. A young man, of a respectable family, was employed by his mother to collect her rents. In one payment he obtained a cheque for $40. He drew more, using a portion of it to pay a pressing debt. He then placed the forged cheque in the Quebec Bank, intending, as he says, to make up the deficit next day. In the meantime the cheque was presented for payment, and the Bank prosecutes for forgery. The young man has been hitherto considered trustworthy, and as the act takes the form more of youthful indiscretion than premeditated crime, no other facts need be stated until the legal evidence becomes public.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co.'s.

First of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Bus & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

BLACK SILKS.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have just received one case Black Silks cheapest ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4s 9d 5s 6d, 6s 3d, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s 6d per yard. Inspection invited.

THE MARKET.—FRIDAY—The market square was crowded with sleighs laden with produce of all kinds. Satchells' stables, and LaPointe's fish rooms were filled with purchasers all morning.

STATE BALL.—We would refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the extensive sale by Mr. Bermingham of wines, carpets, &c., remaining after the State Ball. The opportunity is a rare one—it will scarcely be neglected by our hotel keepers, or "any other man."

POLICE COURT—FRIDAY—John Black assault on Michael Gallagher, Case settled.

John C. Mills charged by his wife of illtreatment, case adjourned.

Isaia Biggais selling liquor without license. This being a county case George Hay Esq., J. P. sat as associate justice with his Worship. Fined $2? and costs.

Daniel Dehastel charged with assault. Fined $1 and costs.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Samuel, infant son of Mr. R. Waller, aged 2 weeks.

Funeral will take place this afternoon at four o'clock, p.m.

On Friday, the 11th inst., at his residence in the Township of Gloucester, Peter Tomkins, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from his late residence, to the place of interment at the cemetery in the city of Ottawa. Friends and acquaintances are hereby requested to attend without further notice.

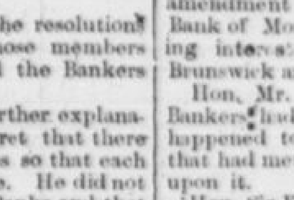
FOUND.

A pair of GOLD EYE GLASSES. The owner can find them at

J LESLIE'S, Sparks street.

1305tf

By J Bermingham, Auctioneer.



AUCTION SALE,

OF

WINES, CARPETS, HANGINGS,

Decorations,

MIRRORS, &c., &c,

Remaining from the State Ball in honour of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Subscriber is instructed to offer at

PUBLIC SALE, BY AUCTION

ON

SATURDAY NEXT, the 12th INSTANT,

At the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, in the building behind the residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Parliament Buildings,

THE CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET

Wines, Carpets, Gilt Cornices, Table Covers, Merinoes, Coloured Flannels, Mirror Frames, Wreaths, Bouquets of Artificial Flowers, Gothic, Shaped Arches, Mirror Frames Decorated with Golden Spears and Flags, Brussells Carpeting, Druggett Carpeting, Two ply Red Carpeting, Imperial Carpeting, Tapestry, Stair Carpet, a quantity of Blue Merino slightly damaged, Velvet Table Covers, a large quantity of Factory Cotton, about 500 yards various coloured Flannels, slightly damaged, some composition Gas Pipes, Iron, do., Gas Brackets with Globes, lot of Sconces, and a large quantity of tin, as well as various other articles used in the decorations at the late State Ball.

For public accommodation the above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 9, 1870. 1303 3

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 5,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN, Auctioneer.

1103 3m.

UNDER

THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY YOUNG,

THE BAZAAR OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,

Banks Street, Church,

Will be held in MR BANG'S NEW BUILDING, opposite the Russell House,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

17th and 18th March.

Donations thankfully received by

MRS W HUTCHISON.................Maria street
MRS MOORE.........................O'Connor street
MRS THOS McKAY...................Sparks street

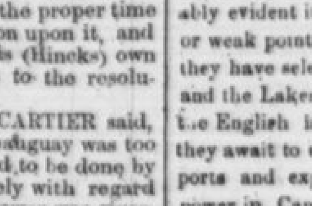
ISABELA McKAY, Secretary.

ALSO,

Their ANNUAL SOIREE to be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS FREDERICK'S, Lower Town.
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town.
MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.

1305to18th



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THURSDAY, the 17th INSTANT,

Will be celebrated in this city by the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, by a

PROCESSION,

To be formed at the St. Patrick's Hall, after

GRAND MASS.

All Irishmen and their descendants are requested to join in the celebration.

GRAND CONCERT.

In the evening a GRAND CONCERT will be held at the SKATING RINK, at which the best city talent will perform.

Tickets of admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

Reserved Seats for the above concert can be secured at Messrs. Orme & Sons Music Store, Sparks Street.

JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 11, 1870. 1304td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,

KENMORE,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

HAVE RECEIVED

1 CASE Black Dress Alpaccas,

1 BALE White Cottons,

2 BALES Grey Cottons,

—ALSO,—

Ex Steamer CELLA, from London, via New York,

1 CASE Spring Walking Jackets and Costumes,

1 CASE Black Velveteens,

1 CASE Spring Dress Goods,

1 CASE Black and Coloured Silks,

2 CASES Small Wares,

AND

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

CARPETS,

Per same steamer, will be shewn

ON MONDAY NEXT.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 4, 1870. 1293 6m

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES,
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTRES,
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS, at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB

MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE

FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusually large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c, would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing estates Legacies, &c, and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern or for breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1290 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

1896 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Enni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes, make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them, Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. *It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS. Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment,

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,

No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa:

3rd Dec, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to H. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. M. DONNELLY on the premises 1300 6

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON

Commission Merchant,

Bangs Block, Elgin Street,

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1288y

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

TO LET.

From 1st May next, a first class Brick House on Maria street, (at present occupied by G H Macauly, Esq.) containing nine rooms, with hard and soft water in kitchen. For particulars apply to W COUSENS, Slater street.

Ottawa, March 8, 1870. 1302

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 3, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 24th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O'Connor street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1299d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

1299d

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870. 1297 1m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

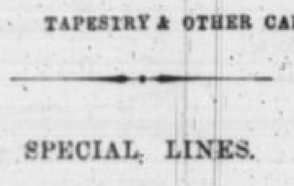
1295 12 3awk

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, or acute pain in the face is extinguished from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of attack may be cured within two minutes. The Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward application. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER, Exchange Hotel, Mosgrove street.

1301 ly



SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain building to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings,

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

WANTED.

An active YOUNG MAN of good address, to take charge of the Life Department of a leading Insurance Company. Address Box 452. 1304 3

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the TIMES Office. 1304tf

LOST,

In Upper Town, on the 9th instant, one BAG marked P & P, O, containing several new pairs of boots, and other articles. The man who was seen picking it up will get suitably rewarded by leaving it at Perley & Pattee's office.

Ottawa, March 10, 1870. 1301 6

EMPLOYMENT—"Pleasant and Profitable"—Books. Send stamp for answer to

1304 4 S R WELLS, 389 Broadway, NY

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent. in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J Crooker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

1298tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings selected

Thursday, Feb 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday Feb 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—Rev. Æ. McD. DAWSON—subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

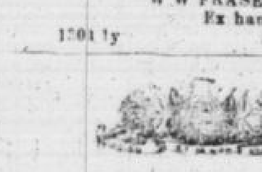
Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

At noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March, 1870. 1702 4

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,

Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March,

Also, London Sunday Times

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 12, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 60 @	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50 @	0 00
No. 1	4 50 @	4 75
No. 2	0 00 @	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½ @	0 00
" Spring "	2 00 @	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50 @	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50 @	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00 @	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 75 @	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00 @	1 00
Spring " "	95 @	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70 @	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65 @	0 60
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 35 @	0 40
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40 @	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50 @	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00 @	23 00
Prime	none.	
Pork (fresh)	9 00 @	10 00
Hams	0 12 @	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00 @	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07 @	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45 @	0 60
Turkeys	0 75 @	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 35 @	0 00
Ducks	0 40 @	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25 @	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19 @	0 00
No. 2	0 18 @	0 00
Eggs	0 25 @	0 40
Apples—per brl	3 50 @	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40 @	0 45
HAY—Per ton	8 00 @	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00 @	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00 @	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00 @	0 00
Tamarac	2 50 @	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25 @	0 00
Hides.		
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp.	6 50 @	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00 @	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50 @	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50 @	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the state of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford t, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

Maravilla Cocoa—*For Breakfast.*—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines' Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,
PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1264.3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 1aw

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 48 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 22 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 65 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 17, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274 d1awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287law5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm T Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja3-141-tf

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism or the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are infested with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to offer valuable.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff.
BY JAS BAILLIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869.

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

Augustus Keefer. Rene Edward Kimber.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 202y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

William Mosgrove. 36tf George Taillon

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 290tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 388y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

Robert Lees. 43utf John J. Gemmill.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F. GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in the city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him. Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H. V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. 11

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are sending in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.

For sale by DRUGGISTS In Ottawa AND GROCERS

TRADE—MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; ½ pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

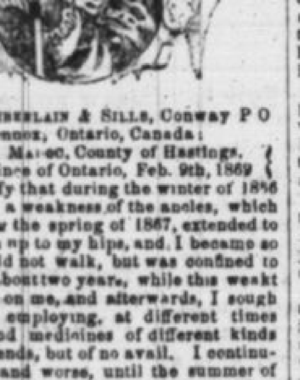
J GARDENER, Chemist,
157 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

Mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 33, Sparks street,
Ottawa

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

J. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P, Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will amply sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music,

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A first class TEACHER wanted for School Section No 1, Torbolton,
Apply to

JOHN SMITH,
Fitzroy Harbour.

Torbolton, 15th January, 1870. 44

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for Planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

LYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 3, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

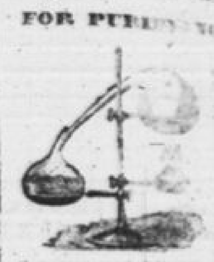
All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1249.4.1awk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



... they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

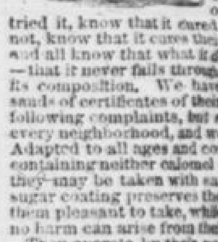
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM.

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," and his improvement, by all the means known to Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its functions; Location and Natural Language of the Faculties, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organs, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in the familiar manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his ... BANK, three miles from Ottawa ... and Farming Implements ... None need apply but a thorough ...

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Re-payable by Instalments.)

The best and cheapest in the country.

1160.3.40.3m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR.
WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour ... and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa. ... Managing Director

VOL. V. NO.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE

YORK STREET.

... would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

... made to order with great care ... to give satisfaction, and ... DEFYING COMPETITION. ... supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ... taken for all sorts of work. Only the ... workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

... WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

... for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ... well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ... Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ... Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

... PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

... numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Martell, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLANDS GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtmans, ... bottle

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of all grades, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines, in wood and bottle, (approved by age.)

WINES, OLD RYE, "ROOF AND" WHISKEY

... and over, at extremely low prices. ... and Stewart Scotch Whiskey and ... Irish Whiskey, ... Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... and other Ales. ... and Syrups, all grades. ... prices.

... STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ... AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST. ... or bar also. 1105

... TELEGRAPH COMPANY

... under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange, Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ... FOOTS, A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ... MOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

... KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

... give notice of my intention to supply ... mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ... KETCHUP, &c., wholesale. ... increase of trade during the last four years ... compelled me to enlarge my manufactory ... decided to make the wholesale trade my ... purpose. ... I have now is undoubtedly the largest ... and the question of quality is readily ... made known the fact that I raise my ... from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best; they will therefore ... comparison with any imported. ... other and important fact is that being ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... enabled to sell 50 per cent lower than ... importer. ... advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders. ... NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ... Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... Post Office, Ottawa. ... Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ... Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... the highest prices given. 1'96y

... MAMMA!

... was delightfully warm in church this morning ... My feet were so warm during the service as ... been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ... on the hearth rug, so you need not ... attending church all next summer; as ... for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ... me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

... put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

... prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ... and can refer to several churches and ... in the city that we have heated. These ... are the best testimonials we can offer. ... given on application ... Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ... delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex street.

R. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

..., Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

... on goods consigned for transhipment ... returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

... BUCHANAN'S, ... SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

... gentlemen can be accommodated ... board and rooms. Gentlemen ... the Capital will find superior accommodation ... day or week at moderate terms. ... is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings and other ... 219tf

MONEY TO LEND,

On first class Real Estate security. Apply to WALKER & PENNOCK, Aumond's Buildings, Rideau street.

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. ... December 16 1869. w8l-3m

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1306. OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

Would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

Stock as usual is chosen with great care, warranted to give satisfaction, and at DEFYING COMPETITION.

A supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

MATTHEW WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAS JUST OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

with a large stock of Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,

Bordeaux and Claret Vinegars.

PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABRADOR HERRINGS,

and numerous other articles necessary to complete a first-class stock.

Teas—

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—

Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

SPICES—

Cloves, Cassia (Ground), Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, etc., etc.

WINES—

Sherries of all grades, Ports of the Vintage of 1863, Claret, Sauternes and Gaillarde Wines, in wood and bottle, approved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY

Proof and over, at extremely low prices.

Gilbey's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Dublin's Irish Whiskey.

Bass' and Irish Porters.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Burton and other Ales.

Brandies and Syrups, all grades.

Gardeniers' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE

SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Call in Wines or bar sins. 1105

PHOTOGRAPHS COMPANY

Formed under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—G P Dawson's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN MOPHAT, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer.

ALEXANDER FOOTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

GEORGE BOND, Manager. 1141tf

PATENT TO

GROCERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I give notice of my intention to supply mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

Increase of trade during the last four years compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I intend to make the wholesale trade my specialty.

I have now is undoubtedly the largest, and the question of quality is readily making known the fact that I raise my from seed procured at any expense and is the best; they will therefore bear comparison with any imported.

Another and important fact is that being manufactured in Ottawa thereby freight, packing, duty and other expenses enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than other.

The advantages, I think, cannot fail to those who may favor me with their Pickles.

JOHN NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Factory, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box Post Office, Ottawa.

Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau Canal.

Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected at highest prices given. 1 yr

---

DIAMANA!

Delightfully warm in church this morning. Feet were so warm during the service as I was sitting in front of our Parlor Grate on the hearth rug, so you need not attending church till next summer, as I for fear of taking cold, for the season has that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

Prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Houses, and can refer to several churches and houses in this city that we have heated. These speak for themselves. Testimonials we can offer. Prices given on application.

Tinware and Tinware as usual.

Jobbing given to job work.

Stoves, &c., delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO,

35 Sussex street.

H. GASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Oats, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA.

End of Little Sussex-st.

Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. GASTON

A. DUGNANN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Some gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen of the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms. This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the Banks.

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Repayable by instalments)

On the best and cheapest terms.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR

Also, PORK—CHICAGO MESS, XXX and No. 1 FLOUR, WHITE BEANS

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Fall Herring and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is Printed and Published for the Ottawa Times Printing Company, at the Office, Centre Town, Ottawa. Managing Director.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter trade, city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c., to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES STUFFS and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Poplins, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition to our usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. O'MEARA & CO

October 5, 1869.

Agencies

C. F. H. HUGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturers and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mason Bros Hardware store.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE.

HON MALCOLM CAMERON has removed his office to the New Building between the Ontario Bank and the Times office on Sparks street. Mr. Waddell will act for Mr. Cameron in his absence, and is authorised to grant receipts.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Oct 13, 1869. 1204tf

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 164.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 34 The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B

For the Minister of Finance

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 3945f

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Assiting Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano at 1 Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 18-9. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Goderham & Worts H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish; Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, in bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 35	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Ox-ord	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rosalind's	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rosalind's	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 35	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

Note—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ..... 8.30 a m

Night do do do do 7.30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ..... 5.10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations at ..... 7.15 p m

Express for Lachine at ..... 5.00 a m, 7.00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1.30 p m, 4.40 p m, 5 p m and 8.40 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Toronto Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST

Accommodation Train for Inland Pond and Intermediate Stations at ..... 7.00 a m

Express for Boston at ..... 8.40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at ..... 4.30 p m

via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ..... 8 a m, 4.30 p m

Express for Inland Pond, at ..... 2.00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Inland Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Inland Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10.10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St. John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station:

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents

CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10 06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.35 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,

Managing Director

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis, completing the connection between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 5.00 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11.45 a. m., and 6.45 p. m.; and at Annapolis at 1.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 8.10, Windsor at 9.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH,

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 0

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

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Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

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Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1238.1

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We are now prepared to take orders

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THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Pocket Pistols of .371 bore, and the Heavy and Manageable Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bore, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, Snider and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard's the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

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BOXER CARTRIDGES of .442 bore for Revolving Pistols, used by her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

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CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Militar Ammunition.

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January 8, 1870. 1231 3m

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Will be received up to NOON on SATURDAY the 12th instant, for the erection of three BRICK HOUSES on Gloucester street, Centre Town.

Plans and specifications can be seen at my office on and after Monday the 7th instant.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Architect,

Elgin street.

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Nature's Crown.

You Must Cultivate It

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Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all who use it, only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used over night for other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor, R. P. Van Dyne & Co., 38 Dey Street, Douglas, 38 Dey St. and Park Place, New York.

March 4v. 1000-1y

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DR. J. P. KENNEDY of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BUILDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of special irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr P. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C W, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mother! Mother! Mother!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

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I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

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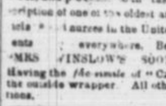

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Genuine Drugs,

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Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1288.3 y

Norwich Correspondence.

From the Hamilton News.

HURRAH FOR BEET SUGAR.

The wealthy farmers of North Norwich unwilling to be behind the times in enterprise, and learning that in the Western States the manufacture of beet sugar was rising into importance, sent one of their number, viz., Mr. Butterfield ex-Reeve of that Township, to visit the manufactory of Bone, Steel & Otto, in Wisconsin, to collect information and statistics in regard to the business, with a view of forming a Comany in Norwich, if it should prove likely to be a successful undertaking. Mr. Butterfield having been invited to visit Otterville to state the results of his mission, obligingly met the wealth and intelligence of Otterville and its vicinity at Bedford's hotel on the 3rd inst., when, after Michael Stover, Esq., had been called to the chair, and J. Goodwin, Reeve of South Norwich, appointed Secretary, he laid before the meeting the subject in all its bearings in a very able and enthusiastic manner. He commenced by saying that beet sugar was until lately, generally thought to be a humbug; but he said it is no humbug, for since it is proved that an excellent article of sugar can be manufactured from the beet, and with great profits, the public mind is becoming greatly changed in its favor, and the time is at hand when in Canada, as a business, it will run abreast with the dairy business, which has now become one of the best paying employments in connection with agriculture. He then gave a brief history of sugar as an article of consumption, stating that the first accounts we have of its being made, show it to have being unknown before A. D. 986, and that no more was heard of it till the year 1473, after which, no historical mention is made of it till 1597, since that date it has been one of the indispensable necessaries of life amongst all civilized nations With regard to beet sugar, it was discovered by a Prussian and has been manufactured in Germany for the last hundred years, and where there are more than two hundred factories now in sucessful operation. Though this is the case, yet, as late as the year 1860 but two manufactories existed in all Germany. This, with the fact that France is now exporting large quantities of beet sugar, may well dispel all doubts and fears of its being an imposture, or an unprofitable and ruinous undertaking. It must be admitted that the first attempts at manufacturing sugar from beets seemed to be a failure, as it had a disagreeable flavour which militated against its use, but since the discovery that animal charcoal will remove this objection to it, and that an article equal to the best cane sugar can now be produced from the beet, every impediment is removed out of the way of its successfully competing with the best West India production, and I predict for it the most prosperous career. In France alone, in the year 1860 there were 217 factories whose annual produce of sugar exceeds 2½ millions of pounds. But few know the amount of sugar used in our own country. In 1850 we imported 96,570 cwts. of refined muscovado, and in 1860, 9,600,000 lbs. of the same, which, remembering that about an equal quantity of maple sugar was made, will serve to show us the immense demand for this one article of domestic use. He proceeded to speak of the culture of the sugar beet, which he said required a clean, well manured, and well cultivated soil, and by comparing some he took with him from Canada, with those used in the Wisconsin factory he found them to be every way equal—as to the size and the quantity of saccharine matter they contained, and also in productiveness—to the American root. As the sugar is necessarily manufactured late in the fall and the beginning of winter, the beets require to be well pitted against frost till ready to be removed to the factory, as freezing and thawing before being used impair their quality; but if worked up before thawing, freezing alone does not materially injure them. They yield, he said, from six to eight per cent. of sugar, and will grow, he thinks 12 tons to the acre in Canada. He proceeded to narrate the method of extracting the juice from the beets, and how it was converted into sugar; but the whole process it will be necessary to explain only in a general manner. In the first place, the beets are well cleansed by a rotatory agitation in running water, after which they are converted into a fine pulp in a machine called a rasp. The pulp is then elevated to a vat or tub, in which is placed a centrifugal wheel, which, revolving with great rapidity, causes the pulp to rush to the circumference of the tub, and adhere to it as a coating, which has to be afterwards removed. The juice being now separated, is pumped into another reservoir, where it is mixed with what they call cream or lime, which corrects any acidity and precipitates all impurities to the bottom. After this, it is repeatedly filtered through animal charcoal to remove all vegetable tastes and odors as well as coloring matter. The juice is next impregnated with carbonic acid gas to cause it to granulate after evaporation. It is now ready to go to the boiler, which resembles one cauldron kettle inverted over another. This is called a vacuum boiler, and is thus constructed because it will evaporate the juice much faster when the atmospheric pressure is taken off. Here it is reduced to syrup of the proper consistency, which is known by an opening in the side of the boiler for that purpose. Then the syrup is poured into pans, where it remains from 6 to 8 hours to granulate. At this time, the sugar which has formed on the bottom of the pan, and is called their first quality, is about equal in color to single refined crushed sugar. From this, the molasses above it is poured into another pan where it is allowed to stand for two days when their second quality of sugar will be deposited as before, which nearly resembles coffee sugar. The same process is repeated a third time, forming their lowest quality of the article. These sugars are finally put into desiccating or drying tubs, where the remaining molasses is drained from them. Such is something like the process described by Mr. Butterfield. In the factory he visited the daily production in sugar, he said, was about 600lbs. He appeared to be very sanguine that it would be a good investment and he appears to be a cautious business man; so that in view of what he said, a resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting, commending the enterprise to the favor of the public. He presented an estimate of the comparative profits of wheat and sugar beet raising, and the balance in favor of the latter was as $25 to $8 against the former. A great many questions were asked him about every phase of the business, and his replies seemed altogether favourable to investigating in it. A sample of crude sugar, made in the Township of Waterloo, had rather an uninviting appearence but when properly manufactured, no doubt can exist, after inspecting samples in any man's mind, it is quite equal to the best West India sugar.

CANDY.

Lord Monck's Speech on the Colonial Question in the House of Lords.

Viscount Monck.—It is not possible to overrate the importance of the subject introduced by the noble earl, and though I am unable to arrive at the same conclusions upon several of the propositions he has submitted, and though I differ *toto cœlo* as to the policy we should pursue and the objects we should propose to ourselves in connection with the colonies, I think the noble earl has done good service in enabling your lordships to discuss the subject. It is very easy to bring up a cry against any one who advocates an unpopular opinion on this subject, founded on the imputation that you mean to dismember the empire or that you desire to cast off the colonies. With regard to the dismemberment of the empire, I hope I shall not shock the susceptibilities of noble lords—I shall certainly not shock the sensibilities of the noble earl who introduced this motion—by saying that dismemberment has virtually already occurred, because the noble earl in the early part of his speech himself said that the connection existed more in name than in reality. As to casting off the colonies I should be the last person to say one word disrespectful of or derogatory to the colonies of this country. I have had official experience of one of the largest colonies attached to England, and I can say with truth that found in their Legislative Assemblies an effusion of which the Mother of Parliaments has no need to be ashamed, and I found among their public men statesmen worthy successors of that long line who have brought the polity of England to its present high state of efficiency. I have discussed these questions with them fully and frankly, and I have never found that any evil results, either public or personal, arose from such free and full interchange of opinion between them and myself on such points. I have, therefore, no fear that the free discussion of this subject will create any ill feeling; at all events in the Dominion. I think there is some danger in our retaining the forms, the theories, and the language of a system which has been exploded and has passed away for ever, and to reproduce, which, the noble earl himself admits, would be a most visionary process—I mean that system under which the Home Government exercised coercive control over our colonial dependencies. I confess that I listened with considerable interest to the early part of the speech of the noble earl. He began by admitting that the present state of our relations with the colonies was unsatisfactory. He proceeded to discuss the several propositions that ought to be made for amending those relations. He turned one of them after the other, so to speak, inside out, and demonstrated their futility, and I listened with some interest to hear what he himself proposed. Now, I hope he will not consider me offensive if I say that I think it is rather a lame and impotent conclusion to propose to consolidate our great colonies by what my noble friend has said amounted to a universal college. He had had the honour of serving under the noble earl when he was at the head of the Colonial Office, and he was sure that if anybody could discover a solution of the difficulty by which the question was beset the noble earl would have done so while he presided at that department. That he was unable to do so was to his mind a sufficient argument to show that the views which he entertained on the subject, and which he was about to express, were correct. But before he proceeded to give expression to those views he wished to be allowed to address himself for a moment to the military part of the question. The noble earl had quite accurately stated that the number of troops in Canada had been increased very shortly after he had come into office, and at his instance. Now, in as much as the application which he then made to the noble earl might seem to be in contradiction to the opinions which he desired to lay before the House, he was anxious to be allowed to say a few words on that point. The application was made immediately after the well known Fenian raid had occurred, and at a period when the events of the Prussian war had just demonstrated the utter inefficiency of muzzle as compared with breech-loading arms. The colonist entertained a notion that the Fenians were all armed with breech-loaders, and a considerable panic prevailed for the purpose of allaying which it was that he had asked the noble earl for that assistance which he had so speedily and willingly afforded. Such, however, was the effect produced in Canada by the news that additional troops were about to be sent out that he found himself when he reached the St. Lawrence in a position to spare one of the regiments and send it to another colony. There was no inconsistency on his part, therefore, in having made the application, to which the noble earl referred, while he regarded the withdrawal of the troops from the colonies, as had been proposed by the present Government, as a measure of sound policy, and the only one consistent with the proper reorganization of our military department. But, setting aside the military considerations connected with the subject, he was anxious to say a few words on the relations between ourselves and our colonies. The noble earl looked upon the state of those relations as not satisfactory, and he had been met by the noble earl below him, who regarded it as eminently satisfactory, because the colonies did not complain. "Small blame to them," to use a phrase common on his side of the channel, if they did not complain, since they were allowed complete freedom in the management of their own affairs, while we managed for them their diplomat-war. If they were to complain under such circumstances, they would, he thought, be most unreasonable. But was there a single word, he should like to know, in the speech of the noble earl opposite to prove that it was the interest, both of the colonies and of the Mother Country, that the connexion between them should always continue? On that point he should like to read to the House the opinion of the highest authorities on a question of the kind whom he had ever known—the late Sir G. Lewis, who was not more remarkable for his large stores of acquired information than for his peculiarly judicial mind. Sir G. Lewis, writing about 30 years ago on the government of dependencies, mentioned the different advantages which might accrue from the adoption of the raising of tribute; the second, assistance for naval and military purposes; the third, advantages of trade; fourth, facilities of emigration; fifth, transportation of convicts, and lastly, the glory of possessing dependences. Sir G. Lewis, however, went on to say:—

"A nation derives no true glory from any possession which produces no assignable advantages to itself or to other communities. If a country possesses a dependency from which it derives no public revenue, no military or naval strength, and no commerical advantages or facilities for emigration which it would not equally enjoy though the dependency were independent, such a possession cannot justly be called gorious."

Now, the system on which the relations between the colonies and the Mother Country was at present based was, in his opinion, not less inconvenient to them than it was to ourselves. They no doubt derived pecuniary advantages from the connection but it was he thought, at the expense, perhaps, of future evil consequences. The

The contrast is not a pleasant one; for, little as we may care personally for the functionary here intended, and much as we may know him to be in his high office only by a system of violence and fraud, he is yet in the common acceptation, our representative, and it is an injury to our good name that he should be oblivious to his own.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. C. Association—R. L. James.
Canadian Parliamentary Calendar—Hope & Co., and Jones & Holland.
House to Let—Wm. Woodburn.
Card of Thanks—B. Mullin.
House to Let—Jas. G. Robinson.
Purse Lost—Apply at the Times Office.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, MARCH 14 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

THE TWO PATRIOTS.

It is an exceedingly easy matter to accuse and it is not always an easy matter to get rid of an accusation. The Hon. Joseph Howe is particularly open to accusation. In the course of a long life he has been more than ordinary prominent among his fellow men. He was almost looked upon as an ally of the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau in 1835, while in 1837 and 1838 there was no more loyal subject of the British Crown; he was vehemently radical before the introduction of responsible Government in Nova Scotia, but so soon as the rights of the opposition were recognized he became wonderfully conservative of the delegated authority of the Crown. While he would have almost whipped Lord Falkland, figuratively speaking, "naked through the world," he made an extraordinary effort to obtain men in New York to serve his country in the Crimea. Before Sir Francis Hincks had succeeded in inducing Messrs. Jackson, Brassy, Peto and Betts to come to this country and take hold of the Grand Trunk Railway scheme, Mr. Howe had travelled all over Canada advising the construction of a line of railway from the western extremity of Canada to Halifax in Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe, the very antipodes of Mr. Brown, while being progressive, has been practical. That which might be obtained by persuasion, Mr. Howe has never attempted to get by force. It is not at all wonderful then that such a man should be blamed by the organ of Mr. Brown, who would conquer the Red River territory first and conciliate it afterwards, for counselling mild measures towards the insurgent French, acknowledging Riel for their leader. It is wonderful, however, that, on account of anything which Mr. Howe has either written or said, the conduct of the Ministry should be spoken of as unworthy and vacillating. Mr. Howe has never been inconsistent. In every sense of the word Mr. Howe is a man of the people. He may be a beau or he may be a buffoon in the estimate of those who do not know him even by repute, but he has, while ever acknowledging the duty which he owes to the Queen, never abandoned, even for an instant the popular side. There is a bonhommie about Mr. Howe, and an innate sense of personal power which is in striking contrast to the blatant ravings and despotic lashings of Mr. Autocrat Brown of Toronto. The latter always has resort to force; the former, never. While Mr. Howe smiles on everybody he meets, Mr. Brown anathematizes and frowns. While Mr. Howe cajoles, Mr. Brown simply curses. To Mr. Brown's followers there is nothing so terrible as the *Globe*. That broad sheet was the scourge of the discarded Ex-President of the Council, but its power wanes. A wrong vote, the slightest attempt to get from among the common herd was surely followed by the lash and by the pillory. Any recreant, or half-honest reformer who dared to vote according to his conscience was lectured before his fellows, held up to scorn and as an example, and literally crucified by means of printers' ink. His name appeared with a black cross beside it, in great staring black letters and he was pursued at the hustings, and hurled into oblivion. As there was no half measures used in dealing with his own followers, Mr. Brown would have had no mercy upon Riel and his horrid French insurgents. He would have hounded on Colonel Dennis and have encouraged him to hang the "rebel" on the first tree. He would have paid the price which England required should be given to the Hudson's Bay Company, and have acted precisely as Sheridan did at Montana. There would have been no vacillation on the part of Field Marshal Brown. That Military genius of the "Beast Butler" school of soldiers would have slain all the Indian half-breeds, whether they were christians or pagans, suffering from the small-pox, or any other thing which rendered them more liable to destruction. He would have poured in upon Winnepeg horse, foot, and artillery. There would have been no trifling whatever on the part of the former exponent of a Baldwin-Lafontaine policy. Mr. Howe not only counselled peace, but actually wrote an abject epistle to Bishop Tache, begging of that worthy prelate to obtain peace and good-will if possible. "Nothing reminds us so much," says Mr. Brown, "of the days when civil authorities bowed down in meek submission to clerical advisers." Gallant, brave, heroic, energetic, unyielding, uncompromising Mr. Brown, what a figure would you not have cut, at the side of Balfour of Burley, at the battle of Drumclog. Let us not insult even the memory of the Covenanters by such an alliance. The character of Graham of Claverhouse would have suited better the constitutional ideas of Field Marshal Brown. In the name of what constituted authority, the Field Marshal would have scoured the Prairies as Viscount Dundee, who perished honorably at Killiekrankie, drenched the heathen in the blood of a nobler and a truer Brown than he who openly advocates the massacre of half-breeds at Red River.

The coal strikes have become more general; and notwithstanding all that has been, or can be, said about their cause, it is certain that the grand object is to create an artificial scarcity of coal and a consequent rise in price. This is a matter which interests everybody in the Eastern States, and means should be instantly adopted to instruct our representatives in Congress that the coal tax, which will do much to put a stop to the impositions of the Pennsylvania miners, must be repealed forthwith.

CHEATING THE PRESS.

The art of advertising is only understood by the few. The very knowing ones advertise cheaply. Professional men and sometimes politicians, keep themselves before the public by seizing every opportunity of defending themselves from some real or imaginary attack in the newspapers. Pretending to repel the attack they never fail to remind the reader of themselves. They are egotists *par excellence*. A physician speaks of his experience, his extensive practice, and his unfailing success, it may be, in some particular branch of his profession. Sometimes he attacks a newspaper writer only to be noticed in return, or to be suffered to notice himself. While ordinary men advertise legitimately—and very foolishly indulge in great staring advertisements, to the gross disfigurement of a newspaper—their goods, wares, and merchandize, the quack takes care to imitate in his style of advertising the newspaper article or paragraph. All really business men who, being so, know the value of advertising resort to every stratagem for catching the eye. "Warren X.X.X. Strand extended from London to Black-Heath." Here, "The Good Samaritan," or "Lightning Oil Man," selected spots of observation with wonderful tact. Wherever the eye of a lounger or passer by was likely to rest, "Rowland's Incomparable Macassar Oil," as Byron designated that once most celebrated of all oils, for beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, met the view in every part of the United Kingdom. It filled the newspapers. It was sung of by the poets. The Americans understand the value of the newspaper notice, and of the more legitimate style of advertising. Turn sewing machines, then hydropults, and even reaping machines are ever kept before the public eye. Like Moses & Son, they speak positively, or, like Robbins, the celebrated London Auctioneer, they are descriptively eloquent. They never spare cost. They advertise at all risks. They keep whatever they have to sell or dispose of continually before the public. They sell towns, *en bloc*, by newspaper advertisement. They make railroads, and canals, and tunnels through the same medium of the newspaper. They use or they abuse the newspaper. They even cheat the press in the manner following:—

C. EDWARDS LESTER.—A WRONG TO THE PUBLIC.

New York, 87, 3rd Ave,
March 8th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR.—For years seedsmen have been doing a wrong to the public, in my name by advertising LESTERS PERFECTED TOMATO, while, for the most part, they were selling spurious, mixed or degenerate seed. After long culture, I produced my new variety and gave it free to the world. Its superiority was at once acknowledged at home and abroad. But it had nearly disappeared. To save it from being lost and the public from further imposition, I started a few plants last season and entrusted them to Mr. Payne Lowe (Little Falls, *New Jersey* or P. O. Box 3242 New York.) who raised from them the only genuine perfected seed I know of and from him alone (I am not a seedsman) can any be had, which I will be responsible for.

By printing this, you will save the public from deception and greatly oblige

Yours truly.
C. EDWARDS LESTER.

For the above advertisement in warning to the public, Mr. Edwards Lester sends us a few tomato seeds, wrapped in cotton-wadding, "rest and bless him," what a conscience the man must have!

CANAL POLICY FOR THE DOMINION.

The following is published as a curiosity in its way. The scheme is not a bad one if it be feasible. The amount allotted to Dominion capitalists is certainly sufficiently liberal. The gentlemen proposed as Directors cannot be otherwise than flattered.

Mr. Treadwill proposes the following Canal Policy for the Dominion.

1. That a Company be chartered under the application of the Hon. John Young, and that he be chairman thereof.

2. That the Capital be forty million dollars, ten millions for the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, twenty millions for the Ottawa Nippissing and Lake Huron Canal—to include the enlargement of the Lachine Canal and ten millions for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, and deepening St. Clair Flats.

3. That the number of directors be twenty four—the chairman to have the casting vote—to be selected as follows:—parties mentioned in the Bill to be directors and the remainder to be made up as follows: The Hon. John Young to have the right to appoint six Americans as Directors, six English Directors in London to be appointed, of which Sir John Rose and Sir Stafford Northcote be two, and Sir John Rose to have the right to appoint four others, and twelve Directors to be appointed by the Dominion, of which those mentioned below shall be included:

Hon. John Young,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M. P.,
Frederick C. Capreol, Esq.,
C. P. Treadwell, Esq.,
Hon. James Skead,
Hugh Allan, Esq.,

4. Fifteen million of dollars of the capital to be proffered to the London Capitalists, fifteen million dollars to American Capitalists, and ten millions to the Dominion Capitalists.

5. One year shall be allowed to get up the stock. The following Engineers are respectfully recommended to be either consulted or employed:—Messrs. Walter Shanly, Clarke, Jarvis, Burpee, Thos. C. Keefer and James Sykes. No existing charter to be interfered with.

6. The first work to be constructed is two locks at Grenville on the scale agreed to by the Company as the size and depth of the whole work. The next work to be the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Canal. Then the whole of the Ottawa and Nippissing Canal, and lastly the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal. Parties subscribing may take up the sections in the proposed proportions, and not be parties to the whole work as they may decide.

It affords us great pleasure to be informed that the Hon. Wm. McDougall is now in a fair way towards recovery.

Appointments

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, OTTAWA, 25th Jan., 1870.

His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

William Whitlock, jun., of St Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher, Clerk and Measurer of Shipping in Her Majesty's Customs.

Charles M. Gove, of St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire, to be Collector and Registrar of Shipping in Her Majesty's Customs, *vice* J. H. Whitlock, Esq., deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, OTTAWA, 7th March, 1870.

His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

Alexander Fraser, of Sheet Harbour, in the County of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Gentleman, to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The uniform worn by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, at the ball given at Ottawa, on the 24th ult, in honour of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, appears to have seriously offended the fastidious taste of a contributor to the *Globe*.

A whole column, in its issue of the 1st instant, is devoted to what the writer doubtless considered withering sarcasm upon what, he asserts, might be styled "a simply silly and snobbish effort to introduce the dress and etiquette of the court life of England." Much merriment is affected at what are called His Excellency's "unimpeachable white satin unmentionables."

I imagine the usually sedate, ponderous *Globe*, making merry over the cut of "our Governor's breeches." The *Globe* trying to be playful and merry!!! as well might an elephant attempt to waltz, or a hippopotamus to "perform" a quadrille.

But allowance should be made for the effect of the quantities of "Pearl Seal" and "Claret Cup" that the *Globe's* correspondent must have been *forced* to imbibe in honour of the Prince, while in Ottawa. Hence this ghastly attempt to be witty at the expense of our Lieutenant Governor. But, Mr. Editor, would it not have been well had the correspondent been *wise* as well as *witty*, and while writing on "unmentionables" have followed the example of "Beau Brummell" and given his whole mind to the subject of "official breeches" as the Beau did to the arrangement of his tie. He might then of ascertained the fact that the "official costumes," (of course including the breeches) for "Civil Service" of Canada were clearly prescribed, some years ago, by the Colonial office in a despatch to the Governor General, and that the uniform worn by the Lieutenant Governor, which gave him such umbrage strictly accorded with the directions therein.

The authorities of Downing-st, (and not the Lieutenant Governor) are responsible for this "silly and snobbish attempt," &c., &c., and, no doubt, instructions will immediately be sent to Ottawa, directing that the *Globe* be requested to favor the Colonial office with a pattern of what it may consider would be the "correct" costume for the Civil Service of Canada. Thus will the *Globe* shape not only the destinies, but also the breeches of the people of the "New Dominion."

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your ob't serv't,
ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 10, 1870.

Horrible if True.

The Tanneries West, a village about two miles out of the city, is getting an unenviable name for new lynam of the lowest kind. Cock-fighting and dog-fighting are amongst the mildest Sunday amusements of these peaceful villagers, and if the following from the *Witness* turn out a fact, they have been indulging in homicide by way of playful recreation. The Tanneries West wants badly to be brought under our city jurisdiction.

"In the village of the Tanneries West, under the peculiarly lax administration of the law there, several drinking and cock-fighting establishments abound and are mainly frequented by a number of dissipated characters, who vary their amusements by occasionally playing practical jokes upon people with whom they get acquainted.—About two weeks ago something of the latter description was perpetrated upon a young man named Desjardins, from St. Laurent. He with a gang of what they call in the Tanneries the "sporting fraternity" got to drinking in a public house there, and finally the company resolved to play a joke, as they termed it, upon Desjardins. They took him to an upper room in the house, divesting him of his clothes and tied him to the floor spread-eagle fashion. This exhibition was viewed by a great many people, and the perpetrators, who from drinking forgot about their victim, left him in the above position all night. Next morning Desjardins was found nearly dead from cold and exhaustion. He was subsequently taken to his home at St. Laurent, and was confined to his bed. In a few days afterwards his relatives took preliminary steps to have the perpetrators arrested for assault. They, hearing of this, went to Desjardins' friends and compromised the affair, and so the matter for the time ended. A week afterwards Desjardins, who had not been able to leave his bed, grew worse and we learn that yesterday he died.—*Montreal News.*

The Course of Breadstuffs.

From the Montreal Herald.

If a powerful current was necessary to convince the speculative operators in Breadstuffs that prices must touch a low point, we think that ample evidence has been afforded. In the past twenty years the trade has not been in so bad a condition. This, following a moderately lucrative spring business, has been most discouraging to manipulators in every part of the world. To attempt to stop the strong and decided tendency of the market since last fall has proved fruitless, and even for a short time yet there must be very meagre chances indeed at any change which would favour holders of wheat and flour. The position of the trade of the whole world during the past year, was very different from that of the previous one. When England produces an average crop, and the countries from which her main supplies are drawn have had a moderate yield, the difficulty in attempting to control the market is exceedingly great. Every market at the moment is controlled by the course of Great Britain, and must be for some time to come. The opportunities for the active men in the great Western States emporium are not by any means what they were in the season of 1868 9. Almost all the important markets were influenced by Chicago and Milwaukee, even as far back as 1867 8; their power to command the course of the market was almost supreme. Such, however, is not, and cannot for a long time to come be, the position of these markets. The supplies are too liberal at exporting points, and receiving ports, where the consumptive wants are large, have stocks out of all proportion to their necessities. Until about the close of the harvesting season on this and the other side, the trade was healthy; but the steady growing evidence that full crops would be harvested gradually weakened all our markets, especially in the West, where money was not easily procured, thereby causing the pressure of the bulk of stocks at a time when it required little to create a panicky feeling. So much had been shipped from this side, up to the middle of August, that on its arrival it had a most depressing effect. Farmers in England, at that period, were marketing pretty freely, and with the liberal foreign offerings the whole course of the trade became entirely changed, so much so that some of the ablest speculators and dealers were completely ruined. It is gratifying that, notwithstanding the great reverses which have had to be faced, so few on this side have suffered sufficiently to bring about disaster. We have probably in our little Dominion a few of the ablest men in the Corn Trade of the world, and though the result of the year's business has been anything but profitable, we believe that there will be a large movement of grain this spring should shipowners supply the tonnage requisite. There can be little hope for much, if any, lower range of prices.

POACHERS AND THE POLICE.—In a report of County Court business in a town in England, the following incident occurred: "A Police Officer in Trouble.—Evans *vs* Hughes.—Peter Evans, a farm-servant, sued police constable Hughes for the value of a coat, of which he alleged the officer had despoiled him. The fact of the policeman having possession of the coat was admitted, and he accounted for it in this way: That passing a field in which the plaintiff was at work ploughing, he saw him with a gun in his hand; a partridge got up on the wing, and he saw the plaintiff shoot it, and take it up, and he hallowed to him. At this stage the Judge interposed, and asked the defendant what possible business he had to interfere in a poaching case? (Applause.) The Judge cautioned him and all other police officers, remarking that it was quite enough for the ratepayers of the county to pay policemen for doing the duties required of them; and if people wanted gamekeepers they must pay for them out of their own pockets. Verdict for the plaintiff."

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 12.

The *post-mortem* examination on the body of Francis Purdy, deceased, declared that death was caused by suffocation.

A confidence man, named W. H. Clark, has been carrying on swindling operations to a large extent, as an employment agent.

The St. Andrew's Society's concert, in aid of the charitable funds of the society, took place at the Music Hall, last evening.

A large number of Irishmen from Buffalo and other American cities, are expected here to assist in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Owing to the prevalence of the Fenian element among Irish Americans, it is feared that some disturbance may take place.

Mr. J. Williams lectured last night on "Life in Rio Janeiro."

The German residents have petitioned the Prussian Government to appoint Mr. Focker as Consul here.

Weather continues cold.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 12.

Last evening, in the Mechanics' Hall, Rev. Dr. Irvine gave a very instructive and somewhat amusing lecture, entitled "Dr. Sam Johnston among the Scotch." The lecture was under the auspices of the Workingmen's Benefit and Provident Society.

Weather clear and cold.

At the Police Court to-day, one Bevouillet, residing in this city, was fined ten dollars and costs, or eleven days, for having illegally in his possession after the 15th, four hares, in controvention of the Quebec Game Act.

The Provincial Government having ratified the by-laws, fixing the hours of the closing of taverns, passed by the city, instructions have been issued to the police, that the 11 o'clock closing law will be rigidly enforced in Montreal, on and after next week.

At the caucus meeting last evening for striking the committee, the filling up of that of the roads was the subject of a warm debate. The latter is the only one in which any material changes have been made.

The number of interments the Protestant burial ground had for the week ending at noon to-day, was 172.

The supplementary snow shoe races of the Dominion Club begin this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

The annual match between the Skips of the Montreal and Caledonia Curling Clubs will be played this afternoon, in the St. Catherine Street Rink.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of Prof. S. Magurette, who is at present in Paris, prosecuting his studies.

It is understood that the Town Majors at Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, have been informed that their services will be required for an additional six months.

Rev Mr. Chiniquy arrived in this city from Kankakee with his family, yesterday morning.

The Rev. Messierre St. Pierre, Cure at the Tanneries, informed the authorities, last night, that Desjardins, the young man who was stated to have been maltreated on Shrove Tuesday, left on Friday last, for St. Therese, where his parents reside, and is there under medical treatment. The announcement of his death is, therefore, premature.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 12.

The ice bridge took again this morning, but was broken by a steamer. At noon the thermometer was 10° below zero.

Some very sad cases of juvenile depravity have come to sight. A number of girls ranging from 14 to 15 years of age, were sent yesterday to the reformatory. One case is peculiarly painful, that of one Rosalie Brunnett, formerly of St. Hyacinth. This unhappy girl was enticed from her home by one of those male monsters who are hired by keepers of houses of ill fame to entice young girls from their homes to a life of shame and misery. Ultimately she was turned out into the street in a state of semi-nudity during the coldest night of this last cold snap, the worthless wretch who was cause of her destruction goes unpunished for want of a legislative enactment to punish the crime. Meantime the newspapers and correspondents are gravely advocating the advisability of punishing small boys for playing marbles on the public streets.

The prisoner in the recent forgery case has been committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, informed the House that the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, in regard to the water boundaries of their respective territories in North America, had been referred to arbitrators.

Experts are dissatisfied with the practice of the Oxford boat crew. The opinion is general that the Hambleon is not a good stroke. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are practising regularly.

Sir Stafford Northcote inquired if it was true, that the reports of Parliamentary proceedings for the country journals were often forwarded by express instead of by telegraph.

The Postmaster-General admitted that this was sometimes the case, and explained that the necessity of forwarding these reports by express, resulted from the competition of the news companies, which was the fruit of low tolls. He said four news reports were now transmitted where one had hitherto been sent, while the general news was more voluminous than ever, and declared that the only remedy was in a combination of the newspapers.

The Chambers of Commerce of Belfast and Glasgow have remonstrated against the foreign mail services of Government and the mismanagement of the English telegraph system.

The evening edition of the *Times* gives the following from the Roman frontier:—On Monday a scheme on infallibility was distributed to members of the Council. It asserts the Church possesses a supreme and complete primacy, and that the principality over the Universal Church was received with plentitude of Power from the Lord himself by St. Peter, of whom the Pontiff is the successor. All questions of faith must be determined under that Power, or else the words of the Lord to St. Peter would be disregarded. This is proved by results in the Apostolic See—Catholic and Immaculate. The doctrine has always been fully maintained, consequently we inculcate with the concurrence of the Council, and define a dogma of faith, that thanks to divine assistance the Roman Pontiff, of whom it was said in the person of Peter by Christ, "I have prayed for thee," cannot err when acting as the supreme teacher of all christians. The scheme defines what the Church must hold in faith and morals, and that the prerogative of Papal infallibility extends over some matters, to which the infallibility of the Church is applicable. If any should dare, which God forbid, to controvert the present definition, let him know that he departs from the true faith.

The debate on the Irish Land Bill was continued in the House of Commons, last night. Lord Elcho favoured the Bill, with material reservations. Several Irish members followed, including Sir Colman O'Laughlan and Mr. Cogan, in support of, and Mr. Downey against, the measure.

Mr. Disraeli, on rising to speak, was received with cheers. He said he thought the Devon commission had supplied data for the present debate. It had once been his opinion that the relation between landlord and tenant was simply a commercial one, and the change in the treatment of this relation had caused discord and discontent previously unknown in Ireland. The Bill on this subject, introduced into Parliament in 1852, would have pacified the country and rendered the present legislation needless. That Bill, introduced by Mr Disraeli, was referred to a Committee which adopted all but one vital provision, namely: that for the compensation of tenants for their improvements.

That provision he then favoured, now he approved, because the present Bill assumed that all improvement was done for the tenants enterprise and none to that of the landlord. He assented to the second reading of the Bill, but declined to assent to its details. He could not favour the recognition it gave to the half understood, Ulster customs, ranging as they did with the boundaries of each estate.

Mr. Gladstone followed. He criticised minutely the objections made to the details of the Bill, and said that so far from promoting legislation it offered a substantial remedy for the unhealthy state of affairs in Ireland. The tribunal provided by the Bill, would adjust the Ulster custom as the cases came up for settlement. On the whole he considered that the Bill gave afixity to the tenure and security to the mind of the occupier of the soil, thus enabling him to pursue an honourable occupation in peace and safety. The Bill was doubtless yet imperfect, and amendments would be fairly considered. In conclusion, he urged its antagonists to avoid the responsibility of rejecting a measure offered them, and which they might amend wherever it needed amendment.

Lively applause followed Mr. Gladstone's speech, with which the debate was closed.

The House then proceeded to divide on the second reading of the Bill, with the following result: For second reading, 442; against, 11.

After the transaction of formal and important business the House, after midnight, adjourned.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—On Wednesday the cells of the prison of Sainte Pelajie were carefully searched. This is the prison where those are confined who are accused of conspiracy against the rule and life of the Emperor. One of the results of the search is the transfer of seventy-four prisoners to the Mazas prison.

Havre Rochefort, Grousette and Mauratare still detained in the prison of Sainte Pelajie, and are not allowed to see any visitors.

The magistrates to-day sentenced fourteen more prisoners to terms of imprisonment.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day Mr. Ollivier explained that the political prisoners had been transferred to another prison because the small pox had made its appearance.

Louis Noir, a brother of Victor Noir, who was killed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, publishes an interesting communication in the morning Journals of this city to-day. He complains that he has not been permitted to know anything of the accusation against the Prince; that neither he nor any of his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses in the case; and that the prosecutions seems to be directed against his brother, and not against the Prince.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The Vienna journals claim that the note recently forwarded to Rome by Baron Von Beust was more emphatic in tone, and that the analysis of it made recently by the London *Times*, does it no justice.

ITALY.

ROME *via* Paris.—The reply of the pontifical Court to the last despatch of Count Daru has been forwarded to Paris. It contests in emphatic terms the demand of the French Government to be represented in the ecumenical council.

The apostolic Nuncio to the French Court is charged at the same time to give assurances that the representative of France will be received with all the consideration due to that power.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN.—The North German *Gazette* says that the claim made by the Pope to infallibility only shows how liable he is to error.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—Terence Cassidy, who yesterday threatened President Grant with assassination for using abusive language while the latter was walking on Pennsylvania avenue, with his son, was to-day pronounced insane by the police surgeons, and sent to the government insane asylum. The man had repeatedly been refused admittance to the Executive Mansion.

OIL CITY, PA.—A fire broke out at 10:45, A M, amongst the narrow guage of oil tank cars, and is supposed to have been ignited by sparks from a passing locomotive. Six cars, with their twelve wooden trucks, were consumed. Two or three of the cars were full of oil.

NEW YORK.—The steamer *Schmidt*, which arrived to-day in forty-eight days from Bremen, reports that she was obliged to make her passage south of Bermuda in consequence of her engine breaking down, which it took twelve days to repair. She had a succession of hurricanes for the first twenty days, and since had high winds and fine weather. When the machinery was repaired it could only be run at half speed.

From the N. Y. World.

The Mordaunt divorce case has received an unusual degree of attention from the English press, because of the social position of the parties, and the fact that the Prince of Wales was currently believed to have had a share in the destruction of the matrimonial felicity of Charles Mordaunt. The radical press, both in England and in this country, will doubtless use it as a text to show the deep depravity of the British aristocracy. That the morality of the English aristocracy is inferior to that of any other class, either in Great Britain or America, there is no reason to suppose. In fact the longevity of the English nobility is a sufficient refutation of the vulgar opinion of their exceptional immorality. Like actors and eminent literary men, the noblemen of England occupy a position before the British public which renders it certain that any impropriety of which they may be guilty will attract universal attention. A single divorce case in which a member of the aristocracy is prominently concerned will be read and remembered by people who will pass over without notice the reports of a dozen divorce cases in which Mrs. Jones and Mr. Smith are the respondents. We may object as strongly as we please to the English aristocracy as a political force, but there is no reason why we should regard its members as corrupt and profligate, however pleasant such a theory may be to the inordinately radical mind.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache, immediately.

The tenures by which estates are held in England are occasionally very singular. Here is an out-of-the-way instance: One Solomon Attfield held lands at Bepland and Atterton, in Kent, upon condition that, as often as the king could cross the sea, the said Solomon and his heirs should accompany him, in order that they might hold his head, if his gracious Majesty were unfortunately visited with sea-sickness. Take another example; In the reign of Edward III, one John Compes had the manor of Finchfield given to him as a reward for his arduous services at the King's coronation—which service consisted in turning the spit in the royal kitchen. I recently met with another instance. At Langsett, parish of Poulston, Yorkshire, there is a farm called the Broad House, and the tenure of which it is held, is, that it shall pay to the landlord every year a red rose at Christmas, and a snow-ball at midsummer. The Christmas rose can be readily procured; but, as a genuine snow-ball it is not easily obtainable at midsummer, the guelder rose (which is called by cottagers the snow-ball) is allowed as a substitute.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 11, 1870.

AFTER RECESS.

The consideration of the Banking resolutions was resumed.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, that after the course of the discussion he was disposed to strike out the last proviso of the clause as amended. He was very much influenced by what had came out in debate, as he had believed when he adopted it, that he was yielding to the united wish of the Bankers. Finding that there was considerable difference of opinion, under all the circumstances, he would yield the point, as, in doing so, he felt he was consulting the sense of the House.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON was glad this decision had been arrived at, and believed the other changes were improvements on the original resolution.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked if corporations, under this resolution, would be allowed to vote according to the number of shares held. A mayor might hold 16,000 votes, and without holding a share himself control the policy of the Bank.

Mr. BLAKE said any proxy might hold an equal number while having only one share himself.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked how they could enforce the double liability clause in the case of corporations.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said his own inclination was not to allow any but trading corporations to hold stock in Banks.

Mr. YOUNG'S amendment to restore the clause making proxies in force for only one year, was rejected without a division.

After a long discussion the following resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

11th.—Each shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him; shareholders in any Bank to be entitled to vote, shall hold their stock for at least three months before the time of voting; shareholders may vote by proxy; and no manager, cashier, Bank clerk, or other subordinate officer of the Bank, shall either vote in person or by proxy, at any meeting for the re-election of directors or hold a proxy for that purpose.

12th.—The shareholders shall have power to regulate by by-law the following matters, incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the Bank, viz.: The number and of qualification of directors, which shall not be less than five, nor more than ten; the method of filling up vacancies in Board of Directors, wherever the same may occur during each year, and the remuneration of President, Vice-President and other Directors. But no Director shall hold less than $3,000 of stock of the Bank, when the paid-up capital thereof is one million dollars, or less; nor less than $4,000 of stock, when the paid-up capital thereof is over one million, and does not exceed three millions. The Directors shall be selected annually by shareholders, but shall be eligible for re-election; but these provisions touching Directors shall not apply to a Bank *en commandite*, which shall in these matters be governed by the provisions of its charter. The shareholders or in case of Bank *en commandite*, the principal partners, shall regulate, by by-law the amount of discounts or loans, which may be made to directors, or in case of Bank *en commandite* to principal partners, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder, or to a corporation; provided always the aggregate amount of discounts and advances made, by any Banks upon commercial paper or securities to any Director, or any firm of which such Director is partner, shall never at any time exceed one-twentieth of the total amount of discounts and advances made by Banks at the same time.

13th.—The monthly returns to be made by the Bank to the Government, shall be in the following forms, and shall be made up on the first juridical day of each month, and shall exhibit the condition of the Bank on the last juridical day of the month preceding, and such monthly returns shall be signed by the President, or Director then acting as President, and by the cashier or other principal officer of the Bank at its chief seat of business.

Return of amount of liabilities and assets of the——Bank on the——day of ——A. D.——.

LIABILITIES.

1. Notes in circulation..........$
2. Government deposits payable on demand..........
3. Other deposits payable on demand..........
4. Government deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day..........
5. Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.
6. Due to other Banks in Canada
7. Due to other Banks or agents not in Canada..........
8. Liabilities..........

ASSETS.

1. Specie..........
2. Provincial or Dominion notes
3. Notes of other Banks..........
4. Balances due from other Banks in Canada..........
5. Balances due from other Banks or agents not in Canada...
6. Government debentures or stock
7. Loans to Government..........
8. Loans, discounts or advances, on current account to corporations..........
9. Notes and bills discounted and current..........
10. Notes and bills discounted, overdue, and not specially secured..........
11. Overdue debts, secured by mortgage or other deed of real estate, or by deposit of, or security on, stock or by other securities..........
12. Real estate, the property of the Bank, other than Bank premises and mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank..........

We declare that the foregoing return is made up from the books of the Bank, and that it is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

——President,
——Cashier.

14th—Resolution amended by inserting after "Vice-President, Director, the words "principal partner *en commandite*; and also by expunging the words—"or, go as to deceive or mislead."

15th—Resolution amended only by inserting after "Director," the words "principal partner *en commandite*."

16th—The Bank shall not make loans or grant discounts, on security of its own stock, but shall have, privaleged lien, for any over due debt on the shares and unpaid dividends of any of its debtors, for a past due debt, and may decline to transfer shares of any such debtor until the debt is paid.

17th—No dividend or bonus shall ever be made so as to impair paid up capital stock, and if any dividend or bonus be so knowingly, or wilfully made, the Directors concurring therein shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount thereof as a debt due by them to the Bank; and if any part of the paid up capital be lost the Directors shall, if all the stock be not paid up, forthwith make calls upon the shareholders sufficient to make good such loss and keep the paid up capital unimpared; and such loss and calls, if any, shall be mentioned in the return then next made by the Bank; and if all subscribed capital be paid up, or the amount remaining unpaid be insufficient to make good such loss, the Directors being thereunto authorized by a general meeting of the shareholders, may apply to the Government for permission to reduce the nominal value of the subscribed shares to such sum as will leave their aggregate amount at least equal to the unimpaired paid-up capital. The Governor-in-Council, after referring the application to the Treasury Board, and receiving its report, may grant such permission on such terms as he may see fit; but such reduction shall not extend beyond twenty-five per cent. of the nominal amount of shares, and shall be permitted only on condition that the unimpaired capital of the Bank shall, within five years, be made up to the sum by which the paid-up capital has been unimpaired; and at the rate of not less than twenty-five per cent. in each year; and in the case of a Bank *en commandite* the principal partners shall, in the case of such loss of capital, forthwith call in any stock held by *commanditaries* and not paid-up, shall themselves make good any deficit, within five years, at the rate of not less than twenty per cent. in each year.

18th resolution adopted, with verbal alteration.

19th.—The Bank shall always hold, as nearly as practicable, fifty per cent. of its cash reserves in Dominion notes, but in no case shall the proportion of reserves, held in Dominion notes, be less than one-third.

8th to the 24th Resolution was struck out.

The 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th were adopted after some modifications.

The Resolutions, as amended, having been reported, concurrence was ordered to be taken on Tuesday.

In reply to Mr. Blake,

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Bill organizing a Supreme Court would be distributed on Tuesday.

The House then adjourned at 15 minutes past 12 o'clock.

A Man and his Wife found Dead—Mysterious Affair—Suspected Foul Play.

From the Toronto Globe.

Yesterday a strange discovery was made in the house to the rear of Mr. Stollery's yard, on the Esplanade. The house was occupied by a man named Francis Purdy and his wife, the former having acted as teamster for Mr. Stollery many years. He was a heavy drinker, and last night, about 7 o'clock, when last seen alive, he was very drunk and scarcely capable of unharnessing the horse. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, William Stollery, jun., son of the proprietor of the yard, on reaching the premises, was surprised to find the gate bolted; but, judging that Purdy was still drunk, he got over the gate, and on entering the workshop he discovered Purdy lying on his face on the floor. Thinking he was merely drunk, he went out and obtained the assistance of his cousin, Wm. Stollery, who is employed in the office; but on proceeding to lift Purdy up, they discovered that his head was lying in a great pool of blood, his face bruised, and a large triangular cut in his forehead. He was stiff dead, and had been in that state for some time. Immediately over where Purdy lay, a pretty steep stair ascends without banisters, and the two lads at once came to the conclusion that he had been drunk, and going in late had fallen over and been killed. With this idea they proceeded up the stair which leads to the loft where Purdy's room was occupied in order to inform Mrs. Purdy of the accident, but what was their surprise and horror to find her in bed, stark and cold and dead. The police were informed of the catastrophe and at once took possession of the premises. Our reporter visited the scene yesterday morning and anything more sad and miserable could scarcely be imagined. The workshop where Purdy lay dead was dark and gloomy, and there he lay dirty and battered and dead amid the gloom. On ascending into the two rooms occupied by the unfortunate pair, things presented a more dismal aspect still. Everything was dirty and in confusion. On a little table in the outer room, lay the remains of Wednesday night's meal, a bottle with a piece of candle stuck into it, a cup with a quantity of raw whiskey in it, and a large bone gnawed bare. In the inner room was the bed where the poor woman lay, she was covered with dirty ragged clothes, which were tossed about, and she presented a miserable broken-hearted appearance. And in a corner of the room lay a little terrier dog, the only companion of the two unfortunates, which seemed from its dejected aspect to have formed at least some true notion of the misfortune which had fallen on the house.

The whole affair is as yet wrapped in mystery and no idea can be formed of how the tragedy occurred. Some are inclined to think that during the night the woman must have taken ill, and Purdy, in his hurry to fetch assistance, had fallen down stairs and been killed, and that the woman subsequently expired. Another idea is that Purdy had quarrelled with his wife, that a struggle had ensued, that in the struggle she had hurled Purdy over the stair, and that after seeing the result she had committed suicide. That there had been a struggle was pretty evident from the fact that on the loft, at the head of the stair, Purdy's cap was found on the floor with the peak almost torn off. The Coroner was inclined at first to think that the women had been strangled, and that Purdy, in his hurry to get away, had stumbled and fallen down the stair. These points, however, will, as far as possible, be elucidated at the inquest, which will be held on the bodies by Coroner Buchanan. As has been stated already, Purdy was very much adicted to liquor, and was scarcely ever sober. His wife who seems to have been a sober woman, lead rather a miserable life with him, though those who knew them well say that a good deal of affection was at times manifested between them, when he was sober enough to appreciate such a thing. They were each about about thirty-five years of age, but have never had any children.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the body of the man, at O'Brien's Hotel, corner of York and Esplanade streets, in the afternoon, at three o'clock, by Coroner Buchanan, when the following testimony was taken,—

William Stollery Jr., sworn—I live on Queen street east; my father keeps a stone-yard on Esplanade street; the deceased, Francis Purdy, was in my father's employ as a teamster; I saw him last alive about 7:15 yesterday evening; he was then unharnessing the horse, he was in the stable; I was talking to him; he was under the influence of liquor; I have frequently seen him under the influence of liquor; he always attended to his work; he did not complain of illness when I saw him; he did not quarrel with his wife to my knowledge; did not see his wife yesterday; never heard that she was in poor health; discovered the man about half-past nine this morning; when I went to the yard in the morning, I found the gate closed; the door of the house was locked, and I knocked at it, but received no answer; I then went to the stable and gained an entrance to the workshop through a door in the stable; when I entered the workshop I saw Purdy lying at the foot of the stairs on his face, and I thought he was drunk; called him twice, but received no answer; went up stairs and called his wife, but got no answer; came down and harnessed the horse; did not go into the bedroom; after putting the horse into the sleigh, called my cousin, and entered the building; on looking at Purdy, my cousin said he was dead; went for Dr. O. R. Buchanan; the doctor returned with me, and on entering the yard, my cousin told us that Mrs. Purdy was dead also; the doctor turned the man over, and pronounced him dead; he then went up stairs; I accompanied him up, and saw Mrs. Purdy lying on the bed; the bed clothes were over her; the clothes were very much tossed; half her face was concealed by the pillow; saw no blood; there was froth issuing from her nose; know nothing as to the cause of her death.

To a Juror—Purdy was drunk enough to have fallen down the stairs.

WILLIAM STOLLERY, sworn—I live on Queen street east; am cousin to the last witness; was acquainted with the deceased Francis Purdy; he was addicted to drinking, but otherwise was a good, faithful man; he never neglected his work; saw him last alive about six o'clock last night; he was lounging about the yard doing nothing; he was under the influence of liquor at that time; as far as I know, he lived on good terms with his wife; was with my cousin when he found Purdy, and seeing he was dead told him to go for a doctor; when he had gone I went up stairs and called Mrs. Purdy, but received no answer; went into the back room and saw the bed clothes in a heap; went to the head of the bed and could then just see the top part of her head and a portion of her face; removed the clothes from her face, and saw that she was dead; observed no blood; there was no appearance of a struggle having taken place; she was always, complaining of her health and my opinion is that she was taken ill during the night, and that her husband in his hurry to procure medical aid fell down stairs and was killed, never heard that Mrs. Purdy was given to liquor.

WILLIAM A. STOLLERY sworn—I keep a yard on Esplanade street; the deceased, Purdy, has been employed by me as a teamster for several years; he drank occasionally, nevertheless he was a steady, reliable man; he appeared to live happily with his wife; I am sure that his wife was a steady woman; I gave Purdy ten dollars on Saturday; can't say what was the cause of the affair.

The inquest then adjourned until 4 o'clock on Saturday in order that a post mortem examination may be made upon the body of Purdy.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS	CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00		11.30	5.30
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.30	
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland		12 Noon				4.30
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor	7.00	12 Noon	8.00			5.30
United States	11.30		5.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00				11.30	
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	7.30					
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc			6.00			5.00
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	7.00	12 Noon		8.00	11.30	5.00
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00				11.30	4.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	6.00					
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			12.30		11.30	4.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

...e.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. *Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30*

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. *Also*, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

...Deposits will be received at this Office. ...est allowed at the rate of *Four per cent.* ...num, and deposits can be withdrawn at ...time. Five per cent. will be allowed on ...al deposits in sums of $100, for the with... ...of which 3 months' notice will be required.

...ce Hours from 8 A.M., to 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

...Office, ...on, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

...AWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

.... 8.40 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
.... 4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

...ese trains connect at Prescott Junction ...and Trunk Railway for all points south ...and west.

...et Office—York street, corner of Sussex

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

...y of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, ...arb, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 ...x street.

...E MARKET—SATURDAY.—There was a ...r number of sleighs on the square than ...the previous days of the week. Things ...off pretty briskly.

...CK SILKS.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. ...just received one case Black Silks ...est ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4s 9d ...6s 3d, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s ...per yard. Inspection invited.

...ABEAS CORPUS.—An application for Habeas ...us in the matter of Victoria Leveque, ...itted for two months for vagrancy, some ...ago, was made in Toronto, on Saturday. The writ was granted.

...UNK.—A respectably dressed woman could ...en staggering down York street, yesterday ...disgusting state of intoxication. Such an ...t on on the Sabbath should be made ...ect of sever punishment.

...ALBAN SCHOOL HOUSE MONDAY READ...—Readings and recitations will be given ...evening by Deputy Assistant Commis... ...General Porter, Mr. Powell, Mr. Mercer and Mr. McCarthy Music, songs and ...

...NAWAY.—A couple of little fellows were ...charge of a horse and sleigh on Saturday ...the animal got frightened and made a ...for Clarence street. One of the lads fell ...the sleigh struck a lamp post on that ...and was badly bruised between the ...sle and the post.

...LICE COURT — SATURDAY.—John Mills, ...ed with beating his wife, was fined $5 ...costs.

...ah Sullivan, vagrancy; two months in ...

...ry Nolan, accused of overcharging ser... ...as a bailiff. Case adjourned till to-day.

...TTING MATCH.—Connolly's mare and ...se "Telegraph," trotted a match on ...y. The match was the best three heats ...five, on the Deep Cut Course. The ...re splendidly. Her pace has much ...ed by the good training she has receiv... ...She took the first three heats; and her ...was the best.

...NIGHT.—The usual weekly readings ...musical entertainment, in the large ...room of the Methodist Episcopal ...h, York Street. The following ladies ...entlemen have kindly promised to be ...

...rs. W. P. Lett, Carriere, Davis, ...Adamson, Rogers, &c.,—and Ma... ...Miles, Lane, Vestries, &c.

...air taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

JAS. G ROBINSON.

...TOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general ...oms of this disease are an habitual ...morbid expectoration, pains in the ...casual flush or feverish heat in the ...feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin ...and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling ...hair, &c. This disease has been divided ...three, four, and even five stages by ...writers; but, for practicable purposes, ...stages will be found best adapted to the ...of disease. To entirely cure this ...and eradicate all the early symptoms ...fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, ...Great Throat and Lung Healer, is ...ghly adequate and sure. It is not un... ...t to the palate, and its properties are ...healing and purifying nature. After ...aving used it, no person would hesitate ...owledge its superior efficacy in staying ...and of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. ...y Druggists and Country Dealers.

Dramatical and Musical Soiree.

The Hall of the Canadian Institute was crammed last evening to listen to one of the best amateur entertainments which has been given in this city. It is useless to make distinctions. The following programme, and the names included are sufficient guarantee for the success of the performance:—

1ERE PARTIE.

1. CHŒUR. "*Marchons ensemble*," L. de Rillé.
2. ROMANCE, "*Le Premier Amour*," C. Estabrook
Madame Gélinas.
3. SOLO DE PIANO............
Miss Smith.
4. LE CASQUE DE MON PÈRE,—Scène comique.—Parodie de la Chanson d'Offenbach,—*Le Sabre de mon Père*, par E. BLAIN DE ST. AUBIN.
Chantée par M. Jos. Vienno-Michaud.
5. CHŒUR DU MISERERE, "*Le Trouvère*," Verdi.

2ÈME PARTIE.

1. SOLO ET CHŒUR, *Le Pont des Sapeurs*, ou "*Vive les Sapeurs*," par E. Blain de St. Aubin.
Chantée par l'Auteur.
2. SOLO DE PIANO, "*I Puritani*," Leybach.
Mlle. Peachy.
3. SOLO, "*Grand Air de la Reine de Chypre*," .... Halévy.
Mlle. Aumond, accompagnée par Mlle. Turgeon.
4. CHANSONNETTE COMIQUE, "*Thomas et moi*,"—G. Nadaud.
Chantée par M. E. Blain de St. Aubin.
5. CHŒUR DES BUVEURS............L. de Rillé.

La Soirée se terminera par

"UNE CHAMBRE A DEUX LITS,"

Pochade en un acte,

Par MM. VARIN ET LEFEVRE.

Distribution de la Pièce:

ETIENNE EPERLAN ....J. F. Gingras.
ISIDORE BAISEMAIN..........Jos. Vienno-Michaud.

HULL AND OTTAWA.

JOSEPH SMITH.

From the Ottawa Courier.

Certainly there is need of a good ferry between the city of Ottawa and the village of Hull somewhere below the falls of the Chaudiere, and above the falls of the Rideau. It is monstrous that the means of water communication between the two banks of the Grand River, as already indicated, should be left to a few row-boats, the property of Mr. Joseph Smith, who may be the founder of Mormonism for anything that we know to the contrary. If there is to be a ferry monopoly, instead of merely charges for the use of public ferry wharfs by as many boats as choose to use the ferry, there must be certain requirements demanded from the monopolist. Mr. Smith must do something more than charge five cents per passenger to secure a monopoly of the passage. He must be required to have suitable boats for man and beast, and regular hours of starting from either side of the river. There must be constant going. It will never do, for a ferry boatman to lie basking in the sun like a Neapolitan beggarman, until somebody wants to cross. The boats must be always crossing. There must be no hinderance to traffic. The interests of both Hull and Ottawa require that the ferriage should be unceasing. It matters not to us how Mr. Smith became possessed of his privilege. He must perform the duties which common sense attaches to such privilege, or abandon it. He cannot dog-in-the-manger-like, pre-occupy a passage way, with a lot of wheel-barrow-sized, propelled by two paddles, like the cobble of a fisherman. There must be good, and safe, and convenient boats, propelled by steam, or electricity, upon the water. It will not do to day to think of horse-boats, or of great scows roped across by a windlass from the shore. The Hull ferry boat must be a good one—roomy, well ventilated, and comfortable, and unceasing. The paddles must scarcely ever cease to go The going steamer and the coming steamer must always cross in mid-river. Mr. Joseph Smith must see to this business, else it will run away from him. Hull interests cannot be expected to suffer on account of the indifference of Mr. Smith. A good ferry would increase the value of property in Hull. All the little houses in the neighborhood of that little lake, behind the little church, between the little hills, and without a little outlet or inlet, apparently, will become doubly valuable if Mr. Smith, as he is at present, be done away with, and a new and regular steam ferry communication be kept up.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are as long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money, by purchasing a box of this salve.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

FISTULA IN ANO is a sinuous ulcer in the neighborhood of the anus and rectum, of a very obstinate character, which will continue for years, undermining the patient's health if not properly treated, constantly discharging more or less of a thin watery offensive fluid, and having the walls of its little fistulous pipes or canals very hard or callous. Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy is remarkable for its superior excellence, should be used for this painful affliction. Many who have tried it, do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything ever yet used for his disease. Sold by druggists and country ealers.

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244.a

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B. November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

St. John, N B, January, 1869.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138SW6m

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, at Kingston, Ont., William Duck, Esq., Barrister of Pembroke, Country Crown Attorney for Renfrew, aged 37 years.

The funeral will leave the residence of F. P. Rubidge, Esq., Wellington street, for Hull Cemetery, at four o'clock, p. m., this day (Monday).

On the 12th inst., Marguerite, relict of the late Mr. Basile Lapierre, of Vercheres, Province of Quebec, and mother of Mr. Romuald Lapierre, merchant tailor, of this city, in her 80th year.

The funeral will leave her son's residence, corner of William and George streets, to-day, at 4 p. m. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Members are hereby requested to attend a SPECIAL MEETING of the Association to be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock.

A matter of great importance to be considered.

R L JAMES,
1366td Rec Secretary.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
1366tf JONES & HOLLAND.

CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby return my sincere thanks to JOSEPH ROONEY, Esq., agent for the Hartford Insurance Company, for the prompt settlement and payment of my loss by fire on Queen street.

B MULLIN.
Ottawa, March 12, 1870. 1366 1

LOST.

On Friday between New Edinburgh and the Upper Town Market, a SEAL SKIN PURSE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the TIMES Office. 1366 1

FOUND.

A pair of GOLD EYE GLASSES. The owner can find them at

J LESLIE'S,
1366tf Sparks street.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 3,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN,
1103 6m. Auctioneer.

UNDER

THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY YOUNG,

THE BAZAAR OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,

Banks Street, Church,

Will be held in MR. BANG'S NEW BUILDING opposite the Russell House,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

17th and 18th March.

Donations thankfully received by

MRS W HUTCHISON..................Maria street
MRS MOORE........................O'Connor street
MRS THOS McKAY...................Sparks street

ISABELA McKAY,
Secretary.

ALSO,

Their ANNUAL SOIREE to be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS PRODERICK'S, Lower Town,
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
1365to18th MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THURSDAY, the 17th INSTANT,

Will be celebrated in this city by the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, by a

PROCESSION,

To be formed at the St. Patrick's Hall, after

GRAND MASS.

All Irishmen and their descendants are requested to join in the celebration.

GRAND CONCERT.

In the evening a GRAND CONCERT will be held at the SKATING RINK, at which the best city talent will perform.]

Tickets of admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

Reserved Seats for the above concert can be secured at Messrs. Orme & Sons Music Store, Sparks Street.

JOHN KELLY,
Secretary.
Ottawa, March 11, 1870. 1304td

EMPLOYMENT.—"Pleasant and Profitable."—Books. Send stamp for answer to
1304 4 S R WELLS, 389 Broadway, NY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,

KENMORE,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1365b

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MACEE & RUSSELL

HAVE RECEIVED

1 CASE Black Dress Alpaccas,

1 BALE White Cottons,

2 BALES Grey Cottons,

—ALSO,—

Ex Steamer CELLA, from London, via New York,

1 CASE Spring Walking Jackets and Costumes,

1 CASE Black Velveteens,

1 CASE Spring Dress Goods,

1 CASE Black and Coloured Silks,

2 CASES Small Wares,

AND

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

CARPETS,

Per same steamer, will be shown

ON MONDAY NEXT.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.
Ottawa, March 4, 1870. 1393 6m

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will show

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTRES,
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS, at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS

at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB

MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE

FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.
Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1398 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE,
1396 tf Auctioneer.

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Conac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality.

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes' make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city It has a great run, try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality.

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength,

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa
3rd Dec, 1869.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just receved
Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.
Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa.

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.
Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1280y

HOUSE TO LET.

In New Edinburgh a new BRICK COTTAGE containing ten rooms, with stables and out-houses. A large garden is attached. Possession given 1st May. Apply to

WM WOODBURN,
McLaren's Mills,
1306 3 New Edinburgh.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
1306tMl Sussex street.

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 11, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1230tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.
New Edinburgh, 25th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements. Ren free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.
Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.
MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and udge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.
Ottawa. January 21

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POUTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
1295 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddeness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1304 1y Mosgrove street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1303 4

WANTED.

An active YOUNG MAN of good address, to take charge of the Life Department of a leading Insurance Company. Address Box 452. 1304 3

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the TIMES Office. 1304tf

LOST,

In Upper Town, on the 9th instant, one BAG marked P & P. O, containing several new pairs of boots, and other articles. The man who was seen picking it up will get suitably rewarded by leaving it at Perley & Pattee's office.

Ottawa, March 10, 1870. 1304 6

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.
Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P,

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are alway sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware,

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.
Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,

Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March,

Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this, Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State. 1294 3

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Feb. 17th, 1870.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Department up to noon of Friday, the 25th day of March next, for the supply, in bond, of 36,100 gallons of the best quality of Refined Petroleum Oil.

The Oil is required to be non-explosive at a vapor test of 115° Fahrenheit, must burn brilliantly without smoking until entirely consumed, and not crust the wick, must be free from all deleterious substances, and remain fluid at 10° Fahrenheit. A sample of a quart to accompany each tender.

The Oil is to be delivered in good order, in iron-bound casks, containing from 35 to 42 gallons each. Casks to have staves and heads of White Oak, and to be properly prepared inside with liquid glue, and to be painted outside so as to prevent the oil from permeating the wood and evaporating from the surface.

The Casks to be furnished by the contractor, and their cost included in the price of the oil.

The Oil to be subject, before acceptance, to the inspection, test, and approval of a person appointed by this Department, and to be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in the locality designated by this Department or its Agent at the following times and places:—

14,500 gals, at Halifax, N.S., 25th May, 1870.
4,500 " St. John, N.B., 10th June, 1870.
5,500 " Quebec, 22nd June, 1870.
5,500 " Montreal, 27th June, 1870.
2,600 " Hamilton, 5th July, 1870.
3,500 " Sarnia, 12th July, 1870.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity, or for any of the lots above mentioned.

The parties tendering should state the price they will give for empty Oil Barrels, delivered at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, and Sarnia.

OIL TANKS.

Tenders will also be received at the time and place specified for the manufacture of 300 Oil Tanks, to be made of galvanized sheet iron, in accordance with specifications to be obtained on application at the Department or its agencies at Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at the Trinity House, Montreal.

Tanks to be delivered in the locality designated by this Department as follows:—180 at Halifax on the 26th May, 70 at St. John on the 11th June, 30 at Quebec on the 23rd June, and 28 at Montreal on the 28th June, and to be subject before acceptance to the approval of a person appointed by this department for the purpose.

STEAM VESSEL.

Tenders will also be received as above stated for the charter of a suitable steam vessel for the delivery of oil and supplies to the Light Houses above Montreal, the charter to commence at such part of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, as may be designated by this Department at noon on the 27th June next.

The name, size, age, horse-power, and description of the vessel to be specified in the tender.

SCHOONER.

Also for a Schooner, of not less than 80 tons register, to be employed in conveying oil and other stores to Sable Island and the Light Houses of Nova Scotia.

Charter to commence on the 15th May next, at the Port of Halifax, and to terminate at that port when the service is completed to the satisfaction of this department. A full description of the vessel and her age to be specified in the tender.

Parties tendering for either of these vessels must state the rate per month at which she is offered, it being understood that if the period during which the vessel is required is more or less than a month, a *pro rata* rate will be paid.

Full particulars as to the nature of any of the contracts specified will be furnished on application at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Names and addresses in full of parties tendering should be given, as also of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract. This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. MITCHELL,
1294b Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 14, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 50	@	4 75
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½	@	0 00
" Spring "	3 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 00
Spring "	95	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 75	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 55	@	0 00
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	29 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00	@	23 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	8 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 00
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French coup de soleil, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also incorrect. Contrary is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Courant, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of ... is on each package. Northrop & Lyman ... proprietors for Canada ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

IN HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect ... a jewel ... easily lost as virtue, and in ... difficult to recover. In this ... particularly at this season ... apt to take cold ... throat, coughs, spitting ... pulmonary complaints generally, ... immediately lead to ... consequences. The question arises ... quick at and most effectual ... Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been ... for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

Maravilla Cocoa.—*For Breakfast.*—The Globe says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœpaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœpathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 15, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:

CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,

PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1254.3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ½ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 29, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 18 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 34 acres. Lot 69, Con 3, 31 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 5, 64 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1270d2awtd

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287tae&A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 28. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 28 and 29, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm T Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and Lewis PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. 743-141-tf

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism or the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.

Cure for Bunions.

Cure for Piles.

Cure for the Heart Disease.

Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such disease should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles for ... sale

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff.
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 1244

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 992y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

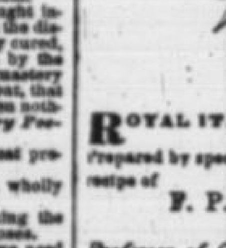
D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43tf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43tf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1032tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

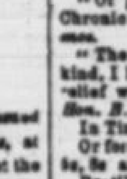
REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA

and Chronic Bronchitis



DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 6s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. ... ll

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. in ... ew

For sale by DRUGGISTS In town AND GROCERS

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDNER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDNER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 33, Sparks street,
Ottawa

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Lebreton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with
EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies, Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

J. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 748t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, Wellington-st. 711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietary interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 23, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A first class TEACHER wanted for School Section No 1, Torbolton.

Apply to

JOHN SMITH,
Fitzroy Harbour.

Torbolton, 15th January, 1870. 4 4

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for Planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stove pipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

LYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

In great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heaters; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 3, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1240.A3aw3

Ayer's

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

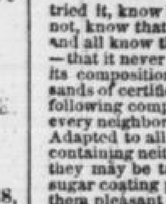
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Billious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Billious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm ... BANK, three miles from Ottawa City, ... and Farming Implements, for a term of years. None need apply but a thorough farmer.

5 2m D KE...

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Re-payable by Instalments.)

The best and cheapest in the country. ...

1160.3.40.2m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.
ALSO,
PORK—CHICAGO MESS,
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S. CHRISTIE

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at ... and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, 26, Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. ... Managing Director.

VOL V. NO. 130

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

... TAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

... would inform my customers and the public ... that I am now receiving my Fall ... Stock of Foot Wear which will be ... complete in every department, representing

... LATEST AND BEST STYLES

... Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at ... DEFYING COMPETITION.

... supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

... taken for all sorts of work. Only the ... workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

... WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

... NG OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

... for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ... well selected stock, comprising Groceries, ... Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ... Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ... Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

... MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

... numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ..., quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood ... bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

... WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

... proof and over, at extremely low prices. ... and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and ... Irish Whiskey. ... Old Irish Potteen ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... and other Ales. ... Syrups, all grades, ... prices.

... STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ... AT TWENTY-FIVE ... CENT BELOW COST.

... or bar sizes. 1165

... TELEGRAPH COMPANY

... under Chapter LXVII of the ... Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

... OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange ... No. 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer ... FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ... MOND, Manager. 1141tf

... PORTANT TO

... KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

... by give notice of my intention to supply ... mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ... TO KETCHUP, &c., wholesale.

... increase of trade during the last four years ... compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I ... decided to make the wholesale trade my ... purpose.

... I have now is undoubtedly the largest ... and the question of quality is readily ... making known the fact that I raise my ... from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best; they will therefore ... comparison with any imported.

... another and important fact is that being ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... enabled to sell 40 per cent lower than ... importer.

... advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders. ... NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ... Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... Post Office, Ottawa.

... Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

... Notice.—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... highest prices given. 1194y

... HAMMAR!

... delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were so warm during the service as ... had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ... then on the hearth rug, so you need not ... attending church till next summer, as ... for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ...

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

... just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

... are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ... and can refer to several churches and ... in this city that we have heated. These ... consider are the best testimonials we can offer. ... given on application. ... and Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ... &c, delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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DEALERS IN

... Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA.

End of Little Sussex-st.

... advanced on goods consigned for transmission. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

M... SIGNAN'S,

... SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

... gentlemen can be accommodated ... comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ... to the Capital will find superior accommodation ... day or week at moderate terms. ... This house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings, and the ... 219tf

... AND COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest ... and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Co. ... the finest the world produces, combining ... strength and flavour, without artificial ... COLORING QUALITIES, and not merely for ... whatever it is usually the case. Wherever they have been introduced they have ... after a trial and judge for yourselves.

... Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.
... January 3, 1870. ...

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1307. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

AP BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
AL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
YORK STREET.

d inform my customers and the public l that I am now receiving my Fall er Stock of Foot Wear which will be plete in every department, representing

TEST AND BEST STYLES
dies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

ock as usual is chosen with great care, warranted to give satisfaction, and at DEFYING COMPETITION. supply of Lumbermen's Wear always

taken for all sorts of work. Only the men employed,

GEORGE MURPHY.

S WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
G OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large selected stock, comprising Groceries, iquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy es, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

PORK, P CKLED SALMON, BARR. HERRINGS,

numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ite fresh and cheap.

EE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on ises.

DIES— Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co. Hen pper's and other brands.

LAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood

ES— Sherries o all grades, Ports of fine Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines es, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

proof and over, at extremely low rices. e's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and 's Irish Whiskey. 's Old Irish Poteen and London Porter, pts and qts. and other Ales. and Syrups, all grades.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE LLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

pipes or bar sizes. 1185

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ated under Chapter LXVII of the solidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

PS, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Trea FOOTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN. MOND, Manager. 1141tf

TANT TO
KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI-
N STORES AND OTHERS.

y give notice of my intention to supply e, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, D KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

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I have now is undoubtedly the largest and the question of quality is readily making known the fact that I raise my from seed procured at any expense it is the best; they will therefore rable comparison with any imported.

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ES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box Post Office, Ottawa.

Manufactory on the bank of th Rideau

Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected highest prices given. 1194y

NAMMA!

delightfully warm in church this morn- y feet were as warm during the service as been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate on th hearth rug, so you need not attending church till next summer, as for fear of taking cold, for the sexton d me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.
OF THE
APITAL STOVE DEPOT,
ust put up a
NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,
And it Works to a Charm.

are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ngs, and can refer to several churches and ngs in this city that we have heated. These nder are the best testimonials we can offer. ates given on applicatio ves and Tinware as usual. ention given to job work. rec, &c, delivered free to any part of the

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DEALERS IN
at, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.
OTTAWA,
End of Little Sussex-st.

advances on goods consigned for transm- sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

DUIGNAN'S,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

few more gentlemen can be accommodated comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ing the Capital will find superior accommo- by the day or week at moderate terms. B—This house is situated in the immediate ity of the Parliament Buildings and the ral banks. 219tf

DIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

holesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest s and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Com- y are the finest the world produces, combining ity, strength and flavour, without artificial oring. They have been selected for their AWING QUALITIES, and not merely for earance as is usually the case. Wherever they have been introduced they have erceded all others The finest Coffees constantly on hand. Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa
J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street
tawa, February 1, 1870. 1169y

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,
55 Sparks-st.
CENTRAL OTTAWA

A large and varied ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply o clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Main Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FORWARDER,
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No. 3, St. Peter-st.
QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.
B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.
Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory o Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,
COPPER PLATE PRINTER,
Bank street, Centre Town,
BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!
P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire o announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,
SUGARS,
TOBACCOS,
LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

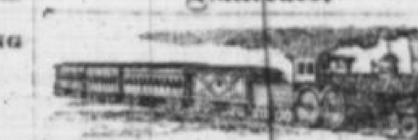
Country Produce bought for cash.

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & Co.,
Marshall, Mich.
Ottawa, December 10 1869. 871-3m

Railroads.



THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

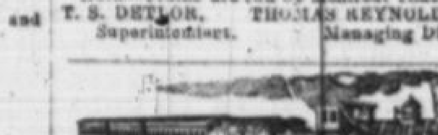
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 15	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 23	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8:30 a m
Night do do do do do 7:30 p m
Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at 5:10 a m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at 7:15 a m
Trains for Lachine at 6:00 a m, 7:00 a m 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at 7:00 a m
Express for Boston at 8:40 a m
Express for New York and Boston at 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.
Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at 5 a m, 4.40 p m
Express for Island Pond, at 2:00 p m
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

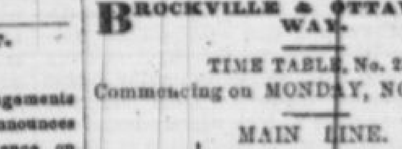
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,
Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

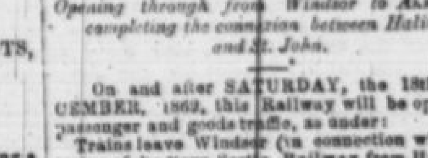
10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 a m and 6.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.
Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00
Halifax 20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00
Halifax 15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 35 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or I HERICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,
DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.
Ottawa, December 29, 1869. 1236 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,
OF TORONTO,
FOR
HIGHWINES,
ALCOHOL,
OLD RYE WHISKEY,
MALT WHISKEY,
TODDY WHISKEY,
FOR MARCH DELIVERY!
JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
Agents.
Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Militar Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH
IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT
Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.
CANADA BRANCH,
Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against FIRE, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.
Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO A. W. LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 85 Rideau street.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $15,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R B HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddeness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1384 ly Musgrove street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another *preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

MARCH 20. 1095-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Child-bed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

DR. J. P. KENNEDY of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the *test trial*, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. E. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF
BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS.

BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED
STALL-FED
BEEF AND MUTTON.
ALSO,
THEIR CELEBRATED
SPICED AND SALT ROUND,
AND
ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES
To be had at
THEIR STALLS,
Nos. 5 and 7,
BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,
Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist
Sparks street, Centre Town,

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.
Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1263 ly

Fish Culturer.

A correspondent, C, writes to us from Galt complaining of the opinions we hold touching the artificial propagation of Fish. He says, in reference to an article recently published on Trout breeding at Galt, that our preference for glass ledges over gravel beds whereon to deposit ova for hatching is faulty. We mentioned, as one reason for using glass ledges, that by this plan the bad eggs can be more easily removed; and our correspondent says:—

"Now, it is a fact that the adoption of glass grooves was suggested principally for the economy of space, as the cases containing the glass on which the ova is spread could rest the one on other, giving as many layers as the depth of the trough would allow. It must be clear to the writer that to remove the imperfect ova from the cases which lie beneath the surface case, the cases must be removed from the stream, and the ova in such cases be endangered from exposure. In the system adopted in Galt no such difficulty could arise. The ova is spread thinly over a bed of fine gravel, and the detection of all ova that had escaped impregnation is easily obtained in a few days, the imperfect ova turning white."

Our correspondent is perfectly correct in saying that the glass ledges economize space. They do so to a very great extent; indeed by using them three, or even four, thousand eggs can be hatched in the same surface space as that occupied by one thousand eggs on gravel. It will probably be admitted that the fact affords an additional reason for using glass ledges. But our correspondent bases his objection to these portable frames on the ground that the upper ones must be occasionally removed in order to get at the lower ones, and the ova would be endangered. There is, however, no danger to the ova from this temporary removal. If the eggs are properly impregnated, they will stand a longer absence from the stream than that entailed by taking them out for cleansing. The operation takes a few minutes, and when it is remembered that ova is sent by post for hundreds of miles, merely packed in wet moss, it will be seen that the temporary removal from the trough is not likely to injure good eggs. We cannot agree with our correspondent in his preference for gravel beds. We do not believe it possible to detect the bad eggs—although for want of impregnation they always turn white—so easily on a gravel bed as on a glass ledge tray. And as a bad egg quickly taints the others adjoining, it is most desirable that it should be removed without delay. A certain number of eggs must be washed by the stream—light as it is—beneath the stones, where, if one turns bad, it will quickly generate a fungus which will destroy others. We understand that Messrs. Brown & Co., at Galt, intend to try the glass ledge plan next season, and we feel quite confident as to which of the two systems they will ultimately adopt.

Our Correspondent says:—

"Now with all deference to the talented writer of the article in question, I must protest against the assumption that an artificial provision is superior to that which nature has provided. He seems to account for the scarcity of fry in proportion to ova deposited on the ground, of injury sustained by stones and gravel upon which all ova is deposited in the natural spawn beds. The writer should have attributed at least a per centage of loss to the appetites of other fish, and even it may be the mother of the ova itself, and as well the many kinds of vermin which infect the the streams all winter.

"If the gravel was injurious to young fry, we should then find the instinct of fish leading them to sandy bottoms in their attention to family matters. But it is well known that a trout will not deposit ova except she can make her nest in pure gravel, and that not of the purest kind either."

It is quite true that a very large percentage of eggs deposited in natural beds are lost by the ravages of vermin, &c this is the very reason why we do believe an artificial provision superior to that which nature has provided. Moreover a certain proportion of eggs are lost whenever a freshet occurs. These freshets—except under extraordinary circumstances, have no affect on artificial hatching beds. We admit the correctness of our correspondent's views as to the nature of trout and their habit of choosing gravel in which to deposit their ova, but we submit that the trout have not, as yet, become aware of the great advantages they might obtain in their nursery arrangements, by making their way up to those places where hatching houses are provided. Sand would be out of the question for anything but a turtle or perhaps an alligator because light is essential in bringing fish ova to life, and eggs would of course sink into the sand in a few days if not hours.

Our correspondent accuses us of injustice in comparing the Newcastle and Galt establishments, because we said that at the former, and larger place no dead fish were to be seen—while at the latter there were several—while at the same time we knew that an accident had recently occurred to the trough. We believed the fish killed by the accident had been already removed.

Our correspondent says that whether from the use of glass ledges, or from taking the ova by hand, Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, has lost a number of his ova this season. We are very sorry to hear it, but if the cause must be one of those mentioned, we certainly believe it will be found to arise from the latter, and our correspondent must be aware that we expressed our opinion that the plan of taking the eggs from the fish by hand was objectionable if it could be avoided; and that the plan adopted by Messrs Brown & Do. appeared to be a better one than that of other breeders.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are so long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

Canadian Marine and Fisheries.

From the Canadian Monetary Times and Insurance Chronicle.

Canada is the third, if not the second, maritime power in the world and now that we are in a position to exercise the power vested in our legislature by the Imperial Parliament, of regulating the coasting trade, there is strong inclination to give our marine fair play. As we pointed out some time ago in these columns, the ship-owners on our inland waters have been subjected to competition of a one sided character. Canadian vessels are not permitted to engage in the American coasting trade, although American vessels enter and leave Canadian ports as freely as our own do. A Canadian vessel when she touches an American port is charged tonnage dues and a clearance fee, while American vessels are permitted to land freight and passengers free of any charge for entry or clearance. Canadian vessels are not permitted to enter any American inland stream or canal, while American vessels and tugs do enter Canadian canals and rivers. As regards ferries, Canadians are at a manifest disadvantage, for a Canadian ferry-boat has to enter and clear every time she enters an American sport, whereas American ferryboat cross to and fro without any charge or restriction. American citizens are allowed to command Canadian vessels, but no Canadian can command an American vessel. This one sided rule applies to the case of engineers also.

It is true that the Imperial Shipping Act contained provisions which, had they been enforced, would have done away with all cause of complaint. However, the Act was not enforced, and our shipping interests suffered. If the Bill introduced into the Dominion Legislature by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries become law, it will afford the opportunity of enforcing regulations designed for the protection of ourselves. It provides that, after proclamation by the Governor-General, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure that this Act shall come into operation in Canada, no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one port of Canada to another coastwise, except in British ships, or from one port of Canada to another on any of the inland lakes or rivers of the Dominion except in British ships or ships registered under any Act of the Province of Canada or of the Dominion. If any foreign vessel is found engaged in such coasting trade, the master thereof shall forfeit the sum of $400, and goods so carried shall be forfeited as smuggled—the vessel being liable to detention as security for the payment of such penalty. Power is reserved, to the Governor General in Council to exempt from the operation of this act the ships of any foreign country in which British vessels are admitted to the coasting trade of such country. All British ships, including those of any British possession, are to be treated in exactly the same manner under this act as Canadian ships; and where the privileges of the coasting trade are granted by treaty to the ships of any foreign country, such privileges will continue to be enjoyed.

There is another matter which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries might and should take notice of. Fishery regulations are all very well in their way. It is a very proper thing to impose wholesome restrictions upon fishermen, and to protect the fisheries, but it is quite possible to go so far in that direction as to injure ourselves and benefit others. In some of our upper lakes, the restriction upon setting ground nets prevents our Canadian fishermen from catching fish as cheaply as the American can. The fish which our fishermen are prevented from catching are taken by the Americans. Our men have to use the gill net, although the ground net could be made with meshes, such as the gill net has, thereby affording sufficient protection to the fish. The effect of such regulations is, that our fishermen can scarcely get a living, while the American fishermen make money.

The new Bill respecting fishery by foreign vessels repeats the provision that 24 hours warning shall be given to foreign vessels found fishing within three miles of the coast without a license, and provides that such vessels can be at once brought into port and be examined as under the existing law. The introduction of this bill seems to indicate that the license system is not to be abolished.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244 A

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138 SWem

Steel Rails.

The Railroad Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts have made a report upon the use of steel rails in the United States. They addressed a circular to the officers of all the railways in the country, asking them if they used such rails; when they began to use them; the weight per yard; the relative cost of steel and iron rails; how long steel rails will last; comparative breakage; and several other questions of similar import.

To these questions the commissioners received replies from 57 railway companies, 20 of which had not used steel rails; and 11 had tried them only experimentally, but sufficiently to pronounce them superior to iron rails. Twenty-six roads had laid steel track in amounts from 100 to 15,000 tons, and their reports were favourable to the use of such rails, especially where the track is subject to heavy service. Up to February of this year, the entire amount of steel track laid in the United States was 49,800 tons, equal to 518 miles of railway. Of these rails some were manufactured in Europe and others in the United States, and the cost, delivered on this side, varied from 50 per cent. more to a little over 100 per cent. more than the cost of iron rails.

From the reports received from all sections of the country the commissioners deduce; 1. That extremes of temperature do not injuriously affect steel rails; 2. That their durability far exceeds that of the best iron; 3. That heavy grades and sharp curves do not materially affect the wear of steel rails; 4. That the rails should be inspected, with a view to the detection of flaws, before laying, thereby obviating risks to life and property; 5. That holes in the rails for spiking them down should be drilled, not punched.

Steel tops welded on iron bases are approved. Of 21,786 such rails, made at Trenton, and laid on the Erie road, only 107 proved defective. Experiments show the comparative strength of steel and iron rails to be as five to three, and the comparative stiffness four to three. Steel rails are needed to meet the requirements of locomotives, the weight of which has been more than doubled since their first use in this country. Except for heavy traffic, they say it is not necessary to use steel rails, if only care is taken to select the best iron ones. It is more economical to use steel rails, if they cost not over fifty per cent. more than iron ones.

Double Execution—Two Murderers Hanged in Pennsylvania.

Special to the Boston Times.

The murderers Bohuer and Bodenberg were hanged this afternoon at a little after half past 12. Bohuer contined to the last to deny the crime, and lay all the blame on his associate. The men behaved themselves in a very courageous manner before going to the scaffold. The prisoners walked out boldly. They were dressed in common citizens' clothes. Following them were members of the press and the doctors. The prisoners ascended the scaffold with a firm tread. After taking position beneath the halter, prayer was said by Rev. Mr. Sykes. During this prayer one of the platforms filled with people went down with a crash, which accident created much confusion, but the prisoners were unmoved.

After the delivery of the prayer Bodenberg read a statement, and Bohuer turned to him when it was finished and denied its truth. After a few exchanges of words between the men Rev. James C. Clark delivered a prayer in English, to which the prisoners listened attentively. At the conclusion of the prayer the ropes were put around the men's necks and the ministers and officers bid them good-bye.

Bodenberg, in a clear, loud voice, then committed his soul to God, and the black caps were drawn over their faces. There was a sensation in the crowd and many of the spectators turned away. Bohuer then commenced to say something in German, during which the Sheriff gave the signal, and the drop was pulled and the men were hung at twenty minutes to one. They were so secured and tied hand and foot that no motion was perceptible in either. It is supposed their necks were broken instantly.

A habeas corpus has been refused in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, under arrest in New York for poisoning Capt. Alexander.

Mrs. Michael Mortz eloped from Strasburg with a man named Hertzler, carrying with her 16,000 francs of her husband's property. The parties were arrested yesterday on their arrival at New York, and 12,000 francs of the money recovered.

Capt. Fred Sagbush, aged one hundred and five years, celebrated his birthday, yesterday, by a public breakfast. Several noted military men—among them Gen. McDowell—were present.

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all th virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 A

FISTULA IN ANO is a sinuous ulcer in the neighborhood of the anus and rectum, of a very obstinate character, which will continue for years, undermining the patient's health if not properly treated, constantly discharging more or less of a thin watery offensive fluid, and having the walls of its little fistulous pipes or canals very hard or callous. Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy, is remarkable for its superior excellence, should be used for this painful affliction. Many who have tried it, do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything ever yet used for his disease. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,
St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.
St. John, N B, January, 1868.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots

—AND—

JACKETS in Gros Grain Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net Gossamer

FALLS Imitation Thread and Cluny Edgings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Ruffs, Ruffles, &c

KENT Laces

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimizettes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1198 6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Partnership Notice—McInnes Bros. & Co.
Grand Concert—Mr. R. Stevenson.
Spring Fashions Maggee & Russell.
Government House, Ottawa—W. H. Lee.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 15 1870.

☞ For interesting Reading Matter see First Page, for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

NEITHER CRY NOR WOOL.

There surely never was any party so thoroughly disorganized as the Reform party in Canada. They have no object. They have no common end in view. They are without principle and without coherence. Had they only a single want beyond the possession of power there might be some hope for "the outs." But they have nothing upon which to hang together. Even in the matter of the Red River difficulty they are not agreed. While one section of the party would convert Winnipeg into a Magdala and Riel into a Theodore, there is another section willing and, indeed, anxious to give the rebels all that they demand. Even the *Globe* seems willing to admit that there are difficulties in that region which time can only unravel. A short time ago that journal most vociferously called for a war of extermination. Now, Chief Justice Ross, who hopes that all the Canadian prisoners may soon be set at liberty is receiving commendation from Claverhouse of Toronto, while the modest request of Riel that all the bills of the delegates to Ottawa should be paid by the Dominion is jeered at. Another Reform journal intimates that His Excellency the Governor General may proceed to Winnipeg and there inaugurate the new government of the Far-west. A third reform newspaper thinks that all who have yet anything to do with the Red River business have made asses of themselves. A fourth journal takes exception to the Government because, without funds, it will not at once commence the reconstruction and enlargement of all the canals and build as many new ones as human ingenuity can devise. This last is certainly something tangible. Canals are needed for the increasing trade of Canada of greater capacity than those now existing. New railroads are also needed. These when obtained will do a great deal towards creating trade. They will assist us more than any scheme which may be devised for the mere protection of special industries. These will enable us to import British manufactures cheaper than at present, in exchange for our raw material. These will foster immigration and find employment for unskilled, and for skilled labor, also, during the course of their construction, and they will necessarily increase all the industries of the Dominion. A system of canals from one end of the Dominion to the other—from the uppermost lakes to the sea, down the St. Lawrence—will assist a chain of railroads from the Prairies of the West to the heart of our navigable waters, and over those portages where water communication is less perfect than it is on the great lakes and the smooth and consequently deep portions of our greater rivers. They will assist in the slowly carrying through such portages all heavy goods, while they will not interfere with but rather increase the traffic by the speedier mode of travel. It is a pity that the Reformers—if there be any now a days—cannot find some real, indisputable ground of complaint, which the Administration cannot foresee, and dissipate. It is really hard upon Reformers as a class that they have nothing to reform—not even the Departments. Can they not hit upon some crying evil which will baffle the skill of progressive toryism to surmount? When there is nothing to fall back upon but the incapacity of Mr. Howe, who it is reported, will soon retire not into private life, but into a snug berth, the reform element must be in a sad condition. It was supposed that the ministry was completely used up on several important matters before Parliament opened, and when Sir Alexander Galt declared that he would leave no stone unturned to destroy the ministry, there was, at least, hope of a change. That, however, has all passed away. Even the independence bug-bear is played out. Neither Lord Monck's nor Earl Derby's nor any body else's separation speeches find an echo here. There is nothing for reformers to fall back upon but Governor Howland's satin breeches. This is, surely, to say the least of it, a very lamentable state of things.

DRAINAGE OF SWAMPS AND MARSHES.

The natural drains of a country are its lakes, rivers, creeks, and brooks. These, however, are not always sufficient to carry off all the sluggish waters which rest upon the face of the earth. There are swamps filled with timber which can only be felled in winter, and marshes full of spongy herbage on which neither man nor beast can feed. In this neighbourhood there are 113,000 acres of such semi-watery wastes yet to be surveyed, drained, and converted into arable soil. Land drainage everywhere is, indeed, desirable. Ever ordinary low lands are so swamped with water as to be often utterly ruined in wet seasons. This last mischief every farmer can himself obviate by either surface or sub-soil drainage at a small cost. The greater mischief of the natural swamp and marsh, however, requires combined action, and becomes, indeed, a public necessity. Impressed with this idea, the Government of Ontario, with wise foresight, have determined upon getting rid of all such impediments to cultivation, and such tegetters of fever and all other such ills as flesh is heir to by a general system of arterial drainage. One main channel and a series of connecting conduits—to turn into the brooks, creeks, rivers, lakes, and ocean surface waters, themselves hitherto unproductive to man or brute, the fishes of the sea, or fowls of the air. With this view drainage has been made compulsory, in Ontario, by the Act 34 Vic. Cap. 28, which empowers a Commissioner of the Government to employ competent engineers to survey and report upon the best means of draining and preventing the flooding of all lands throughout the Province where swamps or floodings are by common consent looked upon as a public nuisance, and to allow the use of a main drain as a common sewer for subsidiary or private drains. The good thus likely to be effected must be evident. Land, now useless, will be made suitable for cultivation, while an atmosphere, completely and constantly saturated with moisture, will be rendered healthy, and even life preserving, instead of being, as it now is, the too frequent cause of disease and death in human beings. The Land Draining Act has been supplemented by another Act—to authorize the advance of public money to a limited amount to promote the improvement of land in Ontario by works of drainage. This Act authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to advance out of the public moneys of the Province any sum of money not exceeding in the whole sum $200,000 for this purpose, to be repaid by those whose lands are improved by a rent charge of $7 and 60-100ths per centum per annum for every one hundred dollars charged on such several parcels or lots and in proportion for lesser sums, to be payable for the term of 21 years after the drainage has been commenced to be collected by municipalities and transmitted to the Treasurer of Ontario, the amount to be deducted by tenants from the rents unless otherwise agreed upon. The improvement will pay itself. The landowner and the public generally will equally participate in the benefits which are to arise from the conversion of large tracts of country at present lying waste into a cultivable condition.

The Hon Mr. Carling has, by circular, requested to be informed of all flooded, wet, and marsh lands throughout the Province with a view to their cure, and in expectation of any extensive immigration, requests reliable information from all who may have labor to employ, in regard to the number and kind of laborers they may require, and also lists of improved and unimproved lands for sale for the information of newly arrived immigrants with capital, who may propose to settle in the older townships. Such information should be promptly and cheerfully afforded.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Sir George E. Cartier replied to the question that there is no truth in the rumours of the loss of life in the North West.

Mr. Stephenson moved for reports of the Harbours of Refuge, which caused a debate, Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, Mills, Cameron, of Huron, set down the principle that it was not important where the locality of a work was, whether in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Provided the general trade of the Dominion required it, it should be considered a Dominion work, in contra distinction of the old system of double expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Howe approved of this principle and spoke in favour of the desirableness of making it a Dominion one.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said very full reports had been laid before the Department respecting the Lake Harbours, and the Government would ask Parliament for the means to construct the necessary works.

Dr. Grant moved for the papers respecting Lake Nipigon. He contended at length that the opening up of that region was necessary to preserve the North West Territory, and showed that the country possessed great resources.

Mr. Simpson corroborated this view.

Mr. Chamberlin contended that a railway and settlement were necessary to the newly acquired territory, and that these, while more beneficient, would be cheaper than a military force.

Messrs. Harrison and Bown contended that a railway was necessary, and was the only way to hold and possess the country.

Hon. Mr Huntington the North Pacific road will be constructed in two years and a half, and we ought to make arrangement for branches with that.

After a few words from Hon. Mr. Howe, Hon. Mr. Connell contended that the country cannot be settled without a railway.

Mr. Mackenzie considered the discussion premature. The papers should be brought down. The new territory must be defended at all hazards.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald contended that money and land should be voted for a railway. Twelve millions of dollars and sixty million acres of land would take the railway to Fort Garry.

Mr. Walsh showed no unnecessary delay had taken place in building the Intercolonial road.

The motion was carried.

Several motions were passed without debate.

The *North British Review* for January has been sent to us by the agents in this city, Messrs Durie & Sons, booksellers, 10 Sparks street. This number of the *North British Review* is unusually interesting, but to-day we can only summarize the contents:—The Babylonian and Assyrian Libraries; Swift; the Origin of State Rights; Autobiographies; Decentralization in France and Prussia; History of Irish Land Tenures; the Repentance of the Tory Party; and Contemporary Literature.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Whatever views may be held as to the physical or financial practicability of a Canadian Pacific Railway, I think there can be but one opinion as to its bearing on the North West question. Some may be satisfied that a summer portage route through Lake Superior, and a winter one through Minnesota will serve the purpose, because this has been our position with reference to the Maritime Colonies. But the essential difference is that the latter were on the seaboard, were naval and military stations of the empire, and were open to us in summer by tide water navigation. Convinced as I am that the retention of the Fertile Belt by Canada, and the westward extension of Confederation is bound up in the question as to whether we have or not a practicable railway line north of Lake Superior, I feel that the most important duty of the hour is to solve this problem. An exploration of the country between the Ottawa and Winnipeg valleys is at any time a desirable measure, irrespective of this important question—but is now doubly so. As a nation we cannot too soon ascertain the northern limits of agriculture—of timber, of minerals; and the mere scientific results in geology, meteorology and climatology would, in less pretending countries, be considered sufficient warranty for the undertaking. What little we have ascertained of our forest districts hitherto has been under a crude, laborious and expensive process. First, the surveyor for the lumberman transports his men and provisions to great distances in order to run a few lines of no value outside the "limits." As he works on the snow he sees nothing but the timber. Next the Government Surveyor goes over the same ground to run out the township, and, working partly in winter and partly in summer, makes such practical observations as to soil, &c, as opportunity affords. Thirdly, the geologist is sent at same expense over same ground, and then we first begin to get that kind of information which enables us to connect one part of the country with another, to know the basis of its soil, the matrix of its minerals, &c.

Now, if the Director of the geological survey be instructed to undertake this exploration *first*, we shall at once obtain the needed information in the most, rapid and economical manner. All the streams flowing into Lake Superior, would be traced to their sources, and correctly mapped, and thus the watershed of Lake Superior be defined, its minerals, timber and soil determined. The same would be done with the headwaters of the streams flowing into Hudson's Bay; and also explorations by surveyors or engineers at all promising points would supply a map upon which the best through line could be located, and then run out. The random lines heretofore run are of little value and prove nothing against the country, which could not be proved against our settled districts. A line of equal length could be run through as hopeless a country northward of the Trent, or in sight of Ottawa and thus condemn both valleys. The recent Nipigon examination has dissipated much of the generalizing tendencies as to the country north of Superior. Those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the beautiful surveys of the Australian gold fields made by Sir William Logan's successor here, will be satisfied that such a survey could not be in better hands than in those of Mr. Selwyn.

But pending anything better we need speedily a route of some kind, if but a temporary one, to Red River, if we are to have any business there at all, and the old canoe route of the Hudson's Bay people is the only one of which we know anything, and there is no time to seek a better. The route of a future connection of Winnipeg and Superior, by water, at present appears to be *via* Nipigon. The Laurentian country traversed by the canoe route is of much more limited extent than heretofore supposed, and may possibly be avoided by a Nepigon route. The route on which we are now forcing a portage is believed to be through the most difficult country between the two Lakes, and for this reason a temporary system is the most suitable to it. The construction of a road may be a permanent benefit to the route if there is any land capable of settlement—even when the road is abandoned as a portage; but the chief objection to earth roads in such a situation is that they are too slow and (in proportion) too expensive in construction, and after construction too inefficient in proportion to their cost. The excavation of a yard of rock or earth, west of Fort William, will take a longer time and cost more than double the same work here. Men transported from Eastern Canada to work a few months in such a district will have it all their own way—and the best men are not the most likely to go there. For these reasons a system which requires the minimum of labour on the spot—and which deals with a superior class of men to the ordinary "navvy," would prove the most economical in time and money, and vastly more effective in results. This is the wooden tramway or railway—the material for which could be prepared at or near Collingwood, or other Lake Huron ports, and shipped to Fort William. Mechanics would displace labourers—intelligence and conscientiousness may be secured—and days would do the work of weeks. What is more important, when completed, days would do the work of weeks in transportation, for nothing can be more unpromising than a common waggon road in a mountainous country with a high rainfall. In an emergency like the present it may be Balaklava over again. The "grading" for the tramway should be by blocking up with local timbers as much as possible and excavating as little as possible.

For a military expedition however, we are now at the mercy of our neighbours as much in the summer as in the winter. Until we have a canal of our own at Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior is as much an American lake as Michigan. For this reason Hudson Bay, York Factory, and Nelson River, give the only reliable route of penetration at present, and the most probable one, as the suppression of insurrection is an Imperial question, and more practicable and less costly via Hudson's Bay, than was the Abyssinian expedition. It the Empire means to see the Dominion through to the Pacific, no more politic demonstration (in its effect upon Minnesota sympathizers) could be made than a military expedition to Red River *via* Hudson Bay. British troops have travelled that road before and may do so again.

THOS. C. KEEFER.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 14, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. SANBORN moved the third reading of the Bill relating to Official Assignees.

Hon. Mr. AIKENS moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Queen's Printer's Office, and explained that the object was simply to attach the office to the Department of the Secretary of State.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 14, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. MORRISON (Niagara) presented a petition from the Board of Trade and citizens of Oswego, praying that this House would pass an Act to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company.

Mr. WORKMAN presented a petition for the members of the Montreal Art Association, praying for an act of incorporation.

Mr. MORRISON (Niagara) introduced a Bill to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company.

Mr. MILLS introduced a Bill to amend the act further to secure the independence of Parliament.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER laid on the table papers respecting the expenses of Hon. Mr. Macdougall on the North West mission.

Mr. DUFRESNE asked whether any despatches have been received by the Government in relation to the recent troubles at Fort Garry, whether the Government can inform the House of the nature of the said troubles, and whether there has been any blood shed, or loss of life?

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER was very happy to inform the hon. gentleman that the Government had received no information that there had been any blood shed or loss of life. With regard to the despatches received by the Government, with reference to the troubles at Fort Garry, all the information that it was expedient to lay before the House, is contained in the return he had just laid on the table.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) asked whether it was the intention of the Government to place in the Estimates a sum for the payment of the debt due to Mr. Brewster, as recommended by the Committee?

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said such was not the intention of the Government.

Mr. DUFRESNE asked whether the sum of £300,000 Sterling had been paid to the Hudson's Bay Company, and if so, when?

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the Government had not paid the £300,000, nor any part of it.

Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL asked whether any correspondence had taken place between the Dominion Government and the Government of Prince Edward's Island, in reference to the protection of Fisheries during the approaching fishing season, in accordance with the policy announced by the Government of Canada.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER asked that hon. gentleman if he would allow his motion to stand over. The correspondence was not yet completed, and until it was it would be inexpedient to bring any of it down.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved for reports, &c., connected with the Harbour of Refuge on Lakes Erie and Huron, and spoke of the loss occasioned by the want of said harbour, and its importance to the trade passing down these lakes.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) was not opposed to the wants of Ontario being gratified, but thought that Quebec should not be overlooked in this matter. The particular Harbour of Refuge was much needed at Coteau du Lac.

Mr. McKENZIE depreciated the use of sectional arguments in matters of this kind, when it was clearly the duty of the Government to build a harbour, it should be built irrespective of locality. He would call the attention of the member for Soulanges to the fact that according to the returns already published there had been expended in the Province of Quebec within the last fifteen years something considerably over one million dollars for harbours; while for harbours on the Lakes only $142,000 had been expended. Perhaps Coteau du Lac was in need of a harbour; but the true position of the Government was to ascertain whether the want of a harbor caused a serious loss to the shipping trade, and if it were, therefore, to the interests of the whole Dominion that the harbour should be built there. Of this much there could be no doubt, that large loss had been caused by bad lights in Lakes Erie and Huron, while no part of the Gulf trade had suffered to any extent on account of the deficiency in lights and harbours.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges,) pointed out that the expenditure by harbours in the Province of Quebec was largely for the benefit of the people of Ontario, whose trade came through Quebec.

Mr. McDONALD (Glengarry) said it was for the benefit of the whole Dominon that there should be a Harbour of Refuge at Coteau du Lac, the whole Western Province had to depend upon the St. Lawrence for an outlet for their produce, and along the whole route there was no place where a Harbour of Refuge was so much needed as Coteau du Lac. It was very much exposed to winds, and vessels were sometimes compelled to anchor out on the Lakes, which was very dangerous. This matter had been neglected too long, and the Government would do well to take it into consideration as soon as possible,

Mr. MILLS observed that in the local legislatures was the place to advocate local and sectional interests. The members of the General Parliament should not consider themselves as representatives of any particular locality, but of the whole people of Canada. The only question to be considered in this instance, was this: was a Harbour of Refuge needed upon Lake Erie. He could say from his own knowledge, that during the past fall there was shipping lost in that lake valued at three times the amount required to build a harbour.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) thought the member for Lambton had laid down the correct principle, that the Government should know no locality in these matters, it could easily be shown that in times past the Province of Quebec had had its full share of the funds used for public improvements. This matter was of very great importance not only to the locality itself, but to the whole of the Dominion. Every Government that had been in power for years back had promised to have this harbour built. The same notice as that now brought down by the member for Kent had been, in perhaps modified shape, presented to Parliament some six or times. He himself (Mr. Cameron) had brought the matter before the Government repeatedly, and had been repeatedly informed that the work would be proceeded into immediately, but nevertheless nothing had been done, although Parliament had approved of all these Provinces by making appropriations for the purpose. Select committees had been several times appointed to enquire into the matter and had taken the evidence of lake captains, engineers, underwriters and insurance managers. These Committees had all pressed upon the several Governments the importance and practicability of the work. Almost every Government in the old Province of Canada had made promises on the subject, but still the vessels sailing on these lakes were exposed to the full violence and danger of every storm that passed. The only reason he could assign for these delays was that given the other day to an hon. member in reference to Canals, namely, that the finances would not allow of it. His own opinion was that if the Government made up its mind to go on with any work, there would be no difficulty in finding the money. It was the duty of the Government to find the money. The Government had neglected the matter in a way they should not have done, and the consequence was that the coasting trade was very materially suffering thereby. To his certain knowledge there was not now in his locality one Canadian bottomed coasting vessel, where formerly there had been five. They were now either changed to American bottoms, or were gone off to engage in some other trade. Part of the consideration which was offered in favour of Confederation, was that we were to have our harbours improved, and our canals enlarged, so that vessels of the largest kind could go from one end of the Dominion to the other. This had not been done, and even if it had been, vessels could not be safe on the great lakes, without these harbours of refuge wherein to seek shelter in cases of the violent storms, which any one acquainted with those waters knew were so prevalent there. He did not expect the Government to construct all these works at once, but he wanted to see them commenced. He had supported every motion of the Government which had for its object the bringing together of all parts of the British America into one great Dominion; but he thought the Government should not neglect the Dominion, as it now is, for what it may be ten years hence.

Mr. BLAKE said the Government had constructed Harbours of Refuge for an ex-minister and for an ex-supporter; they had constructed snug berths for them, and he hoped they would now find means to construct the particular kind of Harbours of Refuge now under the consideration of the House. On the discussion of the supplies last year, the question of Harbours came up, and the argument used by the Government was, that it would not do for the Government to interfere with the smaller Harbours, which, they argued, came within the province of the Local Governments. The position the matter was left in by this policy was most unsatisfactory. He considered that the idea of inserting in the Confederation Act a provision that trade, commerce, and navigation should come under the control of the Central Government, could be defended only on the ground that these matters should be removed, from the action of the Local Government, and that the clause herein be inserted, to be dealt with by the Dominion House, it was their duty to entirely ignore the question as to how much has to be spent in one Province, or how much in the other. He would never be found making a comparison between the amounts expended in the two Provinces,

Hon. Mr. HOWE said they used to be told before the Confederation Act was passed that we should hear no more of sectional squabbles or feeling; that we should be one people from one end of the Province to the other; that we should deal with the great questions to come before us with the broad views of statesmen. He was sorry to hear now, day by day, the spirit of section creeping into the House, as well as a spirit of personal rivalry, which he almost dreaded. The words of the member for Durham had fallen on his ears almost like music. If Confederation was to be a success, one must bear in mind that we are one people, and we must not forget our sectional feelings. Hon. members might accuse him of at one time talking sectionally. So he did, but having sunk the provincial on the British American he had set to work to think of the whole Dominion as one. In Nova Scotia, before Confederation, the Province had granted one third of the annual cost of building artificial harbours. Sometimes these works were of so great an extent as to be almost international works, and were therefore granted larger appropriations. When he came to Ottawa he thought these works would be taken in hand by the Government and dealt with in the same spirit. This, however, had not been done. We felt that there was a necessity that the Government should have some policy on this subject: only the charge of constructing the larger or international works should be thrown on the Dominion. This was a subject which deeply interested him, and he had talked it over several times with the late Minister of Public Works, and he believed that the present Minister was prepared to deal with the question in a proper spirit.

Mr. MACKENZIE had intended when speaking before to have asked the Government what policy they had on this subject. Last session the Minister of Public Works had informed the House that the Government had the matter under consideration, and that they would next session present their policy. He rather inferred from the remarks of the Secretary of State that they had no policy or he had forgotten it. He did not consider the change in the office of Minister of Public Works a sufficient reason for not now bringing down this policy

Mr. JONES advocated the propriety of constructing a harbour of refuge at Fond du Lac, as being of great importance; not only locally, but because all the ships carrying produce of the Western markets passed that way. He acknowledged the difficulty in which the Government was placed of distinguishing between local and public improvements. On the upper lakes this difficulty existed to the fullest extent, but on the St. Lawrence all these improvements were of a public nature. He had been inclined to defend the Government, but the Hon. Secretary of State had almost taken this out of his power by attacking them for their want of policy in the matter.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—What does Sir Isaac Newton say on the subject? (laughter).

Mr. JONES (Halifax) said that if the hon. gentleman would attend to his Department as Minister of Militia without attending to the heavenly bodies, he might give satisfaction in the management of the Militia, which he (Jones) was sorry to say he did not (laughter). If he would not soar so high, and would pay less attention to celestial matters he might, perhaps, get on better with things sublunary.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that the member for Kent had been untiring in his efforts to bring this matter before the Government. He (Hon. Mr. Langevin) fully appreciated the position of the hon. members who were pressed by their constituents to bring forward these matters, and to get the local works proceeded with; but on the other hand it was the duty of the Government to see, before undertaking the construction of these works, that the proper site was selected, and that no mistake was made in the construction. The Government since Confederation had not lost sight of these important interests in the West. For the last two years especially the engineers had been collecting data and making surveys on Lakes Huron and Erie. The information in the hands of the Government was now very full. The report of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Page, which reflected very great credit on himself and Mr. Munroe, his assistant, had only been presented within ten or twelve days. There had, therefore, hon. members would see, been no unnecessary delay on the party of the Government. He (Mr. Langvin) had made his report to the Council on the subject, and the Report was now there. The Engineers had selected certain spots for these harbours of refuge, and the Government intended to recommend that the House make appropriations to commence the construction of these harbours which would be started at certain places. It would be quite obvious, he said, why he should not state the particular places to be recommended. He hoped the hon. member for Soulanges would not, now press him to bring down the papers he asked for. He would have another opportunity, of asking for them, when he brought down the motion, which he had placed on the papers. He said the Hon. Minister of State was quite right in saying, that the Government must have a policy on the subject. They would have a policy.

Mr. MILLS. What is it?

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that if the hon. member, would introduce his question on paper it would be answered as all other questions to the Government were. He had much pleasure in saying that the members for South Huron and Bothwell, need not quarrel among themselves respecting these harbours. The Government would not lose sight of either Lakes, when asking a vote from the House.

Hon. E. B. WOOD presumed, before being asked for the appropriation, Government would announce what harbours they proposed to deal with.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said, that would be stated when the estimates were brought down.

Mr. MACKENZIE hoped the Government would also announce some definite policy on this subject.

Mr. HARRISON moved the House into Committee on the resolutions, respecting the inspection hides and leather.

The House rose and reported the resolution as amended, and a Bill founded on them was introduced.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON when the resolution on Customs Union was called, said, he did not intend to proceed to-day with the motion, but thought it fair, to those who took some interest in the matter, to give notice, that he intended to take up the subject on Wednesday. He felt a good deal of embarrassment at not being able to secure any information of what had taken place between this Government and that of the United States with regard to the commercial relations between the two countries. He perfectly recognized the force, of not yet communicating these, as not being for the public interest; but the Government might, at least, have indicated the course the negotiations were taking; but he would probably take an opportunity of enquiring, whether, either on the part of the United States or Canadian negotiators there had been indicated a desire to relax the policy with regard to some articles—for instance, those of manufacturers. He hoped, that to the question, he would receive a satisfactory reply.

Hon. Mr. E B. WOOD'S motion, regarding compensation to Townships, &c., was allowed to stand on account of the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Dr. GRANT in moving for the survey, &c., of the Nipigon country, said, it must be gratifying to learn, that they were, shortly to be put in possession in an official form, of what information had been collected regarding the Nipigon territory. An accurate knowledge of it is absolutely indispensable, as it is understood that it is entirely different from what has been generally supposed. Considerable surprise was expressed, when the announcement was made in the Western journals, of the discoveries made by the geological survey, under the able charge of Professor Bell, that so large a lake as Nipigon, and so fine a country, near Lake Superior, should have remained almost unknown. This was only one of the wonders in connection with the North West Territory, of which comparatively little was known, much having been taken for granted. The whole region, north of Lake Superior, was supposed to be so mountainous as to present an almost insuperable barrier to continuous railway. But the character of a country cannot be known from the shores of great lakes, or oceans. This was the case with reference to the Nipigon region in proof of which he referred to Mr. Russell's work. The character of the surface of a country depends on its geological structure, and the Canadian side of Lake Superior is considerably varied in that respect. It has an East as well as a North side; the first mountainous for a distance back from the lake, the north for a limited extent, and the north west for a very considerable distance. Under present circumstances what was really the north side was of the greatest importance, and its physical characteristics were different from what had been supposed. The whole North American continent, east of the Rocky Mountains, had been described by Sir William Logan and Sir J. Richardson as a vast plain inclining to the Atlantic side. The Lake Superior Basin 1,000 miles from the Atlantic and on the highest part of the continent was only 600 feet above sea level. From close to the shores of Lake Superior the streams flow north to Hudson's Bay, west to Winnipeg Basin, south to the Mississippi, and eastward the waters of the lake flow to the St. Lawrence. The Nipigon river was considerably larger than any other feeder of Lake Superior, and flowed from a lake which should be considered one of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence. It received the waters of sixteen large rivers and was situated just north of the extreme north part of Lake Superior, the distance between the two, being about 30 miles, and a difference of level more nearly 150 feet than 400 feet, at which it had been generally given. It is about seventy-five miles by fifty, having large bays and according to Bell an area of 3,700 miles, studdied with islands, some of which would form whole townships, most of them covered with excellent soil. So far as was known the affluents of the Nipigon flowed through an exceedingly level country of clay covered with sandy loam, giving a rich growth of grass. Not a rock was to be found over a great extent of the district, and with little difficulty the country could be converted into a habitation for a thriving community. The farm at the Hudson's Bay post on the northwest side of the Lake, cultivated for many years, produced as good crops as could be seen in Ontario. During the first week in August, Bell's party procured good potatoes from the Indians while, a short time later, they were in abundance. Wheat, from want of mills, was not much cultivated, but was said to do well. The cold waters of Lake Superior exerted a chilling influence in the vicinity, but a short distance back it was stated the flora becomes like that of the settled portions of Canada. The assumtion of geologists was that in the North American Continent, the Laurentian Belt starting from the Labrador Peninsula, ran south west to the region of the Great Lakes, and then turning north west, ran out to the Arctic Sea, in a V shaped course. The recent explorations of Mr. Bell, showed that the Belt was broken by great a gap of unascertained width in which the Nipigon country was situated. Thus instead of the barrier Laurentien region supposed to exist, forming an insuperable barrier to civilization, there was a moderately level country, fertile, suitable for settlement and affording great facilities for railway construction. After describing the geological character of different districts he said it was through the Silurian country north of Lake Superior. Mr. Bell considered there was an easy route for a railway by Black Stangen River to Lake Nipigon, thence by Gull River to Lonely Lake, by English and Winnipeg Rivers to the prairie country of Red River. It had been generally supposed, from a want of the proper information, that the country north of Lake Superior was of a broken and barren character, and unfit for settlement, and as a means of communication with the West prairie country. Such an idea would tend to the impression that the only safe and natural inlet to the North West was through the Minnesota country. But recent explorations prove this formidable range of mountains to have no great breadth, and that to the north there lies a vast level country of clayey formation, extending in the direction of Hudson's Bay. The importance of such discoveries, both as regarded the probable capabilities of the country for agricultural purposes, and the facilities for making a suitable route of communication could not be over estimated. It was well known that in the region of the Laurentian the surface was rough, rugged, covered with numerous irregular shaped grades, separated by ranges of barren rock wholly unfit for settlement, and presenting the most formidable difficulties to the economical construction of any communication with the inner country. But in the Silurian country the elevations and depressions were fewer, the lakes larger, and the leading characteristics such as would warrant the supposition that a good route could be made through it at a moderate outlay, and the adjacent country be at once ready for settlement. The line under construction by Mr. Dawson, might be rendered available, as a temporary way to the North West, but recent accounts would go to show that the *permanent* route would be found to the North of the Thunder Bay region, where, in all probability, the lesser summit would be met with. It was of vast importance that a route should be continuous, so that frequent transhipment should, as far as possible, be avoided. It would be well, if any improvement projected were made, to form a link in the railway system which must sooner or latter extend through British Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It appeared to him that a mixed canal and rail system would not meet the wants of the country, but if it should be decided to carry such a system out, he thought the proposed location was not the proper one, for it was in the wrong place, and had the great disadvantage of having one of the canal termini fully 800 feet above the level of Lake Superior—whereas it would be found that by taking the Nipigon route, the whole lockage between Superior and Winnipeg would not equal that required between Shebandowan and Thunder Bay. Such being the case, he thought that vigourous measures should be adopted without great delay to explore the country lying to the west of Lake Nipigon, and that efforts should be made to obtain, at least, an approximately correct idea of the geography of English River, Lac Lend, and to determine the lowest summit between the waters discharging into the Winnipeg and those flowing into Superior The north shore of Lake Superior was from 1,300 to 1,500 feet high, and the summit on the boundary line, (Arrow Lake) was 1,050 feet above its surface. Shebandowan Lake in Dawson's report was stated to be 810 feet above Lake Superior, and Dog Lake 718 feet. That pointed out a marked descending series, and from what was known of the country to the north, it was reasonable to suppose that a comparatively level line could be obtained at a much less elevation. In fact, said he, everything pointed to the conclusion that it was in the Nipigon country where we should look for a route that would fulfil the required conditions, afford a rapid passage from the great lakes to the interior of the North West, as well as a means of export for the soon to be developed agricultural wealth of that country—whilst it would at the same time form a link in the large scheme of an Inter-oceanic Railway on British soil.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD seconded the motion.

Mr. SIMPSON (Algoma) said, this was a subject in which he felt deep interest, inasmuch as the country referred to was within his constituency. Last session he brought this matter before the attention of the House, and had urged on Government the importance as a first step of a survey of the country from the North shore of Lake Superior to the Ottawa River. He was glad to find that favourable statements respecting Nipigon territory made by the last speaker were fully confirmed by the evidence of Proffessor Bell before the Investigation Committee; and he would add that his own opinion of this country had always been in accordance with these statements. During last summer some of the officers of the Board of Works were sent to examine into the state of works going on from Fort William, westward. The Reports of these officers had not yet been published, but from information he had himself received on that point, he was certain that this Dawson route, as it was called, would prove a huge failure. On that point he had not the slightest doubt. In the first place, the levels had been very inaccurately estimated. One of the largest dams ever built in this country would have to be built at the mouth of the Matawan River. The dimensions of it were something enormous—half a mile long and in many places 60 feet high. Further, he had been informed that in that part of the country there was no clay with which to "puddle" the works, and then when completed instead of costing $12,000, as estimated, it would cost not less than twelve millions; and the lockage along that route would alone cost more than the amount estimated for the completion of the whole works. From information he had received he was satisfied that in that section there were only three or four months' navigation in the year. The inland lakes did not break up in spring till much later than Lake Superior broke up. The country there was frost bound, and he had been informed by surveyors who had returned from there that they were obliged to give up the work on the 12th of October. Such a route was no way through which to take emigrants. He was satisfied that that route would never be completed, and that the Nipigon route would finally have to be selected. The Dawson route was through a succession of swampy lands, interspersed with small lakes and rocky hills, and it would be impossible to make a railroad through it. Nearly all the ranges of hills were not parallel to the water courses, as usual, but across it, and therefore it was unfit for railways. From what he had been informed he was assurred that the Nipigon territory was far superior to this both for railways and canals, as well as for agricultural purposes. He trusted, therefore, that the Government would send out officers in the spring to examine that territory as well as the Dawson route, so that the merits of both might be known and compared. He had nothing specially to say against the gentleman in charge of the works on the Dawson route, but he had been informed that if they had been done by contract, the cost would have been much less. There was a general impression abroad, that portions of the road were completed so that troops, ammunition and provisions could be sent to Red River by that way in spring. That was altogether a mistake, and he had no doubt that if troops were sent there they would have to be sent by the old Hudson Bay Company's canoe route. The only way to hold the Red River country was by sending in a large emigration, and also a detachment of troops to keep order in the territory. He had been in that territory at the time when the 6th Regiment was there, and during that time there was no disturbance, and settlers were on the best of terms with the troops. But when there were no troops there whenever a disturbance broke out, no matter what class of the population caused it, they had the law entirely in their own hands, and the Hudson's Bay Company had no means of asserting their authority; and if to-morrow our Government was to make peaceful arrangements with the delegates, now said to be on the way from Red River there was no way of holding that country, except by keeping a standing force there, and by sending a large number of emigrants there. If we did not do that Americans would. He had seen letters from prominent men in the United States, including officers of the army which were to the effect, that it was the intention of the United States, if Riel held out till spring, to send into that country an overpowering number of emigrants from the United States, the result of which would be, that in the first meeting of an independent Parliament, they would vote themselves into the United States, and we would never secure that country except by war. He would repeat in conclusion that the only way to secure that territory was to open up communication with it through Canadian territory as speedily as possible, so that emigration could flow into that country, and to [...] with sufficient force to [...] (cheers).

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN [...] jection to the passage of the [...] after the reports had been [...] Council no doubt they would [...] down.

It being six o'clock the H[ouse] [...]

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN [...] He said he believed there [...] anxiety in the country [...] be a definite and energetic [...] by the Government, so that [...] the Dominion would be [...] ble to us. He believed [...] opinion of members of [...] the country that this [...] must be bound to the [...] than purely political ties [...] veloping the resources [...] would be to find a passage [...] for a railway, and the [...] way would be much better [...] than fortresses, and would [...] valuable, if not less expensive [...] diers. We must have the [...] through our own country [...] deep feeling in the country [...] Government adopting [...] to secure the means of [...] They had heard how much [...] or rather how little had [...] open the way from Lake [...] Winnipeg. They had [...] would be the passage [...] cially for British troops [...] would be necessary [...] there went any further [...] fest to those who had [...] tion, that if efficient [...] by the Government [...] munication, troops [...] there at very [...] But it was very [...] give means [...] territory than to spend [...] tion and soldiers. [...] policy had been pursued [...] transit thither, a great [...] would have been saved [...] strengthened immensely [...] negotiations to that [...] not have rendered necessary [...] and expensive process [...] would have to be effected [...] urged upon the Government [...] single day was to be lost [...] munication with that [...] thought the Government [...] they learned from the [...] past that a more rigorous [...] be adopted in future.

Mr. HARRISON spoke [...] portance of the question [...] way should be shortly [...] ada meant to hold the Red [...] and then with a railway they [...] a loyal British population [...] terprise be not adequate [...] undertaking a course should [...] similar to that taken by the [...] Government with reference [...] Railway. There should be [...] of land in alternate blocks [...] be the best policy [...] settling the country. A [...] constructed immediately [...] canal routes and wagon [...] sent.

Mr. BOWN said, if the [...] built he doubted very much [...] would have been any, at [...] and he pointed out that [...] convention there had [...] construction of a railway [...] hear). Now when both [...] for this mode of [...] thought the Government [...] the earliest possible means [...] the best route for a railway [...] land-grants ought to be given [...] pany that would undertake [...]

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON [...] from the Atlantic to the [...] British territory, would [...] consolidate the Dominion [...] perience in the construction [...] colonial, he could not [...] remarkable from the [...] ment and went on to speak [...] in its construction.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. C[ARTIER] [...] the hon. member if he [...] of railway constructed in [...]

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON [...] greater progress in other [...] ferred to the demoralization [...] ties with contractors [...] nial.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER [...] are no such difficulties [...]

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON [...] the American Pacific as [...] rapid construction of a railway [...]

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER [...] took seven years.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON [...] greatest possible progress [...] made in the construction [...] tercolonial, and if that were [...] of Government construction [...] months and years before the [...] a railway from the Atlantic [...]

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. [CARTIER] [...] will have a drive from [...] in two years and a half.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON [...] a gentleman so plucky [...] the Minister of Militia [...] to the enterprise of [...] who had obtained grants [...] acres of land and were [...] their Northern Pacific road [...] Duloth to ports on the [...] gested that this company [...] duced to construct branches [...] territory which would render it [...] to emigrants until a road was [...] over Canadian soil.

Hon. Mr. HOWE referred [...] his former relations with the [...] for Shefford, on account of [...] troverted his opinions [...] but he conceived it to be [...] His hon. friend had been [...] ernment about the delay [...] the Intercolonial.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON [...] hon. gentleman believed [...] tion of the Intercolonial [...] the Government.

Hon Mr. HOWE did [...] profitable to the great [...] of Ontario. It had been [...] colonial was for the benefit [...] and New Brunswick and [...] but Ontario took an excellent [...] demnifying itself, for [...] employed poor devils.

A member—Order.

Hon. Mr. HOWE apologized [...] they employed blue [...] away and did not pay them [...] not the way of indemnifying [...] expenditure in the [...] not know what was. He [...] munication must be [...] West upon Canadian [...] to hold that territory [...] referred to the work of [...] nesota in building [...] they did not obstruct [...] River, it would be [...] use of their means of [...] if that was not the case [...] means of communication [...] had listened with pleasure [...] of the honourable member [...] Algoma, who had given [...] formation. This was not [...] cuss the question, but [...] Government would deal with [...] ly, and that it would be [...] with honourable gentlemen [...] side of the House, and [...] rapid and practicable means [...] the whole Dominion and [...] sources.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL [...] of the Government with the [...] and in connection with the [...]

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE [...] had taken [...] discussion had [...] presen, as it would have been [...] waited until the papers had [...] down, when full information [...] tained. His hon. friend [...] Mr. Huntington) had [...] his geography, and had [...]

on the other side of St. Paul, while it was 200 miles on this side, and was not so favourably situated as Nipigon Bay or Thunder Bay for connection with Red River. He saw no reason why the Dominion should find it necessary to subsidize any American company (hear, hear), for the road should pass through our own territory. He deprecated the remarks of his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Connell) with regard to the expense of vindicating the authority of the Dominion, and of the Empire in relating to troubles in the North West. That must be done at all costs and at all hazards (cheers). We must feel precisely in the position of an individual who has been affronted that until that affront is wiped out no other question must stand in the way of vindicating our position (hear, hear). He considered it a proper time for the hon. member for Algoma and others, to have expressed their opinion about the route chosen by Mr. Dawson for a road, was during the discussion last spring, when their views would have been of some use. He had no doubt, if the Government showed anything like decision and activity in the construction of that road, they would have got it done by spring, when it would be required by emigrants, but the Government had showed that some want of activity, and firmness, and decision had characterized all their works.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—Don't go too far.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he did not go too far, as the Hon. Minister of Militia knew perfectly well, and indeed injured his party by his moderation, but he must tell the truth even if he did now injure the Government a little. He had no doubt, from information he had received, that this Dawson road was worse in its management than the Intercolonial. But he did not desire to bring on discussion at present, as the whole conduct of the Government would soon pass under review, and as reference would be made to Mr. Macdougall, who was ill, it would be unjust to indulge in any remarks about him while he was absent.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds,) said the Government ought to reflect seriously before undertaking the construction of a railway which would cost a hundred millions of dollars, and lead to a country where the thermometer was 45 degrees below zero (laughter.) He expected it would be like the Intercolonial, which would cost twenty millions more than twenty millions already borrowed.

Mr. A. P. McDONALD (Middlesex,) urged the adoption of liberal land grants as in the American system, which was the only way of peaceably obtaining possession of the territory. He was strongly in favour of a road, first from Fort William to Fort Garry, and believed that if Government gave $12,000 per mile, a railroad would be constructed to Fort Garry in five years, and the Government would not be asked for any money until fifty miles were constructed. He knew of a company that would do this.

Mr. WALSH said reference had been made incidentally to the Intercolonial Railway, but as all matters connected with that enterprise would be placed before the House to-morrow he would not now answer them, but he believed he would be able to show that there had been no unnecessary delay on the part of the commissioners.

Mr. BLAKE rose to move an address to Her Majesty, to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, providing that the Parliament of Canada shall not have the power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North America Act between Canada and the several Provinces, as altered by the Act respecting Nova Scotia.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER requested the hon. member to allow the motion to stand over, on account of the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. BLAKE consented.

Mr. BLAKE moved an address for a return of all sums paid by the Government of Canada for Barracks for the Imperial troops between Jan. 1861 and Jan. 1869.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER suggested an addition: The amount Government is liable now for the maintenance of barracks.

Motion passed.

Mr. JONES (Leeds and Grenville) moved an address for a statement of costs and charges connected with the repairs, etc., of Rideau Hall and Spencerwood. He said the Governor General's salary was now $50,000, and that should be sufficient to cover all the expenses of his establishments.

Mr. BLAKE moved for statements in detail of all payments made by the Government of Canada on account of liabilities of the late Province of Canada since 30th June, 1869. He cited from returns laid before the House, to the effect, that a large number of old claims against the late Province of Canada which had been rejected by former administrations, had been paid by the Dominion Government on account of Ontario and Quebec. He could scarcely believe that this had been done with the consent of the representatives of Ontario and Quebec.

Motion Carried.

Mr. BLAKE moved for a statement of the salary and expenses of the Inspector of Drill Sheds at Toronto. He wished some explanation with regard to this officer, as there was no similar officer in other districts. He had been informed also, that the person filling that station was not qualified by previous training to supervision, in architectural and engineering sense at any rate. What duties that officer discharged he was at a loss to conjecture, and therefore he asked for the injunction.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said no such officer had been appointed since he was at the head of the Militia Department. He had been told, that before that time, there had been some trouble with regard to the Toronto Drill Shed, and that an officer had been appointed to do a specific work; but he had not been able to find in the records of the Department that there was any officer having the title of "Inspector of Drill Sheds." He would therefore suggest that the hon. gentleman add to his motion, "or any officer assuming that title."

Mr. BLAKE said, he found the title in the Public Accounts applied to Thomas Pakson Scovill, and $12,000 paid him.

Motion carried.

On the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee on Mr. Harrison's Bill to amend the Act imposing duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange,

Mr. HARRISON said, that since he had introduced this Bill a similar Bill had been introduced by the member for Digby. He would, therefore, move the appointment of a Select Committee to whom both Bills could be referred.—Carried.

Mr. HARRISON moved the second reading of the Bill, to amend an Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of session, in relation to summary convictions and orders.—Carried.

The Bill was then referred to the Select Committee to which was referred Bill No. 2, having the same title.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had called the attention of the Premier on Friday to the non-appearance of several returns which had been asked for, and that the hon. gentleman had promised that they should be brought down to-night. He now called the attention of the hon. gentleman opposite to the unwarrantable delay which had occurred.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER asked which returns he referred to.

Mr. MACKENZIE mentioned particularly the papers relating to the Bank of Montreal, moved for by the member for South Waterloo. There were also the papers relating to the Thunder Bay road and copies of the tenders and contracts for the Departmental printing.

The House then adjourned at 9.30.

N... of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 14.

Four boys have been arrested on suspicion of committing the burglaries which took place last week.

Typhoid fever prevails in various parts of the city.

A fire broke out on Saturday at the residence of Bishop Bethune. The building was saved by the exertions of the fire-brigade, after considerable damage by water.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed yesterday. To-day the weather is mild and snow disappearing.

A woman named Catharine Farrel has been arrested for poisoning her infant child with laudanum.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Purdy case was, that the deceased Francis Purdy being under the influence of liquor fell, and was stunned, and suffocated by lying on his face in blood, and he received no violence from anyone.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 14.

There has not been an alarm of fire since yesterday, (Sunday week). This is a circumstance of almost unprecedented at this season of the year.

This morning a large gang of men with a number of box sleighs, are busy removing ice and snow from Notre Dame street, west of the court house. The large number of visitors to the exhibition of paintings of the Art Association has induced the council to keep it open for a few days longer.

Mr. Vanderhoff's readings takes place this evening, in St. Patrick's Hall. These will be from Shakespeare, Dickens, Tennyson and other popular writers, and the occasion will be a favourable one for testing the confiscated properties of the hall.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 14.—The Court of Queen's Bench is sitting this morning, Judges Duval, Caron, Monck, Badgeley and Drummond presiding. An appeal case, Lamelin vs Sewell, is now being heard. There are twenty-one cases on the roll.

Colonel Gugy is stated to have been offered a retainer to conduct a case of impeachment as counsel for petitioner, against Lafontaine, of Ottawa district. The Colonel's last impeachment case of a judge happened nearly forty years ago, and it was successfully conducted.

The ice bridge took again yesterday, and parties were crossing on foot. It has gone this morning.

The cold snap is not yet over.

A concert and readings took place at the National School Hall, on Saturday night in aid of the school. It was unusually attractive. The readings were selected with great taste, and the singing of the ladies was sweetly executed.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The arrival of the steamer *Schmidt* has strengthened confidence as to the safety of the steamer *City of Boston*. The belief is now that she will be heard from at the Azores.

The *Saturday Review*, in commenting on the recent debates on the Irish Land Bill, thinks the difficulties of that measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purpose of both political parties.

The London journals consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error into which Ollivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

The *Saturday Review* has another editorial on the subject of the Shrieking Sisterhood ridiculing the tendencies of American women, but distinguishing between the undegenerative beneficent and mere social theories.

FRANCE.

PARIS—The King of the Belgians is expected here to-night or to-morrow.

Ex-Queen Isabella and her husband have agreed to submit their business to an arbitration comprised of 5 Parisians, one to be Jules Favre.

The radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having in the Corps Legislatif promised his aid to the Ministry.

PARIS.—Count De Montalembert, chief of the Liberal Catholics party, is dead. All the journals including the Ultramontane, twelve organs, appear in mourning. The Count was in his 60th year.

Rumor anticipates that the Senate will refuse to adopt the *senatus consultum*, introducing liberal reforms in the system of nominating mayors.

Fears are entertained of a conflict between that body and the ministry.

The Corps Legislatif has adjourned for eight days.

CUBA.

HAVANA.—A judge, yesterday, illegally released the Masons who were in gaol. Captain General De Rodas thereupon placed the judge in Morro Castle, and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the city gaol as under arrest.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—A duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Henri de Bourbon, occurred this morning—the latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals Cardora and Alaminor. Those of the Prince were Senor Pubio and another, name unknown, both Republican deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement.

The meeting between Prince Bourbon and Duke Montpensier took place seven miles from Madrid. The principal one drew lots for the first shot, and Prince Henri won. The adversaries exchanged their first fire at ten paces without any result. They then advanced at seven paces, when Henri fired and missed, and the Duke returned the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell, and in a few moments expired. The Duke showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was most affected when informed of the result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offered to provide for his widow and children. The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke, which the Prince addressed to the Montpensierists.

Henri was brother of the consort of the ex-Queen Isabella, and cousin of the Duchess of Montpensier.

It is reported that in spite of the constant vigilance of the authorities on both sides of the frontier, numbers of Carlists have crossed into Spain.

In the Cortes yesterday, a deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a New York journal, that Senator Sumner said he had received a proposition from General Prim, for the sale or cession of Cuba, to the United States. Prim pronounced the statement utterly false.

An interpellation regarding the granting of political privileges to Cuba, having been addressed to the Government by the Cortes, General Prim replied that no elections for deputies to the Cortes had been held in that country, the authorities reporting that the time has not yet arrived, and the troubles not all ended.

THE MARKET.—Monday is seldom a good market day. There was a poor display.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.		P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	7.00	12 Noon	3.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00	12 Noon	3.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Halifax, N.S.—Daily—Tuesdays and Fridays Mails are despatched by steamer from Portland		12 Noon				5.30
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon			11.30	5.30
United States	7.00	12 Noon	3.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		3.00		11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc.	6.00					3.00
And Offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa						
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30					
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			6.00	8.00		
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00	12 Noon			11.30	
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00				11.30	
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00				11.30	
Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			12.30			6.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

For Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

For direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart......... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive......... 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

New Millinery goods at Maggee & Russell's.

FRENCH kid gloves. New make in new spring colours of Maggee & Russell's.

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Maggee & Russell's.

MARCHED OUT.—The 60th and band marched out yesterday. The weather was splendid. The men had their overcoats off and looked well. The music was fine and effective.

STATE BALL DEBRIS.—Mr. Bermingham's sale of the articles used at the State Ball, on Saturday last, brought in receipts to the amount of $522.39½. Some of the articles went pretty high.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.—The annual concert of the St. Patrick's Literary Association will take place at the Rink Music Hall on the 17th instant. The preparations have been more than ordinary. The audience is expected to be good.

POLICE COURT—MONDAY.—Marie Quesnel was brought up for vagrancy, and was sent to jail for one month.

Jeffery Nolan, adjourned from Saturday; case being for overcharging as a bailiff. He was let off on refunding overcharges and paying costs.

THE REPORTER'S GALLERY.—A very neat little gallery, ornamented with green and gold, hangs above the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons. A winding stair has been erected from the main gallery to this temporary one. It has capacity for six reporters.

CURLIANA.—A lively game was commenced on Saturday, between the old and the new members of the Ottawa Curling Club. It was continued yesterday with good spirit. The match is one of good feeling—the old club having decided to present the new one with a silver cup, and silver setts. The match will conclude to-day.

Indignation Meeting at Gatineau Point.

Some excitement has of late been kept up in the township of Templeton, owing to a determination on the part of the Municipal Council of that locality to build a town hall in an out-of-the-way corner of Waterloo village—commonly known as Gatineau Point. The township, in general, opposed the scheme, and yesterday, the day of a meeting of the Council, about a hundred farmers and residents of the township swarmed into the village. They had, meanwhile, retained the professional services of W. McK. Wright, Esq., who endeavoured to conciliate matters between the somewhat impatient public and the stubborn Councillors. Some of the latter disappeared, leaving no quorum. Loud country speeches were made, and the indignation "organized itself into a general drunk, which, in all probability, ended in a characteristic and friendly row—half a dozen of broken heads coming out second best. The anticipations impressed themselves on the mind of our reporter, and he "stood not on the order of going:" but good.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—The steamer *Columbia* has arrived at Mobile from Glasgow, and the *Idaho* at Queenstown for Liverpool. Both from this port.

The *America* has arrived from Bremen. Reports meeting a number of icebergs.

The steamer *Samaria*, of the Cunard line, is several days overdue. A rumour is current here that she was seen off the east coast of Newfoundland, towing the *City of Boston*. Neither the Inman nor Cunard agents here have any such information. A gentleman here, who has a brother on board the *City of Boston*, says she left Halifax with two fans of her screw broken.

BLACK SILKS.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have just received one case Black Silks cheapest ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4s. 9d 5s 6d, 6s 3d, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s 6d per yard. Inspection invited.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co.'s.

BIRTH.

At St. Louis Missouri, on the 5th instant, Mrs. K. B Hunter, of a daughter.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES,
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO.

Hamilton, 10th March, 1870. 1309a

A GRAND CONCERT,

Under the patronage of

LADY McDONALD,

Will be given in

GOWAN'S HALL,

On Tuesday, March 15th, 1870,

By MR R STEVENSON, assisted by the most distinguished amateurs and professionals in the city.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents; may be had at Messrs Orme & Son's Music Store, and Messrs Gowan, Sparks street 1307 1

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 3,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN, Auctioneer.

1163 3m.

UNDER

THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY YOUNG,

THE BAZAAR OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,

Banks Street, Church,

Will be held in MR. BANG'S NEW BUILDING, opposite the Russell House,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

17th and 18th March.

Donations thankfully received by

MRS W HUTCHISON .... Maria street
MRS MOORE .... O'Connor street
MRS THOS McKAY .... Sparks street

ISABELA McKAY, Secretary.

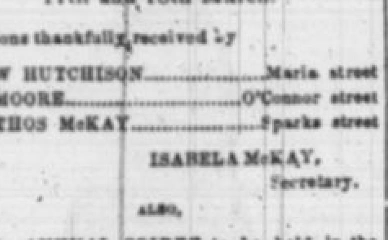
ALSO,

Their ANNUAL SOIREE to be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS PRODERICK'S, Lower Town,
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.

1308tol8th



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THURSDAY, the 17th INSTANT,

Will be celebrated in this city by the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, by a

PROCESSION,

To be formed at the St. Patrick's Hall, after

GRAND MASS.

All Irishmen and their descendants are requested to join in the celebration.

GRAND CONCERT.

In the evening a GRAND CONCERT will be held at the SKATING RINK, at which the best city talent will perform.

Tickets of admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

Reserved Seats for the above concert can be secured at Messrs. Orme & Sons Music Store, Sparks Street.

JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 11, 1870. 1304td

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

1301 3

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

1696 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M.Misa.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild.

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried. first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar.

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure."

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality.

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE.

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer.

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality.

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, Add a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,

No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

EMPLOYMENT.—"Pleasant and Profitable."—Books. Send stamp for answer to S R WELLS, 389 Broadway, NY. 1304 4

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Members are hereby requested to attend a SPECIAL MEETING of the Association to be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock.

A matter of great importance to be considered.

R L JAMES, Rec Secretary.

1308td

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and JONES & HOLLAND.

1286f

HOUSE TO LET.

In New Edinburgh a new BRICK COTTAGE containing ten rooms, with stables and out-houses. A large garden is attached. Possession given 1st May. Apply to

WM WOODBURN, McLaren's Mills, New Edinburgh.

1306 3

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON, The Tea Pot, Sussex street

1306tM1

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN. New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Connor street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE, or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

1289d

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTR
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES, all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS, KENMORE, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, Times Office. 1287tf

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years

ASSURERS NOW JOINING,

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M.P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

1298tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

75 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, Job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the Times Office. 1304tf

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this, Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1307 4

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March, 1870. 1302 4

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal, Godey, Frank Leslie And Mad. Demorest's, for March, Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS

(Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 14, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	4 50	@	4 75
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 00
Spring "	95	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 35	@	0 00
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK—Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00	@	23 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 35	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	8 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French coup de soleil, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared but such, indeed, is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that croup is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is, both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition, and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. Is any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—Union, Schenectady.

EVERYBODY SAYS So.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it, it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

Is HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take colds and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any ... until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of Maravilla Cocoa. Adapting the perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall.

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos; CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos, Mason and Hamlin's Organs, Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please write to us.

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto.

Ottawa, January 17, 1870. 1154-3m

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of land situated in townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 31, Con E including Dan's Island, 46 acres. Part of Lot 28, Con 2, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con C, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 8 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 39 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 7, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 21 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 6, 6 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 40 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under-Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274 d&w

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos. 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several tisanes or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two tablespoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

COLDS

OBSTINATE COUGHS

IRRITATION OF THE CHEST

HOOPING COUGH

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

ITCHINGS

DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris; L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1032tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm Upton, Esq. For further particulars apply to Lyons and Wm. Thomson, Nepean, and Lewis & Scott, Barristers, Ottawa. 1s2-141-tf

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. These can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.

Cure for Bunions.

Cure for Piles.

Cure for the Heart Disease.

Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles for sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the sixteenth concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 5344

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 358y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell house, Elgin-st 43tf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43atf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 3a 6e

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

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Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him. Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

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FOR ASTHMA,

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 6s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
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AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

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LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

Medical.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. 1n

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in Ottawa

TRADE-MARK — GARDNER, MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle, price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 9 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDNER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

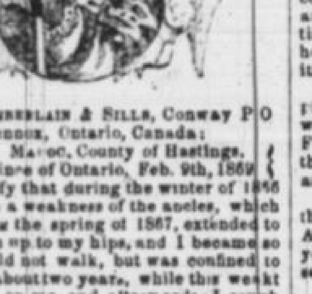
J GARDNER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 35, Sparks street,
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Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34stf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 578y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

TICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

2921 P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

E. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, 711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

384 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold 80 acres of the South half of Lot No 22, on broken Rideau Front, Township of Gloucester, 30 acres cleared, being situate on the bank of the River Rideau, near Long Island Locks. The soil is good clay. A good Log Barn and Stables on the premises.

Terms—Will be sold to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply at the office of MESSRS MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, &c, Rideau street, City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, January 20, 1870. 5 3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A first class TEACHER wanted for School Section No 1, Torbolton.

Apply to

JOHN SMITH,
Fitzroy Harbour.

Torbolton, 15th January, 1870. 44

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes.

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,

assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,

from ten cents up

1,000 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,

fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Galloss Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

LYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. ... cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

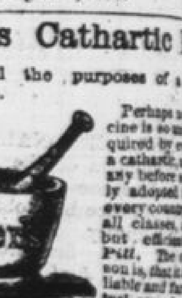
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

VOL V. N...

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHO...

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHO...

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and ... in general that I am now receiving ... and Winter stock of Feet Wear ... found complete in every department, ... the

LATEST AND BEST STY...

in Ladies', Misses, Children's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with ... and is warranted to give satisfaction ... PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION ... A large supply of Lumbermen's W... on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of w... best workmen employed.

GEORGE M...

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the old Stand)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a new and well selected stock, comprising Teas, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED S... LABR. HERRINGS

& the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted on the premises.

LIQUORS— Cognac Brandies; Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and ... all prices, in wood and bottle, imp...

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely ... Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch W... Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and ...
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sold at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM ... SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST ... for the time ... bar sins.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH CO...

Incorporated under Chapter LXV... Consolidated Statutes of Can...

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON ... ; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T ... DRUMMOND, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, ... SION STORES AND OTHERS

I hereby give notice of my intention ... PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO ... TOMATO KETCHUP, &c wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last ... having compelled me to enlarge my ... have decided to make the wholesale ... special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly ... in Canada, and the quality of ... settled by making known the fact that ... vegetables from seed procured at ... providing it is the best, they will ... bear favorable comparison with any ...

And another and important fact is ... raised and manufactured in Ottawa ... avoiding freight, packing, duty and ... I am enabled to sell fully 40 per cent ... any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot ... satisfy those who may favor me with ...

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and R... Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or No 1, Post Office, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of ... River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles ... and the highest price given.

OH MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church ... My feet were as warm during the ... if I had been sitting in front of our P... with them on the hearth rug, so you ... give up attending church till next ... You need not fear of taking cold for ... informed me that

H. MEADOWS & C...

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE D...

have just put up a

A NEW WARM AIR F...

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, ... Dwellings, and can refer to several ch... dwellings in this city that we have hea... we consider are the best testimonials w... Estimates given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. Stoves, &c, delivered free to any ... city.

H MEADOWS & C...
35 Sus...

THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," improvement, by all the means ... Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions, Location and Natural Language of the ... with directions for cultivating and ... them; and the relations subsisting between ... and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of leading Men and Women of the World in ... ments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine ... superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but ...

Much general and useful information ... leading topics of the day is given, and no ... are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N...

W. R. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHA...

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, ...

OTTAWA,

End of Little ...

Cash advanced on goods consigned ... for sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. R. EASTON. R...

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm ... BANK, three miles from Ottawa City ... and Farming implements, for a ... None need apply but a thorough farmer.

5 3m D KENNEDY

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTA...

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. ... visiting the Capital will find superior ... either by the day or week at moderate ... N.B.—This house is situated in the ... vicinity of the Parliament Buildings ... several banks.

MONEY TO LOAN,

(Re-payable by Instalments.)

The best and cheapest in the country. ...

1160.3.40.2m

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the

OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER ... COMPANY

Will apply at the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act authorizing them to extend their Line from its terminus, at or near the ... Bridge, across said Bridge and its ... and through the Village of Hull, in ... of Quebec, with the consent of the ... of Hull, and to connect the said ... any Railway or Tramway of like gauge ... be constructed to Aylmer or other ... the said Village of Hull, and for other ...

Ottawa, January 6, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at ... and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... Managing Director.

The Ottawa Times

VOL. V. NO. 1309. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870. PRICE 5 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Henault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY.

High proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Bass's and other Ales.

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale at retailers' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time for bargains. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

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IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense providing it is the best, they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

And another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box No 1, Post office, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1 9y

---

OH MAMMA!

It was delightful, warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with them on the hearth rug, as you need not give up attending church till next summer as you intend for fear of taking cold for the season. Informed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have just put up a

A NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and dwellings in this city that we have heated. These we consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application.

Stoves and Tinware as usual.

Attention given to job work.

Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. EASTON R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that the

OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

Will apply at the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act authorizing them to extend their Line of Railway from its terminus, at or near the Suspension Bridge, across said Bridge and its approaches, and through the Village of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, with the consent of the Municipality of Hull, and to connect the said extension with any Railway or Tramway of like gauge, that may be constructed to Aylmer or other points from the said Village of Hull, and for other purposes.

By order.

Ottawa, January 6, 1870. 1255tf

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st,

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 34 The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81.

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1118tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,
SUGARS,
TOBACCOS,
LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 85 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

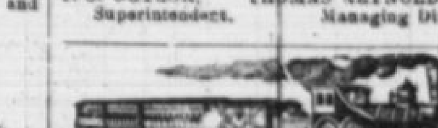
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	2 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

Note—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ..... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do ..... 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ..... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ..... 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at ..... 5:00 a m; 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ..... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at ..... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at ..... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ..... 5 a m, 4 40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at ..... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

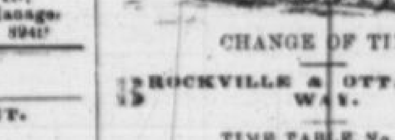
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

Ottawa Office—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m. 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10 05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2 30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12 15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5 35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6 25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

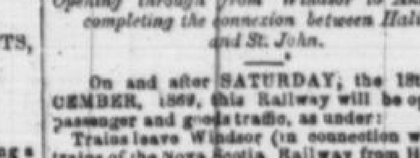
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	35 00
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.	
First Cabin, Payable in Gold.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Halifax	20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	30 00
Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway New York or KERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.

Always on Hand.

Ottawa December 20, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

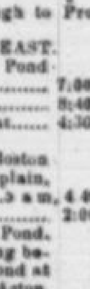
MALT WHISKEY,

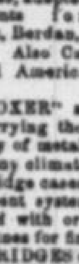
TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
Agents,
Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.





THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base, for small bores, adopted by foreign Governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

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NEIL McKINNON,
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January 8, 1870. 1261 3m

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LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

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PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

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EYE GLASSES,

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GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

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New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It will promote luxuriant growth.

FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co, Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New York.

MARCH 20. 1000-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment cures Croup or Rattles.—Dr. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

Dr. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

Dr. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. F. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere

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Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

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BUTCHERS TO

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THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

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BEEF AND MUTTON

ALSO

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

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To be had at

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Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,

English Chemicals,

European and American

Patent Medicines,

The Popular Proprietary

Medicines and Preparations,

English, French and German

Perfumery,

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Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285 y

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.—Dr. Girdwood lectures to-morrow evening in the Natural History Society's rooms. Subject—Gold.

The runaway couple are married, and enjoy their honeymoon at St. Albans waiting a pardon from the young lady's indignant guardian.

At a meeting of the Montreal Hunt, held yesterday in the St. Lawrence Hall, it was resolved to dispose of the fox hounds about the 15th of April

The Guibord case is to be argued to-morrow, before Justice Mondelet in the Superior Count.

TORONTO.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of Elizabeth Purdy, returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, Samuel H. Blake lectured on "Evidences of the truth of the Gospel."

Extensive counterfeiting operations have been discovered lately, postage stamps having been counterfeited to the extent of several thousand dollars. A gang of about half a dozen are implicated.

The stamps have been sold in immense quantities to dealers, at a heavy discount.

Last night W. H. Clarke and two others were arrested, and active search is now being instituted for the arrest of the gang.

The counterfeiters are supposed to have come from Montreal.

A heavy snow storm prevailed last night, and continues this morning, with no signs of abatement.

A telegram from Red River says that Dr. Bown, late of Nor'-Wester, and Dr. Schultz, are on their way to Canada, via Fort Williams. The latter having been banished from the settlement.

Judge Black owing to his illness has declined the appointment as delegate to Canada.

The remainder of the automatic fire alarm boxes will be put up in a couple of weeks.

Augustin and F. X. Moreau were arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of stealing $115 from their uncle, Thomas Lunn, with whom they were staying.

About 100 persons signed the pledge after a temperance address in St. Patrick Church last night by Father Logan.

The classes of the McGill Medical College here are closed. The examinations commenced on Saturday. The Convention will be held on the 31st.

An inaugural meeting of the new city Council was held last evening. There are only three new members.

Protests have been sent in against qualifications of Councillors Neilson, Rivard and Desmarteau.

The Mayor delivered an address, which contained nothing particular, closing by suggesting a public entertainment to Prince Arthur.

Canon Bond has been appointed His Lordship's domestic chaplain, by the Metropolitan.

The returning Pontifical Zouaves are to be met by a guard of honor from the Royals and Chasseurs, and escorted to the parish church, where a blessing will be given.

Vandenhoff read last night to a good audience, although suffering from a sore throat.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is to visit here shortly.

The friend of Mary Ann M Brettnar, present wife of Williamson, under arrest for bigamy, are energetically pursuing enquiry as to whether he was really married in Detroit in 1860.

The Royal Canadian Rifles will be disbanded, it is said, on the 31st inst

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 15.

The old dilapidated building used as a Post Office, known as Free Mason's Hall, is to be replaced by another structure, as the Dominion Government have agreed with the proprietor of the adjoining lots, occupied by Messrs Musson & Co., for the purchase of it. This will give the Dominion Government the whole square with the exception of the corner opposite Durham Terrace, belonging to the Hon. Henry Black, C.B. This square as being the point of contact between the Upper and Lower Town is the most convenient site for a Post Office in the city and for the public generally.

In the Court of Appeal this morning the case of Burton vs. Doring & McKnight was called, when the appellants' Counsel moved to defer the hearing until the representatives of the estate of Mr. D. D. Young deceased, be called in. The motion was opposed by the respondent's Counsel, upon the ground that as the defendants varied in their defence, the issues were distinct.

The Court took the question into deliberation until to-morrow, when the question will be decided whether the appellant Burton, be obliged or not to proceed with his appeals.

Spring weather to-day.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The English journal almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, characterising it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand that as times are so easy, this tax be reduced or totally repealed.

The Times expresses confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude Sectarians, but no religion from the Education Bill now before that body.

It was agreed that the budget should be introduced on the 11th proximo.

LONDON.—Mr. Torrens announced a resolution in favour of colonial self government and of enabling colonists like foreign states to guard their own interests.

The debate on the Education Bill was resumed.

Mr. Winterbottom expressed dissatisfaction with the measure, considering it in advance of public needs and wishes.

Lord Robert Montague denied the necessity of excluding religous teaching from schools.

Mr. Torrance said statistics showed that some parishes in England expended large sums for drink and nothing for education.

The absence of the license clause made the titles of national shools absurd. Then was faculty in respect to the education bill of pauper children.

Mr. Beresford Hope deprecated opposition at this stage. If it was continued, the measure would go over to next session, and strife and discord would follow.

Mr. Palmer thought the settlement now proposed would be final, but such a result would be impossible. If the views of the church, always in the direction of the people, were disregarded, public sentiment was certainly opposed to purely seculary education.

Mr. Herbert said the failure of the existing system was owing to insufficiency.

The new measure was valuable, because of its provision for compulsion of attendance on school boards and rates. In other respects it was defective. He especially objected to its sectarian character.

Without taking any action on the bill, the House adjourned

The steamship City of Boston arrived at Queenstown at one o'clock this morning. No particulars.

LIVERPOOL. The bark Mary Johnston, from Batavia, Brazil, has arrived. The captain reports that on the 18th ult, in lat. 50 north, and long. 24 west, passed a large steamer, which was hove to and heading north east She displayed the British colours, and a signal to denote that her machinery was broken down. She had two white strips and one red one, her funnel about two thirds of the way up, and the captain thinks it may have been the missing steamer City of Boston. The gale was very heavy at the time, and the Mary Johnson was not able to stop or get near enough to make closer observations. The Inman authorities in New York state that the funnels of their ship, are not marked in the manner described above, but owing to the great distance the captain of the Mary Johnson may have been mistaken in his observation. The locality given is precisely where the City of Boston ought to have been on the date named, while the agents are of opinion that the steamer was one of Allen's Portland line They admit the possibility of its being the City of Boston.

LONDON.—Brough, the dramatist, is dead.

Stephen Gladstone, son of W. E. Gladstone, was ordained to-day by the Bishop of Winchester.

The scullers' race, one mile, took place on the Tyne, to-day, between Jas. Taylor and Jas. Percey, for £22 a side. Betting at the start was six to one on Percey. Taylor won the race by four lengths.

A vessel has just arrived from Fayal, which port she left on Saturday, 26th February. Up to that time nothing had been heard of the City of Boston. Public confidence in the ultimate safety of the ship has been sensibly shaken by the receipt of this intelligence. The Azores were regarded, in some quarters, as the last hope.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville said the Government had decided to bring in a measure for the repression of crime in Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant would be empowered to suspend the habeas corpus, and provide for a summary trial without a jury in certain offences.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone explained at greater length the provisions of the Bill.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—Two hundred Canadians, who served two years in the Papal Zouanves, passed through this city to-day, on their way home. They have a number of flags and medals, presented by the Pope, in consideration of their faithful service.

Forty members have signed a demand to the President of the Ecumenical Council, that the order of deliberation be changed, and the scheme relating to infallibility be immediately discussed.

Events in Rome are daily becoming graver.

It is reported that the Marquis de Bondeville, the French Ambassador, left to-day for Paris, and that the Ambassador of Austria at Rome has received from his Government directions to sustain the demand of Count Daru for the admission of the French representative of the Council.

The Semi-official journals contradict the report that differences have arisen between M. Oliver and Count Daru.

The same papers deny that the Ministers requested the Emperor to dismiss the Prefect of Police, because he has failed, so far, to prove the existence of the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and State, and that the Ministers oppose an amnesty, lest Pietri might thereby escape the responsibility of proving the charges made by the police.

Nearly all the journals consider the the reported conspiracy a fabrication.

Private advices go to show that the examination has lasted so long because it is almost imposible to make out an important case.

The Paris court organ demands that the Senate resist any Ministerial projects likely to despoil that body of its privileges.

It is reported that in no case will the French Goverment withdraw its troop from Rome.

The Senate has rejected the petition asking for modifications in the law of suffrage.

The Committee of the Corps Legislatif charged with the examination of the tax on newspapers advise its abolition.

The Gaulois states that a well attended caucus of members of the party of the left was held last evening, at which it decided to demand that the question relative to the budget shall be controled by that body.

The caucus also adopted resolutions affirming its opposition to the system of the executive creation of credits, granting money, making war and proclaiming neutrality, without the authority of the Corps Legislatif.

Red River.

CHICAGO.—The Red River New Nation of February 25th, says the late threatening movement of English settlers for the release of the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry, has subsided. President Riel, to prevent bloodshed, released all the prisoners, where upon the English force, numbering 500 men, well organized and armed, disbanded and returned home.

Dr. Schultz is declared banished from the territory.

Delegates will shortly leave for Canada to conclude arrangements with the Dominion Government.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

Spain.

MADRID.—Yesterday General Prim was assailed by an anti-conscript mob in this city. He escaped unhurt.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—The steamer Anglia from Glasgow, has arrived.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate's foreign relations committee, at their meeting yesterday, resumed consideration of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. After short discussion vote was taken, and the chairman was directed to make an adverse report to Senate by a vote of 4 to 3. Notwithstanding this action, the minority will endeavor to secure its favorable consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A telegram from Hong Kong chronicles another collision with steamer of Peninsula and Oriental line, on Sunday, which recently ran down and sank the German ship Carry ann Jane, off the coast of Japan.

Letters from Byanzebar mention that the prevalence of cholera deters the movements of the expedition which recently set out to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Livington.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Rudolph, the billiard champion of America, has offered to play three games with Roberts, the ex-champion of England, for the championship of the world and $10,000.

NEW YORK.—The Tribune's Washington special says, the president is now preparing a message to be submitted to Congress, covering the decay of American commerce, and recommending that steps be taken at once to remove ship-building and American commerce with the world. The President will recommend the system of draw-backs and tonnage tax to be amended so as to benefit the home interests. It is believed the two Bills before Congress are substantially in accord with the President's views. The President expects to finish his message, and transmit it to congress before the 17th inst, at which date the Bills regarding drawbacks and tonnage will come up as a special order.

Justice John White, of Hoboken, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of unlawfully detaining 12 000 francs, the property of John Keitzler, who was arrested a few days ago upon a warrant issued by White, charging him with eloping with the wife of Michael Maritz, the proprietor of a restaurant in Strasbourg.

The steamship Columbia, from Charleston, South Carolina, has arrived, having on board the men, fourteen in number, who were sent out to Cuba with Greenwaldh by Messrs. Lannan & Kemp, of this city.

PORTLAND, Me.—The steamship Austrian arrived here at 6:45 a. m., with thirty-six cabin, and one hundred and sixty steerage passengers.

The steamship Nova Scotian sailed from here at 4:40 a. m., Sunday afternoon, with eight cabin and thirty-four steerage passengers.

"City of Boston."

The City of Boston, we learn from a New York paper, is an iron vessel, and being a mail steamer is designed as a passenger ship of the first order. She is 305 feet long in the keel and fore rake, and measures 332 feet in length over all; her moulded beam width is 30 feet, she is 27 feet 6 inches deep in the hull from the bottom of her hold to the spar deck. She is 2,278 tons, old measurement, and is propelled by two engines of 400 horse power, nominal, but which will be capable of working up to considerable more than double that power. The ribs, beams, and plating of this fine vessel are exceedingly strong and of the very best material. The ribs, and beams, indeed the whole of the framing, are securely bound together by heavy stringer plates and ties, and the ship is transversely divided into eight compartments by seven strong and well secured watertight bulkheads which reach from the keelson to the upper deck. She is ship-rigged, a large spread of canvas being assigned her to act in aid of her propeller in securing steadiness and speed in sailing. The passenger accommodation on board the City of Boston is of the very best description, and every care is taken to insure the comfort and safety of her passengers. The principal saloon is forty-eight feet long by eighteen feet wide, and seven feet six inches high in the ceiling. The state rooms connect with this saloon and are very capacious, elegantly furnished and efficiently supplied with the means of regular ventilation. Of these there are a sufficient number to accommodate upwards of a hundred first class passengers. The accommodations for passengers of the second and third classes are also ample and of the best kind. No cost or labour was spared in the building of the vessel to insure the efficiency of every department connected with the management and working of the ship, which is under the command of Captin Alcrow, whose well known skill as a navigator has secured for him the highest degree of public favour and esteem.

A clever man is often called a madman; for the listener has only the alternative of thinking himself a fool, or the clever man mad—and the latter is much easier.

The New England Farmer says swine driving is "as easy as whistling, after you know how." To wit: To the end of a stout cord tie an ear of corn; drop it in front of the pig, to within five or six inches of his nose and commence walking away in the direction you wish him to propel. If his pigship shows evidence of blighted hopes or aberration of mind, from the singular conduct of the corn, seduce him into the belief that it is "all right" by letting him have a brief nibble of it, and then resume your line of march. In this way it avers that the most obdurate pig may be decoyed any reasonable distance.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1214-4

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House Wanted—Address C. A. C. Times Office.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association—C. Stuart.

Private Bills—Charles T. Gillmor.

Trotting Races.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

"THE CITY OF BOSTON."

Although the arrival of the "City of Boston" at Cork, as reported by telegram yesterday morning, is not yet confirmed there is no reason whatever to despair of the safety of the ship. Well officered, well found, divided into water-tight compartments, and in all respects provided against ordinary accident and with an injured screw, when leaving Halifax, likely to be further injured by heavy weather, there is ample reason to suppose that the safe arrival of this fine vessel is only delayed. Her progress under sail would necessarily be slow, and when it is known that the Bremen steamship *Schmidt* arrived safely after being much longer at sea, there need not yet, at all events, be any serious misgivings about the safety of the *The City of Boston*. There is still good reason for hope and in that hope we confidently indulge.

THE SPANISH DUEL.

Particulars of the fatal duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henry, of Bourbon, are contained in despatches from Madrid. The meeting took place in the environs of Madrid. Shots were exchanged at ten paces without result. The antagonists then advanced upon each other, and at seven paces Prince Henry fired again and missed. The Duke returned the fire and the Prince fell dead, with a shot through the brain. Montpensier exhibited the utmost coolness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of the dreadful result. He cried out in his anguish, "My God, what have I done," and swore that he would take care of the widow and children of the victim. An attempt was made after the first shot to bring about a reconciliation, but Prince Henry, who was a hot-blooded fellow, was furious. The quarrel between the royal duellists was of long standing, but the immediate cause was an insulting letter written against Montpensier by the Prince, in which he called him a Jesuit conspirator and a "bloated French pastry cook." After the duel the Duke and his seconds returned to Madrid, where they have remained without molestation. This will not at all affect—unless it be favorably—the chances of Antoine d' Orleans for the Spanish throne. He has done, on an emergency, that which few Bourbons have done, exhibited pluck. He has, unlike the Bourbons as a race, acquired skin-respect, but the killing is an unfortunate affair nevertheless. The late Prince Henry was brother to the ex-King Consort of Spain, and cousin to Montpensier. He abandoned widowerhood for an American wife about three years ago.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON made a long speech in favour of a Customs Union with the United States, contending that it was the only way to promote the prosperity of this country and keep the population here. He admitted that the British empire could not be kept together with a differential duty against British goods.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS replied, contending that Canada is immensely prosperous, and that Mr. Huntington's argument is a slander. He stated that the shutting out of British manufactures, which are the cheapest in the world, by the high tariff of the United States, which we should have to adopt, to carry out Mr. Huntington's resolution, would impose a crushing burden on Canadians; that this indeed, would impose upon them a burden of thirty millions.

Mr. POPE contended as many emigrants left the Eastern States as Canada, which was quite as prosperous and loyal.

Hon. Mr. DORION stated Reciprocity was necessary for the prosperity of the country, contending that the people were leaving, and all the strength of the country should be devoted to obtaining trade relations with the United States.

Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER replied at great length, supporting the argument of the Hon. Sir F. HINCKS, and ridiculing the ruin and decay argument.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN while admitting the desirability of Reciprocity deprecated a Customs Union as a step to political union. He contended Canada was prosperous, and her exports had increase to a greater extent since the abrogation of Reciprocity than before.

Mr. OLIVER argued in the same sense as the two last speakers, as did some other members.

Mr. PICKARD said the question was of paramount importance, and the resolutions should pass.

Mr. MACKENZIE altogether opposed the resolutions, but would like the debate adjourned, which was agreed to.

THE BAZAAR.

The Cathedral, in Sussex street, perhaps, excepted—and only perhaps—the finest church in this city, architecturally considered, is the Free Presbyterian Church in Bank street. Considering the comparative smallness of the congregation, in point of numbers, the Bank street church is itself a monument of Christian earnestness and public spirit on the part of its projectors. It is a building alike creditable to the clergyman who ministers in it, and to those who have reap d the profit of his teachings. It is, decidedly, one of the ornaments of the city.

The Ladies' Association of this church hold a bazaar in the building, and we believe, in Mr. Lang's new building, Elgin and Sparks streets, opposite the Russell House, to-day and tomorrow, under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Young. The articles in the market are both rich and rare, and very great inducements are offered to purchasers. The object of the bazaar, and the many attractions of it will assuredly do much towards effecting speedy sales at remunerating prices. For two days, at least, the Bazaar's House will be the place of fashionable resort and traffic. All should go who have a penny to spare.

Gold is sensibly on the decline in New York, and it is expected that a specie basis will be reached in a few months.

Some persons who had intended leaving the County of Bruce to become settlers in Red River, have changed their minds and gone to Kansas.

The Comte de Montalembert is dead. He was a member of Louis Napoleon's legislature in 1848, a writer of great merit, and a politician of note. He was opposed to the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, and was looked upon as the leader of the Liberal Roman Catholic party. His mother was an Englishwoman, whose maiden name was Forbes.

In answer to "Enquirer," for whose communication, brief as it is, we have not room, we may state that the Jews served a long apprenticeship to the Egyptians from whom they acquired the art of making bricks without straw and that, as the book of Job, was written by Moses, it matters little, so far as our remarks went, whether Job was a Jew or an Ishmaelite. The Tower of Babel was assuredly built before Abraham was born or the races of mankind became distinct, but we also owe to Moses, who was a Jew, the only authentic account of it.

By Telegraph.

The "City of Boston."

Cork, March 16.

The steamship "City of Boston" has arrived safe in Cork."

An English cable despatch was received at the Associated Press Office this morning announcing arrival of the *City of Boston*, but giving no particulars. The news created much profound excitement, and business was almost suspended. Another despatch announced that the Inman steamer *City of Antwerp* which left New York on the 5th inst, arrived at Queenstown. This was regarded as setting at rest the apprehension expressed in some quarters that the announcement of the arrival of the *City of Boston* was a mistake. At noon another cable despatch was received as follows:

LONDON—3.30 p. m.—A reply from the agents of the Inman line say they have no information whatever of the arrival of the *City of Boston*, and that the current rumor of her arrival is doubtless a heartless hoax.

A. C. WILSON,
Agent Associated Press.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, March 16, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved for an address praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House certain items of information relating to the management and condition, &c., of La Banque du Peuple. The mover said as it was in contemplation to establish a uniform Banking system for the Dominion, he thought the time opportune for providing that fuller information should be supplied to the public periodically, as to the standing of the several Banks. He contended that the Bank mentioned in his motion, had not given satisfactory information to its shareholders, that it was ruled by a Board of seven Directors who possessed only $68,000 of the capital stock, the total of which amounted to $1,500,000, and that the body of shareholders were excluded from participation in government and control. These Directors had come forward and asked for a renewal of charter without consulting the body of shareholders, and he would urge the Government to make a provision in the Banking Bill for the publication of fuller information than had hitherto been given. By the French or Lower Canada law, he contended, the Government could call upon Banks to furnish fuller information than that given in the ordinary monthly statements.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said there was no doubt such a provision in the French law as had been referred to—which empowered the Governor in Council to call for additional information, &c,—but he was not aware of a single instance in which it had been put in force, and the presumption was that the ordinary monthly statements were deemed sufficient. If the mover wished the Government to put the machinery of the law in full force, he would have to make a substantive motion to that effect, but if he would be satisfied with the ordinary returns, he could have those immediately, and, in fact, all the information the Government possessed.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER said the Government had power to demand any information as to the proceedings of Banks, in addition to that supplied in the ordinary way, but the law expressly provided that such information must be considered confidential, not to be divulged to the public, and the condition was obviously a just one. He did not know anything about the complaints alleged by the mover, but did know the Bank to be one of the most respectable institutions in the country. The Bank was different to other Banks, inasmuch as the Directors were responsible for its liabilities to the extent of their respective means. It was they, he thought, who had cause for complaint, not the shareholders. He was sorry to hear any imputations against the management of the Bank, for, although it had been established so far back as 1835, it had not met with any serious losses or reverses; its position had always been good, and it had enjoyed a great share of public confidence.

Hons. Messrs. RYAN and FERRIER also spoke favourably as to the good repute of the Bank, and after some remarks from the mover, the motion was withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY enquired whether the Government proposed to adopt the policy recently announced in the British Parliament, of abolishing compulsory pilotage? If not, whether to any, and if so, to what extent?

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL replied that the whole question of pilotage was under the consideration of the Dominion Government. It was, he said, an important question, and the Government were having the fullest information collected which, when completed, would be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN moved for an address for copies of—1st. An Act relating to Marriage Licences, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, in April 1869, reserved for Governor's pleasure, also praying to know if such Act had been assented to or otherwise; 2nd., copies of dispatches from Lieut. Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the subject of the Marriage Laws of those Provinces, &c.; 3rd, copy of commission from the Crown granting Governors power to issue Marriage Licences and copy of deputation to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, to exercise the same power, and 4th; form of license issued by the Governor and his deputies.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. RYAN moved for an address for copies of all correspondence since March 3, 1869, between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and between the latter and any person or persons on the subject of legalizing, under certain conditions, the reprint of British Copyright Works in the Dominion. He briefly referred to similar motions he had made in 1868 and 1869, and glanced at the results so far. He said the object was to put our printers on an equal footing with those of the United States, in respect to the printing of British Copyrights, and by doing so the interests of an important industrial interest would be promoted.

Hon Mr. CAMPBELL said, the mover had given great attention to the matter, the last two years, both in the House and outside, and chiefly to his exertions the matter was in a partially satisfactory condition, as would be seen when the papers were brought down.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN said, when the matter was up before he had raised the question whether the North America Act did not give the Federal Legislation power to settle the matter by Legislature. The Act certainly enumerated this as one of the class of subjects on which the general Parliament could legislate. The object was a just one, the promotion of an important industrial interest, and he would like to see it settled for the advantage of our printers.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said, without giving an opinion on the point raised, he might say that it would be found by the correspondence to be brought down, the matter was in a fair way of settlement.

The House then went into committee on the Bill relating to the office of Queen's Printer, and the committee being reported the Bill was read a 3rd time.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then moved the House into committee of the whole on the Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER would like, before the motion was put, to offer a few objections to the principle of the Bill, and to some of its clauses in particular. The object of the Bill, it had been said, was to secure a uniformity of the laws on the subject of Promissory Notes; but it should not be forgotten that the different habits and customs in different parts of the Dominion, made the laws; this was a fact known to men at the bar, and more especially in Lower Canada. If it was desirous to secure uniformity, it was also necessary to secure stability of the law. He did not approve of the kind of legislation contemplated by the Bill; but if it was followed at all, it should be with the utmost care so as to avoid all necessary disturbance of existing and well understood provisions. He then contended that all unnecessary changes of the law; as far as mercantile pursuits were concerned, was unsound legislation, and if these were slight differences in the laws of countries politically united to each other, such differences were not practically inconvenient or hurtful. England and Scotland had made great and rapid progress after union although they had not an exact uniformity of mercantile law. In fact, he thought exact uniformity was unnecessary and all attempts in that direct on would lead to a very opposite result to that desired by disturbing the habits, practices and customs of different localities. He then stated several objections he had to the wording of certain clauses, contending that they were not so concise and clear as the present French law, and that the effect would be to introduce very great changes. He objected very strongly to the unsettlement of the code of Lower Canada—a code which had been prepared by some of the most talented lawyers the country ever produced, and which was the text-book in the universities of the Province. With respect to the jurisdiction of Parliament, he said that there was no doubt the North America Act provided that Bills of Exchange, &c., was one of the classes of subjects which came under the purview of the General Legislature, but then it should be remembered that civil procedure was placed in the charge of the Local Legislatures, and it became a question, how far Bills of Exchange were connected with civil procedure, and consequently with Local Legislation. But he would not follow up this apparent conflict of jurisdiction. He concluded by saying, that he had no doubt the Post Master General's object was to improve the law, but he was afraid he would not attain his object by the Bill under discussion.

Hon Mr. SANBORN said, the last speaker had gone over the ground which he (Mr. Sanborn) had intended to take in his objections, and had put the various points forward in such a way that there was little more to be said. On reflection he considered that there was no real necessity for the Bill. Uniformity was a word and idea which caught the ear, but was often delusive. The question was, did a necessity exist for uniformity in the matter before the House. There was very little difference in the mercantile law in any country. In Scotland and England these laws were subject to local jurisdiction, and in the United States each state had its own law, some based on common law and some on civil law. In the two Provinces of which Canada formerly consisted there was also a difference in the law; but he was not aware that any inconvenience had resulted. Then why should there be any attempt to secure uniformity? But if such an attempt were made, then, he contended, the provisions of the law ought to be made clear and concise; but the Bill before the House, he regretted to say, did not secure those important conditions. He then briefly pointed out omissions in the Bill, and expressed his opinion that the whole law should have been embraced in the Bill, not a portion of it. It was exceedingly unfortunate, he thought, that after all that human skill and intelligence could do to perfect the code of Lower Canada, the House should be called upon to break through it by Dominion Legislation. The question was worthy of consideration, whether the Bill should be proceeded with, and he ventured the opinion that it was unwise to depart from the principles of sound jurisprudence. The common law had some elasticity in it, but the system proposed was a cast iron one; and no discretion was left to the judges to interpret according to common law.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said it was gratifying to have the principles of the Bill discussed in so philosophical a manner. He could assure hon. gentlemen that in the preparation of the Bill he had had the assistance—and also of a gentleman who was eminent at the Bar, and who had a seat in another branch of the Legislature, and the Bill before the House was the result of the consultation between himself and those eminent gentlemen. The Bill had been framed in a liberal spirit, and it would be found that there was no serious departure from the code of Lower Canada. Sir George E. Cartier and Judge Day, who were certainly as great admirers of the Lower Canada code as his hon. friends who had spoken, thought legislation was necessary, and were decidedly favourable to the principles of the Bill. His hon. friend (Mr. Tessier) had looked at the question from a Lower Canada point of view, but that law, it should be remembered, did not embrace the whole law on the subject of Promissory Notes. As the Government had felt it unsafe to attempt to embrace the whole of the law, the question had been as to how far they should go. His hon. friend (Mr. Sanborn) had seemed to say that the laws of Upper and Lower Canada had throughout the term of union been different, but that was not so.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN explained that such was not his meaning.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL resumed, and said that as the Government found it impossible to include the whole law, they had decided to fall back upon the law of 1854, and there was no difference between the Bill before the House and that law. He had not proposed to himself the task of going over the whole of the mercantile, but he hoped the time would come when that could be assimilated. His hon. friend (Mr. Sanborn) might say there was no necessity for the Bill, and might point to the differences in the laws of England and Scotland, and the laws of the various States, but he was certain that changes were made, even in those countries, towards assimilation. At the time of the union of Great Britain there was no Jury Law in Scotland, but it would be idle to say that there should have been no assimilation in British laws. Then, again, there was a different Marriage Law in Scotland, and another in Ireland, and this difference had been made notorious through the celebrated Yelverton case. But would it be said that there should be no assimilation of the Marriage Laws of Great Britain and Ireland? Then was it desirable that New Brunswick with 200,000 or 300,000 of a population should have one law on mercantile matters and other Provinces in the Union have other laws? Surely not. The laws in the several States could not differ much, except by enactment of special statutes, for the laws in all the States were based on English common law—the laws of Louisiana and New York, excepted, the former having French law, and the latter a code of its own. But practically the whole law of the several States was based upon English common law; he did not think, however, there was much force in the argument of his hon. friends. He did not propose to follow the argument of the speakers on the clauses of the Bill, for discussion on these could be more convenient in Committee. He would say, however, that there were no provisions in the Bill conflicting with the Lower Canada Code—merely the addition of clauses. To his hon. friend (Mr. Tessier) the clauses might appear verbose, but to English speaking members they had not that appearance. He concluded by expressing his high appreciation of the spirit of fairness with which the Bill had been discussed, and by strongly urging the necessity which existed for making the loss uniform.

The House then went into Committee—Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, of Kingston, in the chair, and after a short debate on the second clause, rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 16, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. RYAN (Montreal) presented a petition from some parties interested in the navigation of the Ottawa River, asking that the House do not allow the erection of certain piers and booms on that river.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER presented a petition from certain merchants of Halifax, against a change in the Currency.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) introduced a Bill to amend the Act concerning Railways.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT introduced a Bill respecting the Canada Central Railway Company.

Mr. BROWN introduced a Bill to authorise the Town of Belleville to collect Harbour Dues, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMPSON introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting Postal Arrangements. He explained that he had intended only to restrict the franking privilege to the Dominion, but he had now decided to introduce in his Bill a provision doing away with the franking privilege entirely.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained that in the case of letters franked to the United States or other foreign places the Postmaster General had to affix stamps or otherwise prepay them.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) said that this was not provided for in the Postal Act, which only arranged for franking to places in the Dominion.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was quite a different matter, if these charges were taken out of the Contingent Fund of the House.

Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry) had not heard any complaints, and thought the hon. gentleman was making a great ado about nothing.

Hon. Mr. E. B. WOOD pointed out that the delivery of all letters within the Dominion added really nothing to the expense of the postal arrangements.

After some further discussion the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. McDOUGALL (South Renfrew) moved for the reports of the surveyors or others employed by the Government in the neighbourhood of Lake Nipigon.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN saw no objection to the address, but thought the main portion of the information required by the hon. gentleman had been already supplied.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON in moving for an address respecting the Customs' Union between the Dominion and Foreign States said, it would be desirable to present on all occasions questions that might be approved. The present might lead him into differences with those with whom he usually acted, but he thought it his duty to do so. As justification was the statement, that the Government of the country had been useless for any good purpose, even although having an immense majority, and receiving fairplay from the Opposition; their position should have inspired confidence in the public, and assumed the consolidation of this Dominion. They had, however, dealt with all great public questions in a spirit of petty procrastination. Nova Scotia's interests had been entirely misunderstood, and had led to conflicts. He then briefly pointed out omissions in the Bill, and expressed his opinion that the whole law should have been embraced in the Bill, not a portion of it. It was exceedingly unfortunate, he thought, that after all that human skill and intelligence could do to perfect the code of Lower Canada, the House should be called upon to break through it by Dominion Legislation. The question was worthy of consideration, whether the Bill should be proceeded with, and he ventured the opinion that it was unwise to depart from the principles of sound jurisprudence. The common law had some elasticity in it, but the system proposed was a cast iron one; and no discretion was left to the judges to interpret according to common law.

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Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said that he must take it for granted his information was correct, and he knew that in the convention between Sir John Rose and Secretary Fish, Manufactures were to be included, and he dared the Government to deny it. He was pretty largely interested himself in one of the industries of the country, and it was of consequence to him to know, whether ores were to be allowed to be introduced into the United States. He had then acquired a knowledge of what had been done. Mr. Rose had ascertained that two, at least, of United States Ministry, were personally friendly to reciprocal relations, but did not care to proceed till they could learn the sense of Congress. The Government here, he had charged had done nothing to accomplish trade relations. In 1864, the Macdonald-Dorion Ministry inserted in the Governor's Speech a paragraph, relative to an enlarged Canal policy, and solely owing to that, the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty was struck off for a year. So stupidly had the affairs been managed by this Government, that this had been lost sight of as well as the Fisheries and other privileges. The Government came down, hush matters up, and think we will say as little as possible about it, try to conceal that there is any desire to enter into friendly trade relations, and rather appear to encourage a hostile attitude. In answer to Dr. Tupper, as the head of a deputation, The Finance Minister gave a vague answer. If there was no hope of Reciprocity with the Americans, a retaliatory policy might be a suitable one for discussion, although he denied it would be a wise policy to follow. He admitted the subject was beset with difficulties, but it was to feel the way that he had placed these resolutions before the House. This is not a question to be presented from a party point of view, and he hoped his hon. friend opposite would be careful not to split on that rock. With regard to the retaliatory policy, he read a passage from "Ward" to support his argument. The point lost sight of in discussing retaliation was, that there was a large party in the United States willing and anxious to treat this country fairly, and any retaliatory policy would only be to place a stick in the hands of their enemies. The United States were being again united, and the Southern and Western States would make themselves felt. Politics had to do with the exclusion, but financial difficulties greatly aggravated these, and those who have most opposed the free admission of Canadian products were the great monopolists. He had learned, also, from leading gentlemen, that the feeling in regard to the "Alabama claims" stood in the way (hear, hear.) But he felt that this might be overcome and by consent of Her Majesty, British diplomacy might be yielded up, and Canadians allowed to make their own trade arrangements. The proposition of discrimination against British goods he had first to deal with. It would be un-British. At the trade convention of Quebec, he reminded them that something of the same kind was mooted. Commissioners were appointed to visit various countries to carry it out. The British Government had offered as the only reason that such treaties might operate disadvantageously, as affecting treaties respecting favoured nations. But no reference was made to any fear of deferential duties against British goods. On the visit to Brazil, no reference was made to anything but to the interests of the two countries, which the Commissioners had to consider. It was evident then that the warning of Sir Emerson Tennant had been neglected. He quoted the published writings of one of the Commissioners, in reference to Spain and Cuba, which almost pointed to a warlike alliance. He completely participated in the feeling against discrimination, adverse to British goods, but seeing that the points had been completely yielded by the Government in its last year's negotiations with the American Government, he thought the question was gaining ground. The *Times*, still at least a respectable paper, although it was the fashion to sneer at it in this country, declared that the British Government would consent to any commercial treaties made by the Colonies. He felt convinced that a wise and liberal policy, consulting the material interests of the people, would tend to unite together, and hold in existence the Empire for ages. He referred to the utterances of Lord Granville, who urged that the existence of the Colonies within the Empire depended on an elastic policy. Free Trade, he held, was essential to the progress and advance of this country. He advised those who advocated a national policy of retaliation, that even to catch a popular breath of favour, that such a course would not be the wisest, good sense would reign and ultimately be heard. He was proud of his country and of the stand she had taken when a howl came over that she would be starved into annexation, but it might be carried too far, and a war of tariffs, with every chance of success wanting would be most unwise. He was gratified to find that the question had attracted attention, and since he had given notice, he had received a large amount of correspondence, and had been waited on by the members of the lumbering interest (the largest of the interests of the Dominion), and they were in accord with him in his views to treat the matter as a commercial, and not as a political question. He had been a reader of the *Ottawa Times* and *Citizen* and the *Montreal Gazette*, and with all respect for these distinguished publicists, he had been obliged to differ with them. But he had supposed from them, that the lumber interest was peculiarly situated. But he learned that while the lumber brought to the American market was $54,000,000, the Ottawa lumber amounted in the same market to only $7,000,000, the market being regulated irrespective of duties. The lumberers wanted canal accommodation to bring their lumber to its destination, and further, he mentioned that owing to the duties 50 per cent of the timber was destroyed uselessly, as only the best qualities could be sent to compete with the American produces, the loss to the country being immense. He asked that the resolutions might be wisely considered and regarded as the basis of legislation. In reference to the high duties prevailing in the United States preventing such a system, he had no doubt that before long these would be so reduced as to render this of no difficulty. Such a policy as he advocated would lead to most important trade results, and the opening up of markets, developing resources and making the people contented and happy would more closely bind together the whole into one. It was idle to deny that at present in Lower Canada they were emigrating to the United States because they were unable to earn a living here. His own county was an example of this, and while they boasted that there were 1,500,000 there were half a million in the United States who had been expatriated from Lower Canada. There were abundant opportunities of investing capital here, were a proper policy adopted, the population would increase, industries would flourish, happiness established, and it would be a comfort to vote at times with a minority to have an opportunity of urging a proper policy. He thought it not improbable, that it would be popular to adopt a retaliatory policy, but a great nation was never built up by resentments; and while it might be sometimes necessary to wait to punish a man, it would be folly to do so, at the cost of a great end to be gained, but lost by yielding to passion.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, the hon. gentleman said this question should not be dealt with in a party spirit, but still it was impossible to forget the commencement of his remarks, when keeping entirely away from the resolution, he was bringing before the House, he made the most violent political attack upon the Government that had been made this session. He had raked up every question he could think of; the Nova Scotia question and the North West difficulty, and had accused the Government of incapacity of every kind, and he (Sir Francis), had begun to doubt in fact, if he was ever going to arrive at the question of his resolutions. He was really very doubtful if he would have ever reached them, had not his hon. friend the Minister of Militia called his attention to the fact.

Mr. MACKENZIE—That was the best part of his speech (great laughter).

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS could well understand that in the eyes of the hon. member for Lambton it was. The hon. member for Shefford had based most of his arguments on the ground that the people of this country are in a backward, retrogressive state. He was one of those who always tried to make the people discontented with their position. He (Sir Francis) had been taunted with having been absent from the country, but this absence had given him a better opportunity than others of seeing the gigantic strides made in the last fourteen years. He had had an opportunity on his return, when he had little thought of being connected with the Government, of travelling through the Province of Ontario, and he could not help being struck with the prosperity and general content with the institutions of the country that there prevailed. If the case was as the hon. gentleman had represented it; if we had to deal with this question, with the certainty that it would be impossible to secure the prosperity of the country, without abandoning our connection with the great nation, with whom it is our pride to be connected, it would be a most deplorable state of affairs, and he (Sir Francis) would rise with a great deal of reluctance to meet the question. The hon. gentleman's speech was quite consistent with the course he had advocated, of endeavouring to persuade this country to adopt a policy which he must know would be fatal to our connection with Great Britain. The hon. gentleman wanted us to erect what he had himself designated, as "A Chinese Wall" round us, while at the same time, admitting free the manufactures, of a rival nation. Any one who had considered the matter, must know that this was utterly impossible, while maintaining our present connection with Great Britain. In our present position, it was necessary that the principal revenue of the country should be derived from customs duties, but the adoption of the policy recommended by the hon. gentleman, would be extremely oppressive and burdensome to the people. If the hon. gentleman had studied the matter, he must be aware of the enormous duties which are established in that country in comparison to ours. He (Sir Francis) had hastily compared the two tariffs, and had found that on the three articles of woollens, cottons, and iron and steel; articles on which large revenues are derived in this country, the difference between ours and the American tariffs was well on to eight millions of dollars. Taking last year's returns he found that under our tariff, which averages about twelve per cent., *ad valorem*, we receive eight million and odd dollars; whereas under the United States tariff, averaging about forty-five per cent., we should have to pay about thirty million dollars. We were in a very unfavourable position for trying experiments of this kind. Under our revenue tariff only, such manufactures as were suited to the country could be profitably carried on, and on the other hand manufactures in the United States had been fostered by a protective system, which the member for Shefford had justly described as burdensome to the people. Under this state of things the result of the hon gentleman's policy would be, that the United States would send in their manufactures, and for years and years, our manufactures would be crippled and our people subject to the burdens now pressing on the people of the United States. The hon. gentleman was inconsistent with himself; at one time he states there was a strong feeling in favour of free trade, at the next breath he wanted us to adopt the most protective policy possible, by shutting out from our people manufactures and products of all other countries than the United States. He did not intend to follow the remarks of the hon. gentleman in regard to negotiations with the United States; but with regard to Mr. Rose's mission to Washington, he could only say most distinctly, that that gentleman had been totally misinformed as to the scope of the memorandum presented by Mr. Rose.

Hon. Mr. DORION asked, if they were to understand that there was no document signed by Messrs Rose and Fish, on the basis mentioned by the member for Shefford, including manufactures of both countries.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, most distinctly, the hon. gentleman had been totally misinformed. All communications that passed between Messrs Thornton, Rose and Fish, were of a strictly confidential character, but not because it was so desired by the Government of this country. He was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman say, that there was any necessity for pressing our views upon the American Government. The American Government understood our views perfectly. In 1854, he was at Washington when Lord Elgin negotiated the reciprocity treaty, and had paid several visits to Washington on that subject. He believed the question was perfectly understood then, and that to-day the American Government, and a large number of their people were satisfied, that it would be desirable to have the freest commercial intercourse with this country, in these products which were natural to both. It was generally believed that the withdrawal of reciprocity was not so much dissatisfaction at the result of Free Trade, but dissatisfaction with, perhaps, Canada, at all events, with England, in reference to the course which was taken during the war. After the failure of the first negotiation to renew reciprocity, it was wisely determined by the Canadian Government, to take no steps to induce the United States to adopt any other tariff than what they themselves desired. Nothing could be more humiliating to this country, than for this Government, after what had taken place, to go as humble suitors to Washington to ask for reciprocal trade. The fact of the matter was, that it was perfectly well known at Washington and by the American people generally, that the people of this country were most anxious for the freest commercial intercourse with the United States, and it was our duty to consider every proposition made to us, and endeavour to bring about the best arrangement possible. But it was important to remember the different systems of Government here and in the United States. There never was a time when the Government of this country was not prepared to negotiate a substantial treaty; but in the United States, the President and Secretary of State had no power whatever with regard to this question. It was the Committee of Ways and Means which was said to be very much curtailed by the various interests which deserved to be protected. The result was that the members of the Executive in the United States were writing Free Trade reports, while at the same time the protective system was kept up. These circumstances rendered the above mode of proceeding in this matter exceedingly difficult. The truth was the Americans were anxious to get from us every concession possible and give nothing in return (hear, hear); and though there were a considerable party in the United States in favor of free trade with us, it was difficult to get the majority to unite upon it. These things being so, he did not believe in speaking encouragingly of a renewal of reciprocity. If they were simply dealing with the Government they would know in a short time what to expect. The hon. gentleman then went on to refer to the remarks of the member for Shefford respecting the mission of the Commissioners to the West Indies and British Guiana. At that time he was Governor of British Guiana, and took part in the work of the Commission. It was at that time clearly understood by them that it would be entirely contrary to the Imperial policy and also the policy of the Government of British Guiana to adopt anything like deferential duties; nor would the Legislature of Canada ever have consented to allow sugar, rum, molasses and other articles from Guiana in free of duty, and charge duty upon such articles from other countries. He would take this opportunity of protesting against the expression which the hon. gentleman had used, namely, "retaliatory policy." The desire of the Government of this country was to be in most friendly terms with the people of the United States (hear hear). Both countries were free to put on what duties they thought fit. We had waited patiently for a renewal of free trade, and now if we saw fit to put on revenue duties, he would like to know what any one had to say that if that was the policy of retaliation (hear hear)

It being now six o'clock, at the suggestion of Sir John A. Macdonald, it was agreed to continue the debate after recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS resumed the debate by reiterating his objection to the use of the term "retaliatory policy" by the hon. member for Shefford. He did not think anything could be more injurious than for hon. members to assume that there was for one moment a desire to adopt anything that could be termed retaliatory policy. In point of fact, if that hon. gentleman had paid any attention to the subject, he would know that since the termination of reciprocity, Parliament had imposed duties upon a number of articles which were included in Reciprocity, and we had not heard that our neighbours had tried to prevent us putting on such duties as we saw fit. Animals had been admitted duty free, and other articles, such as butter, cheese, lard, tallow, flour, and fish, which now had duties imposed upon them, except flour, which at one time had been subject to duty. The hon. gentleman did not charge the United States with acting in a retaliatory spirit towards us, though they have placed what duties they pleased upon articles imported from this country. He has warned us that we dare not exercise our judgment in putting such duties as we see fit upon articles imported from the United States to this country, and that we might expect the American Government to abolish the bonding system (laughter). We all knew how persons, in times of trouble and excitement, stimulated the mob to destroy property, by saying "Don't touch those windows, don't touch those fine pictures" (hear, hear, and laughter), and so here is the hon. member for Shefford coming forward in this House and telling the American Government how to punish the Canadian Parliament if they dared (hear, hear) to exercise their judgment in putting on duties. He thought the hon. member showed very little sense in talking in that strain. Why don't we stop the Welland Canal and shut up the whole trade of the West, and not allow American vessels to pass through the Welland Canal. If legislation was to be conducted between two Governments in that kind of spirit they would only be endeavouring to injure one another.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON disclaimed any intention of inviting the American Government to pursue any hostile course as imputed by the Hon. Finance Minister. The Hon. Finance Minister had evidently thrown his shield around the new policy. He (Huntington) had quoted the remarks of the hon. member for Cumberland where he said that his was a defiant policy.

Hon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said since Mr. Speaker had left the chair before the recess, he had a newspaper placed in his hands, which would show the difference between two systems, as seen by the intelligent writer of the United States. He then read the following from an article in the New York *Nation* on the funding system. Each member of Congress for instance, no matter what the nature of his previous training or experience, feels just as much entitled to regulate the administration of the Finances as Boutwell, and amongst the leading men in both branches, there is a sort of impression that they owe it to their position in the eyes of the country to bring in at least one Financial measure in the course of the session, and expect the country to receive it with just as much respect as if it came from the Secretary of the Treasury. * * * * But the result is nevertheless chaos. With ten or twelve totally distinct inconsistent, and often mutually repugnant plans for lightening the public burdens and discharging the national obligations constantly before the country, each advocated by a man of prominence, sure than than he is right and all others are wrong. The concentration of public opinion on any one is impossible. The one whose special duty it is to look after the Finances disappears from view and his policy disappears with him, and the place he ought to fill is held one week by Brown, celebrated for his devotion to the coloured man, next week by Smith, famed for his labours in the cause of temperance, and the next by Baker, endowed for having scowed the Baltimore rowdies, not one of the three having probably bestowed a thought upon funding till the meeting of Congress. * * * * If we went to go to any business now in this city and suggest to him that this would be a good way of managing the affairs of a great railroad or mine whose receipts, amounted to about $400,000,000, and its expenditures to about as much, he would be highly amused, and would be still more amused if he asked him to take stock in it. We are not ardent admirers of Mr. Boutwell, but we do hold that as long as he fills the place of Secretary of the Treasury his scheme, whatever it may be, is entitled to the exclusive attention of the country; his say ought to have more weight than anybody's say, and on it, and it only, judgement should be passed; or if Congress will not support him, and does not like his plans, it ought to select somebody amongst its own members in whom it has confidence, and follow his lead. He (Sir Francis,) wanted to show that in England and in this country where monarchical institution prevail, if the policy of the Government could not command the support of the Parliament, it must retire from the responsibility of administering the Government of the country; and it was this system of Government which he thought most conducive to the welfare of the country (hear hear). And he would infinitely rather see the hon. gentlemen opposite, from whom he had no doubt a very efficient administration could be formed, conducting the Government of the country in which he would, as a member of the opposition give them a fair support, while criticizing their measures—than to have every thing thrown into a Committee of Ways and Means where each man was advocating his own policy, though no man could tell what that policy was. The hon. member had referred to the TIMES newspaper. He (Sir Francis) recalled the article referred to, and thought it was a very important article, to say the least; and very incautiously and h

Mr. POPE was sorry he could not say much regarding the member for Shefford's progenitors. But he (Mr. Pope) had been born in Canada, he had lived there all his life, had lived under the flag under which all enjoyed true freedom, and could live and thrive as well as under the Stars and Stripes, and he trusted that as he had lived so he might die, a British subject (cheers).

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—That's the Eastern Townships (laughter).

To be continued.

LOCAL NEWS.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's.

French kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

First of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

To-Day.—Tuesday, and all who honour ... Let us hope to see the day duly honoured.

No Mails.—No mails arrived last evening owing to the snow storm.

The County Council.—This body met yesterday. Several petitions and accounts were received, and referred to the respective committees. The Council will meet to-day at ... a.m.

The Challenge of the 60th.—The Ottawa Garrison Artillery have accepted the challenge of the 60th Rifles. The match will come off on Saturday next.

Nuisance.—Several parties residing on the Hull side of the river complain that night-soil has been cast at the road side or ... It is truly a pity that the parties used to perform this work, are not forced to obey their instructions.

Black Silks. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have just received one ... Black Silks cheapest ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4s 9d, 5s 6d, 6s 3d, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s per yard. Inspection invited.

What is Brought into Ottawa Market. P. A. Egleson & Son bought on the market yesterday, from John McGregor, of Beckwith, nine hogs, weighing 4013lbs. And seven hogs from Findlay McEwen, weighing ... lbs. Amounting to $822 22. Not bad. Beat this who can?

Donation.—L. O. Lodge, No. 30—Fitzroy turned out well in contribution to the Protestant Hospital. At a penny reading, the handsome little sum of $53 was subscribed, through the exertions of Messrs. Harris and Strong. Care was taken to secure the band from ... Mr. Harris handed over the money yesterday. Good for Fitzroy!

Police Court—Wednesday—John Dow, furious driving. Fined $2 and costs. Thomas Still, furious driving. Fined $2 and costs. ... Connors charged with stealing a pipe the property of W. J. Wills. Two weeks in gaol.

The Market—Wednesday—Was one of the ... this winter. Flour a little higher. The "lightning" man had an antagonist but "busted" him in a short time, and having sold all the "oil" he had on hand, went over ... gave his unfortunate opponent a lift by buying a lot for him.

The Fire—About half-past one o'clock this morning a fire occurred in No. 2 Ward. The ... "Chaudiere," and the ever ready Hook and Ladder" Cos., were on hand. The buildings burned were four tenement houses belonging to Detective O'Neill, two of which were unfinished. Insurance $450 in the "Union." The detective states that the fire was the effect of incendiarism.

A Strange Visitor.—A gentleman residing in New Edinburgh was awoke, on Saturday night, by the barking of his dog—on looking out of his window, he discovered a strange looking animal on the top of his shed. He proceeded to the yard with his son, and after poking with a pole, the stranger came to the ground. It proved to be a fine racoon with a chain attached to his neck. His Coonship is now in snug quarters.

Mr. Stephenson's Concert.

This Concert under the patronage of Lady Young took place last evening in Gowan's Hall, and was the most successful we have attended this season. The hall was crowded with the elite of the city, which, considering the very great number of entertainments with which Ottawa has been flooded speaks highly for the estimation in which Mr. Stephenson is held. The programme which ... the most attractive that has for a long time been offered, was carried out to its fullest extent.

The first piece was for the piano, Souvenirs ... composed by Professor Smith and ... in a manner which shows that gentleman to be a perfect master of his subject ... followed a song,—The "lass that loves a sailor," by Mr. Sinclair, which elicited great applause. ... Borsdaile then gave the song "From Alps the horn resounding" ... Borsdaile requires only a little confidence to give her a place in the first rank among our Ottawa vocalists. ... to the great delight of ... L. Mercer sang, to the ... audience, the "Widow Malone." This was followed by Kucken's beautiful song, "The Maid of Judah." Miss Jarvis has a rich voice, and considering that it was her first appearance before the public, we must congratulate her on her success. Next came "Savourneen Deelish," which was sung by Mr Higginson in his usual excellent style. Madame ..., whose appearance was greeted with ... applause, then sang "Ah, with ... tenancy," which obtained the first encore. ... speaks for itself. The first part of the programme was closed with a song by the inimitable Putnam.

The second part opened with one of the most beautiful melodies we have ever heard, "Waiting for May," composed by the late Earl ... Next came "The Spirit of Joy" ... by Mrs. Mills which as might have been expected elicited an encore. A second ... followed and again an encore was demanded. Mr Cunningham then sang with ... energy, "The Owl" by Thomas, and was ... applauded. Then followed what every one in the audience must confess was the gem of the evening. We have heard ... Ammond many times but never to such advantage as on this occasion. ... followed a solo on the Trombone by ... of the Band of the 60th Rifles. The air ... "The death of Nelson" and was most ... rendered. Mr. Sinclair then sang ... "at the window binding shoes." ... burlesque, "Hamlet," by Mr. Putnam ... A duet played on a Trombone and ... concluded this most attractive programme.

We congratulate Mr. Stevenson on the whole ... and trust that as it is the first it ... not be the last time such a treat will be offered.

Are you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your ... and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

FRENCH CANADIAN ENTERPRIZE.

From the Ottawa Courier.

Notwithstanding the assertions which have been made that the French speaking population of Canada do not take so prominent a part in financial matters as the English speaking inhabitants do, and that even, in Parliament, they do not seemingly take that interest in monetary schemes which the Saxon-tongued members do; the first canal and the first railway in Canada were the result of purely French Canadian enterprise. It was French Lower Canada that built the Chambly Canal long before the great rebellion, and it was a French Canadian gentleman, Mr. Joliette, who made the nice little railway between the villages of L'Assomption, Industry and Rawdon with the flat rails of the Laprairie and St. John's road. Mr. Joliette made his railway single handed, and at a cost of about £6,000 a mile. The French Canadians have also built the largest churches in the Dominion, and although the steamboat navigation was begun on the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec by a Sassenach, the whole passenger steamboat-traffic between these two chief cities of Canada is now in the hands of French Canadians. The boats are owned exclusively by French Canadians, and in point of comfort they have no equals on this continent. It will not do altogether to fancy that because there have been no French Canadian Minister of Finance and not many French Canadian politicians who make money, as applied to trade, and politics a speciality, that, therefore, a French Canadian Finance Minister is an impossibility. If they do not now take part in business schemes of magnitude it is only because the French Canadians have not as a people become either great traders or great capitalists. The conquest wiped out any merchants which Nouvelle France possessed. It was the Scotch and English trader, who first had a European credit after the conquest that necessarily became the first capitalist. The enterprise of the French Canadian was restricted to farming, and in that even he was isolated, and shut off from improvement. The *habitant* had no one from whom to copy. A hundred years had elapsed before Durham bulls and Berkshire pigs were imported by gentlemen farmers from the mother country. More than that time had passed by before a reaping machine was heard of. They used old ploughs, little cows and small sheep, made their own clothing, and did their corn-shearing with a reaping hook, because they knew of no other breeds of cattle or improved utensils or implements of husbandry. They were old fashioned, but they were comfortable. Their houses were one storied and steep roofed, but the walls were thick and the rafters strong. The French race hold a controlling influence in politics now, and are they to be sneered at on account of the Red River difficulty, by such blatant ranters as the contributors to the *Globe*? It is something to be proved of in Riel, even, French half-breed though he be, that he has pluck enough to demand consideration, while the English and Scotch half breed malcontents stand irresolutely by merely watching the opportunity to profit by whatever may turn up.

Trade and Commerce.

Herald Office,
Thursday, 10th March, 1870.

Our markets have been moderately active, at least among jobbers—the demand from the country and city trade having been better than for some weeks past. There are no changes to note in staples, except sugar and molasses, which are nominally under the prices quoted this day week. All other articles under the grocery head are unchanged. Manufacturers report a good enquiry for most descriptions of goods, and sales are fully equal to those of last year at this period. The Dry Goods trade has opened with a large and carefully selected stock. To-day there was a fair number of buyers in the market, whose purchases were in most cases beyond the expectation of importers. Stocks are now almost complete, and will be found to meet the wants of the trade in every respect. We are only enabled to give the imports of the leading articles of Dry Goods for January, but expect to give February also to-morrow. The imports for January were—

	1869	1870.
Woolens	$ 65 678	149,111
Cottons	104 764	253,633
Silk, &c	6,740	26 960

The total value of the imports at this port, for the month of January was—

1869	1870.
$688 492	$848 960.

Shewing an increase in favour of this year amounting to $160,467. Of the whole imports there were free goods to the extent of $107,-850, against $90 896 in 1869. Among the leading articles imported are the following, for this and the previous year:—

	1869		1870.	
Coffee......lbs	15,472	$1,778 lbs.	3,877	$571
Green Tea, "	257,036	92,153 "	57,480	15,186
Black Tea, "	64,557	18,861 "	36 274	8,199
Sugar, raw,"	621,351	27,833 "	2,280 772	10 .761
Molasses gals	142,913	2,481 gals	678,538	9,749
Fruit		8,424	47 289	3,749
Hardware		31,416	......	28,3?4
Leaf Tobacco	299,015	26,911	423,022	36,520

The duties collected amounted to in—

1869 .... $177,168 06
1870 .... 167,907 91

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Chiropody.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244 a

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138 3Wdm

Only a Cold Let it Go as it Came.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

DIED.

Sidney Bowles Fripp, Architect, at his residence, Sally street, in this city, on Wednesday, the 16th inst, aged 46 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, for the Hall Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

TROTTING RACES.

To come off on the GRAND RIVER, opposite the city on FRIDAY morning at 9 o'clock a. m., for a sweepstakes race of $25 each. Four good horses are entered, viz:—"Cardinal, Br G "Telegraph;" John Sollick, G M "Nellie Gray;" Alexis Renaud, B G "Carriboo," Stephen Mallette, B M "St. Lawrence Maid" Pools will be sold at Mr Andrew Riopelle's Hotel, Sussex street, this evening, Thursday, at 7:30 o'clock.

Ottawa, March 17, 1870. 1309 2

WANTED.

A small HOUSE in Centre Town, at a moderate rent. Address C A C, Times Office. 1309 2

THE GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association

Will take place in the

WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING

OTTAWA,

ON THE

TWENTY-SECOND OF MARCH,

—AT—

12 O'CLOCK.

By order,

C STUART,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 17, 1870. 1309 2.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

TWO Cases Sun Shades and Umbrellas

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots and Jackets in Gros Grain, Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net, Gossamer Falls

IMITATION Thread and Cluny Edgings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ruffles, &c

REAL LACES.

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimisettes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1198 6m

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms, Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 13 8f

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES,
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO.

Hamilton, 10th March 1870. 1307a

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

Toronto, March 15, 1870. 1309 td law

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
7.00	12 Noon	2.00	Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	8.00	11.30	5.30
	12 Noon	9.00	Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.		11.30	5.30
		9.00	Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland	8.00	11.30	
7.00	12 Noon		St. John, N. B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			5.30
11.30		9.00	United States	8.00	11.30	5.30
8.00		5.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa		11.30	5.30
7.30			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			5.30
7.00		6.00	Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.		11.30	5.30
7.00	12 Noon		Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00	11.30	5.30
3.00			Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	5.30
			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.30	5.30
		12.30	Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau, Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			6.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

Note.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 a.m., to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart............ 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive............ 4.40 p m, 11.30 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

Ottawa Office—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 5,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

1103 3m. H McLEAN, Auctioneer.

UNDER

THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY YOUNG,

THE BAZAAR OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,

Banks Street, Church,

Will be held in MR. BANG'S NEW BUILDING opposite the Russell House,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

17th and 18th March.

Donations thankfully received by

MRS W HUTCHISON............Maria street
MRS MOORE............O'Connor street
MRS THOS McKAY............Sparks street

ISABELA McKAY,
Secretary.

ALSO,

Their ANNUAL SOIREE to be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS PRODERICK'S, Lower Town
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
1305td 18th MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.

ERIN GO BRAGH

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THURSDAY, the 17th INSTANT,

Will be celebrated in this city by the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, by a

PROCESSION,

To be formed at the St. Patrick's Hall, after

GRAND MASS.

All Irishmen and their descendants are requested to join in the celebration.

GRAND CONCERT.

In the evening a GRAND CONCERT will be held at the SKATING RINK, at which the best city talent will perform.

Tickets of admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents,

Reserved Seats for the above concert can be secured at Messrs, Orme & Sons Music Store, Sparks Street.

JOHN KELLY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 11, 1870. 1304td

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1300

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern or for breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. A ROWE. 1298 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau street.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

1896 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine, M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them, Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

RESSOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS. All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS. A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa

3rd Dec, 1869.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

EMPLOYMENT—"Pleasant and Profitable"—Books. Send stamp for answer to
1304 4 S R WELLS, 389 Broadway, NY.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
1306tf JONES & HOLLAND.

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

HOUSE TO LET.

In New Edinburgh a new BRICK COTTAGE containing ten rooms, with stables and out-houses. A large garden is attached. Possession given 1st May. Apply to

WM WOODBURN,
McLaren's Mills,
1306 3 New Edinburgh

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
1358tM1 Sussex street

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms Rent moderate Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN, New Edinburgh, 4th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O'Connor street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 12-9d

TO LET.

A first class detached brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
12-9d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will show

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUSTRES
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES:

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES, all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

C. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusually large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,
KENMORE,
An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, Times Office. 1287tf

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent. ... of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

City References.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—Benjamin Sulte, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb 24—Carroll Ryan, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H Beaumont Small, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—Charles Sangster, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. Christie, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—George Henry Macaulay, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—Henry Jas Morgan, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.

A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

Montreal, March 1870. 1297 1m

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
1295 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the Times Office. 1284tf

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

John A. Macdonald, Attorney General, Canada. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the heretofore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this, Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively in this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State. 1294 3

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst. at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Iron-work."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1302 4

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong Oolong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do. 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Teas only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 2?th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 17, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	5 00	@	0 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 00
Spring " "	95	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 55	@	0 00
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00	@	23 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	0 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD— cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French coup de soleil, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, is roll in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average several hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the same, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN, General Agent.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,

Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,

PIANOS FOR HIRE,

With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER, Toronto.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

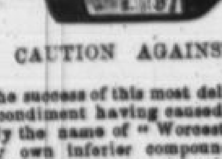
CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE!

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island. 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ¼ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 22 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 61 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274d1awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

COLDS

OBSTINATE COUGHS

IRRITATION OF THE CHEST

WHOOPING COUGH

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

ITCHINGS

DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L. FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:

GASTRALGIA

DYSPEPSIA

PYROSIS

ACIDITY

DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS

CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH

CONSTIPATION

COLICS

DIARRHŒA

DYSENTERY

CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.

Cure for Bunions.

Cure for Piles.

Cure for the Heart Disease.

Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to offer the public

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q. (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Inventions, &c, especially attended to in Ottawa.

N. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1213-6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late Times Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 13, 1869. 1021-16y

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 903y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 360tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMELL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original receipt of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him. Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,

Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,

R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,

Walter Shanly, Esq, M P

Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P

Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P

James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,

H. V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.

Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer, House, Land and General Agent.

1117y

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. 11

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS

AND GROCERS in town.

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,

457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites. &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

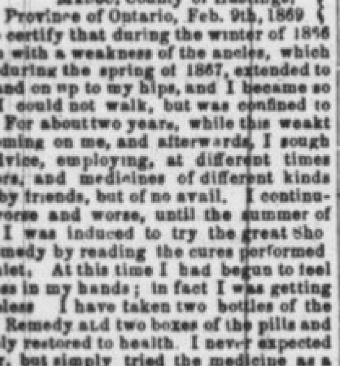
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. In town



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER, Exchange Hotel,

1304 1y Mosgrove street.

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w51-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DRS. A. & A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le-Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

J. W. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,

CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS, *OTTAWA.*

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort;

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,

(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,

Rideau Street Ottawa.

29tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, JR., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by

SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, Wellington-st.

711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5	00
Club of 10 "	8	00
Club of 20 "	15	00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE, Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE, Publishers Ontario Farmer, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff.

BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 1216

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,

Sparks street,

opposite B L Hotel,

and opposite Lower Town Market, Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,

assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,

from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW,

fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ

PATENT PIPE.

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU, *Editor and Proprietor.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,

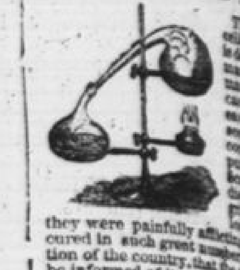
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD



they were painfully afflicted ... cured in such great numbers ... tion of the country, that the public ... be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most ... enemies of our race. Often, this ... tenant of the organism undermines ... and invites the attack of enfeebling ... without exciting a suspicion of its ... it seems to breed infection throughout ... then, on some favorable occasion ... into one or other of its hideous forms ... surface or among the vitals ... cles may be suddenly deposited ... heart, or tumors formed in the ... its presence by eruptions on the ... ations on some part of the body ... sional use of a bottle of this ... visable, even when no active ... appear. Persons afflicted with ... plaints generally find ... length, cure, by the use of this ... *LA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose* ... *Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head* ... *Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and ... visible forms of *Scrofulous* ... more concealed forms, as ... *Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy* ... and the various *Ulcerous* ... lar and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* ... are cured by it, though a long ... subduing these obstinate ... But long continued use of this ... the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* ... *Ulcerations*, and *Female* ... monly soon relieved and ... purifying and invigorating ... tions for each case are found ... plied gratis. *Rheumatism* ... caused by accumulation ... in the blood, yield quickly ... *Complaints, Torpidity* ... *mation* of the *Liver* ... as they often do, from the ... blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* ... storer for the strength ... Those who are *Languid* ... *dent, Sleepless*, and troubled ... *prehensions* or *Fears* ... symptomatic of *Weakness* ... relief and convincing evidence ... power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.

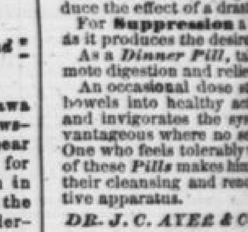
Practical and Analytical Chemists

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



tried it, know that it cured them; ... not, know that it cures their neighbors ... and all know that what it does once it ... —that it never fails through any ... its composition. We have ... sands of certificates of their ... following complaints, but ... every neighborhood, and we ... Adapted to all ages and ... containing neither calomel ... they may be taken with safety ... sugar coating preserves them ... them pleasant to take, while ... no harm can arise from their use.

They operate by their powerful ... internal viscera to purify the ... into healthy action—remove ... stomach, bowels, liver, and other ... body, restoring their irregular ... by correcting, wherever they ... ments as are the first origin of ...

Minute directions are given ... the box, for the following ... *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion* ... *ness, Languor* and *Loss of* ... should be taken moderately ... ach and restore its healthy ...

For *Liver Complaint* ... toms, *Bilious Headache* ... *Jaundice* or *Green* ... *Colic* and *Bilious Fevers* ... diciously taken for each case ... action or remove the obstructions ...

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa* ... dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout* ... *tation of the Heart, Pain* ... *Back* and *Loins*, they should ... taken, as required, to change ... the system. With such change ... disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical* ... should be taken in large and ... duce the effect of a drastic ...

For *Suppression* a large ... as it produces the desired effect ...

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one ... mote digestion and relieve the ...

An occasional dose stimulates ... bowels into healthy action ... and invigorates the system ... vantageous where no serious ... One who feels tolerably well ... of these *Pills* makes him feel ... their cleansing and renovating ... tive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

THE 50th VOLUME

NEW SERIES!! NEW ...

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man" ... improvement, by all the means ... *Science.*

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and ... Location and Natural Language ... with directions for cultivating ... them; and the relations existing ... and body described

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs" ... and How to Read them, ...

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History ... Customs, Religions and Modes of Life ... Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The ... Structure and Functions of the Body ... Laws of Life and Health—What ... and Drink, How we should be Clothed ... to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented ... lar manner, in accordance with ... ples.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies ... leading Men and Women of the World ... ments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a ... and training Children, this ... superior, as it points out all the ... Character and Disposition, and ... ment and classification not only ...

Much general and useful ... leading topics of the day is ... are spared to make this the ... instructive, as well as the best ... Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal ... 50th VOLUME, and with January ... a NEW SERIES is commenced ... been changed from a quarto to ... ent octavo, and many improvements ... made. It has steadily increased ... the many years it has been published ... never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year ... Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs ... $2 each, and an extra copy to agent ...

We are offering the most liberal ... Inclose 15 cents for a sample ... Pictorial Poster and Prospectus ... list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS ...

VOL V. NO.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

... BOOT AND SHOE STORE

YORK STREET.

... inform my customers and the public ... that I am now receiving my ... Stock of Foot Wear which will ... in every department, represent ...

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

... as usual is chosen with great care ... warranted to give satisfaction, and ... DEFYING COMPETITION.

... supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

... for all sorts of work. Only ... employed.

GEORGE MURPHY

... WHELAN,

... RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

... OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(... opposite the Old Stand,)

... at VERY LOW PRICES a ... selected stock, comprising Groceries ... Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ... Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes ... and Fine Salt. Also ... Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

... PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

... numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

... Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ... quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily ... premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac BRANDIES; Hennessy & Co, ... Kuyper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtmans, in ...

... Sherries of all grades, Ports of ... Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines ... in wood and bottle, improved by age.

... OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

... and ever, at extremely low rice ... and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ... Irish Whiskey. ... Old Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... other Ales. ... syrups, all grades.

... STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ... AT TWENTY-FIVE ... BELOW COST.

... 1185

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

... under Chapter LXVII of the ... Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange ... Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer ... A THOMSON, T H DUNN, ... D, Manager. 1141tf

WANTED TO

... KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION ... STORES AND OTHERS.

... give notice of my intention to supply ... ed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE ... KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

... of trade during the last four years ... me to enlarge my manufactory ... to make the wholesale trade my ...

... I have now is undoubtedly the largest ... the question of quality is readily ... known the fact that I raise my ... seed procured at any expense ... the best; they will therefore ... comparison with any imported. ... and important fact is that being ... manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... sell full 45 per cent lower than ...

... advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... who may favor me with their orders.

... NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ... York street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... Office, Ottawa.

... factory on the bank of the Rideau ...

... Empty Pickle bottles collected ... prices given. 1195y

... MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

... up a

WARM AIR FURNACE,

... it Works to a Charm.

... prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ... can refer to several churches and ... this city that we have heated. These ... the best testimonials we can offer ... on application. ... Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ... delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

... EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA.

End of Little Sussex-st. ... made on goods consigned for transmission ... prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will ... BANK, three miles from ... and Farming Implements ... None need apply but a ... 5 2m

... HOUSE, STREET, OTTAWA.

... can be accommodated ... board and rooms. Gentlemen ... will find superior accommodation ... by the day or week at moderate terms. ... is situated in the immediate ... the Parliament Buildings and the ... 219tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

(*Re-payable by* ...

The best and cheapest in the ...

1160.3.46.3m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR

ALSO,

PORK — CHICAGO MESS

XXX and No. 1 FLOUR.

WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 ... and Sand Point.

... hereby given that the

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

... at the next ensuing Session of the ... of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act ... to extend their Line of Railway ... terminus, at or near the Suspension ... said Bridge and its approaches ... the Village of Hull, in the Province ... with the consent of the Municipality ... to connect the said extension with ... or Tramway of like guage, that may ... to Aylmer or other points, from ... village of Hull, and for other purposes.

... 8, 1870. By order.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa. ... Managing Director.

The Ottawa Times

VOL. V. NO. 1310. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

[B]OOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

... BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

...inform my customers and the public that I am now receiving my Fall Stock of Feet Wear which will be ...le in every department, representing

...EST AND BEST STYLES

...', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...is as usual is chosen with great care, ...ranted to give satisfaction, and at ...FYING COMPETITION.

...pply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

...en for all sorts of work. Only the ...s employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

... WHELAN,

... RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

... OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(...early opposite the Old Stand,) ...at VERY LOW PRICES a large ...cted stock, comprising Groceries, ...es, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...s, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ...se and Fine Salt. Also. ...ed and other Vinegars.

...ORK, PICKLED SALMON, ...LABR. HERRINGS,

...erous other articles necessary to complete stock.

...an, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ... fresh and cheap.

...h Coffee ground and roasted daily on ...

...BRANDIES; Hennessy's & Co. Hen...'s and other brands.

...N GIN— ...Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood

...erries of all grades, Ports of fine ...andy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines ... in wood and bottle, improved by age.

...ES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...and sour, at extremely low prices. ...and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ...Irish Whiskey. ...Irish Porteus. ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...other Ales. ...Syrups, all grades. ...er prices.

...STOCK SAVED FROM FIRE ...AT TWENTY-FIVE ...T BELOW COST.

...in bar sine. 1185

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...under Chapter LXVII of the ...lidated Statutes of Canada.

...FFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange ...Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

...Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer ...OTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...D, Manager. 1141tf

...NT TO ...EPERS, GROCERS, PROVI...TORES AND OTHERS.

...e notice of my intention to supply ...ed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...TCHUP, &c. wholesale.

...of trade during the last four years ...ed me to enlarge my manufactory I ... to make the wholesale trade my ...

...ave now is undoubtedly the largest ...ing the question of quality is readily ...ing known the fact that I raise my ...seed procured at any expense ... the best; they will therefore ... comparison with any imported. ...and important fact is that being ...manufactured in Ottawa thereby ...ght, packing, duty and other expen...to sell 40 per cent lower than ...

...vantages, I think, cannot fail to ...who may favor me with their orders. ...ASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ...ark street, Ottawa, or direct Box ...Office, Ottawa. ...factory on the bank of the Rideau

...re—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...er prices given. 1198y

...MA!

...fully warm in church this morn... were as warm during the service as ...sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ... the hearth rug, so you need not ...ding church till next summer, as ...r fear of taking cold, for the sexton ...that

... MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

...AL STOVE DEPOT,

...p a

WARM AIR FURNACE,

...d it Works to a Charm.

...pared to heat Churches, Stores and ...can refer to several churches and ...this city that we have heated. These ...re the best testimonials we can offer. ...en on application ...Tinware as usual. ...given to job work. ..., delivered free to any part of the

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

... EASTON & CO.,

...ISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...n, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

...ced on goods consigned for imme... Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

...IGNAN'S,

...RKS STREET, OTTAWA.

...e gentlemen can be accommodated ... board and rooms. Gentlemen ...Capital will find superior accommo... day or week at moderate terms. ...house is situated in the immediate ... the Parliament Buildings and the ... 219tf

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CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

... at the next ensuing Session of the ...t the Dominion of Canada, for an Act ...them to extend their Line of Railway ...rminus, at or near the Suspension ...said Bridge and its approaches, ... the Village of Hull, in the Province ... with the consent of the Municipality ... to connect the said extension with ...y or Tramway of like guage, that may ...d to Aylmer or other points, from ...llage of Hull and for other purposes.

By order.

...uary 5, 1870. ...tf

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply o clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturers and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mason Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 13th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory o Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,

No 85 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 32
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 23
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 43
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870.

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at........ 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at........ 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at ...... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at........ 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at........ 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at......3 a m, 4 30 p m

Express for Island Pond, at........ 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at........ 10:10

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N. B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

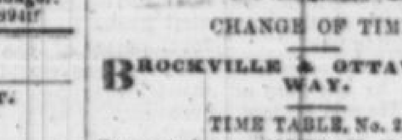
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10 06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.3 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.3 p m.

PERTH BRANCH

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

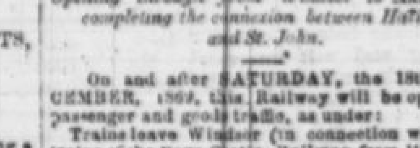
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m. connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1430y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown........ $100 0.

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown........ 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown........ $80 00

Halifax........ 20 00

St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer........ 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown........ 30 00

Halifax........ 15 00

St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer........ 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway New York

or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stoves

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1238.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

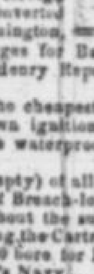
FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO,

Agents,

Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Militar Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,

Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½ Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR LANG

STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING

GO TO

LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT

A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

...ounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,

No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c, and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1496 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

1896 tf

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE that we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont,

1286 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs S A ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co, Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

...1006-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Callded Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. P. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

☞ BEEF AND MUTTON. ☜

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,

English Chemicals,

European and American

Patent Medicines,

The Popular Proprietary

Medicines and Preparations,

English, French and German

Perfumery,

English Brushes and Toilet Articles,

Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1386 3 y

Jenny Lind of To-day.

From a letter describing Jenny Lind's recent appearance in Exeter Hall, London we quote the following:

We waited very impatiently through Herr Goldschmidt's ambitious "Instrumental Prelude," and through the first of his jerky choruses. It was not entirely the fog which made our eyes see dimly the sweet faced woman sitting on his left hand; thinner, older, sadder, but still the same winning, phathetic atmosphere about every pose, and every expression which conquered all hearts twenty years ago, disarms all criticism to-day, and will continue to do so so long as Jenny Lind's soul remains in Jenny Lind's body. If there be such things as perfect grace of clumsiness, perfect beauty of homeliness, she has them; and they are more lasting than the grace of gracefulness, or the beauty of good looks. As it is with her face, her movements, her attitudes, so it is with her voice. Sacred above all it has lost, it has kept a certain something of such individuality that one would know it for Jenny Lind's voice. In spite of the husky chest tones, in spite of the strained and hardly reached upper C, there is a peculiar soul full quality in it which has been rarely heard on any stage, except when Jenny Lind has sung. Critics would say—and, perhaps, by rules of art, their assertion can not be contradicted—that Jenny Lind's voice is gone. But men and women are still moved to their hearts' depths by her singing. I believe if she sings when she is three-score years and ten it will be the same.

Another True Dog Story.

A physician near this city has a fine New-foundland, in which he takes a pardonable pride. Calling the other day with the dog, in a locality entirely new to him, a mile and more from his house, the doctor was questioned as to pup's sagacity and stock of general information. He proposed to leave his stick in the room in which all three, his questioner, the dog and himself had been, and after taking the animal home, to send him back to the house for it. It was at once declared the dog could not do this; and after the doctor had left with him to try the experiment, the owner of the house to which he was to be sent back treacherously closed all the windows and doors to make the thing impossible if he could. After reaching his home the doctor turned about, and, motioning to the dog, told him to go back for the forgotten stick. He started and, according to the report afterwards received from the other end of his route, reached in remarkably good time. The door and window question proved a puzzle at first, but after circulating round the house and grounds a few minutes he chose a window of the room where he had been entertained for his forlorn hope. Shortly after he had carried it, and a pane or two of French window glass and a sash with it, and had seized the stick from the corner were his master had left it. He made no delay upon the ground for any trivial opening of doors. The point of entrance was good enough for him; though the stick in his mouth left something of a wider swath in the window after his exit. Its owner will believe anything that is said of that dog now. The doctor reported that when he got home, though a little cut about the face, his tail was uncommonly up.

Star Heat.

From the London Spectator.

At last, after enormous labor, the heat received from two well-known stars has been measured. Arcturus, the leading brilliant of the Herdsman, and Vega, the chief star of the Lyre, are the two orbs dealt with by Mr. Stone. From a careful measurement of their light, Sir John Herschel long since determined that those stars are of equal splendor; but Arcturus shines with a ruddy yellow light, while Vega exhibits a color which has been compared to the gleam of highly-polished steel. The estimates of their heat correspond with the aspect of these orbs. The fiery Arcturus sends us about twice as much heat as the bluish Vega. Minute indeed is the quantity of heat received from either star, even Arcturus having a direct heating effect corresponding to but about the 800,000th part of a degree Farenheit. Or Mr Stone remarks, the result may be other wise stated as follows: The heat received from Arcturus is sensibly the same as that from a three-inch cube full of boiling water at a distance of 383 yards.

To the worlds which circle around these brilliant stars, our sun doubtless supplies no larger a degree of heat; nay, we have good reason to believe that he is relatively an insignificant orb. Around Arcturus are well warmed worlds, nourished by the rays which belong to the end of the spectrum. Those which circle around Vega, if equally distant, are less plentifully supplied with heat. On the other hand, if one may speculate so confidently as to the state of these worlds as to regard photography as an art practiced among their inhabitants, then must the people, warmed by Arcturus, sit longer for their portraits than those on whom the brilliant Vega pours his powerful actinic rays. Seriously, the researches we have been dealing with suggest strange thoughts for our consideration. The question of the plurality of worlds had seemed perplexing enough when we considered merely the strangely various conditions under which living creatures must subsist in the different orbs which circle round our sun. But when we contemplate the varieties presented among the fixed stars, the mind is lost in the attempt to conceive the enormous range of variety which must characterize the races of living creatures subsisting in the systems of which those stars are the central attraction.

The Latest "Love of a Bonnet."

There have been threats of a severe reform in the style of ladies' bonnets, nothing less, in short, than that the close cottage bonnet was coming back. But now that we have seen the dreaded abomination, our fears are dispelled, for it bears as faint a semblance to its ugly prototype as a rose to a cabbage. It is, indeed, somewhat in the form of a bonnet, and cannot be worn with the American style of hair dressing. In France, it is said, the hair is worn much lower, but it will take another year to bring down the pride of our chignon, and the cottage bonnet must wait. The prevailing form will be that of the last season, with the raised part, or diadem, a little farther back, thus bringing the trimmed more on the top of the bonnet.

The Oldest Vessel Afloat.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives an account of an old whaling ship named the *Truelove*, which was built in that city in the year 1764, and has now reached the partriarchial age of 106 years. The *Truelove* was employed during the revolutionary war as a privateer, but was unfortunatly captured by a British cruiser, and in the year 1770 she was purchased from the British Government by parties in Hull. She was then employed in the wine trade between Oporto and Hull. In 1784 she was transformed into a whaler, and in this trade she was singularly fortunate. In 1830 the *Truelove* formed one of the fleet in Melville Bay, when twenty strong, and staunch vessels were totally lost and twelve others seriously damaged by ice. The *Truelove*, when exposed to a heavy squeeze, among the ice floes, would quietly rise up on the ice and rest there until the danger was past. This peculiarity was due to the remarkable and almost unique model of the old ship, which modern builders might, in some points, do well to copy. This remarkable vessel has made eighty voyages to Greenland and Davis' Straits. Since 1867 she has been employed in carrying ice from Norway for the English market. During the long career of the *Truelove* in the whaling trade she captured between three and four hundred whales, besides seals and other products of the Arctic seas. The *Truelove* is still as tight as a bottle, ready to do her duty, and continues to reflect credit upon Philadelphia shipbuilders.

Explosion—Up in a Balloon—Fearful Destruction.

A Brazilian schooner loaded with three hundred and sixty tons of gunpowder was blown up on the 2nd of January at the Island of Cerito in the mouth of the river Paraguay. Seventeen persons perished on board. A powder flatboat near the magazine vanished; a pontoon hauled ashore half a mile away, was driven into the river and sunk; a bomb flat, a mile away, was overwhelmed by the wave and sunk; four iron clads suffered some damage, and the buildings on shore were injured. The neighbouring trees were overthrown for a considerable distance, torn up by beams and splinters hurled into the forest by the explosion. A great number of birds were killed, and on the same day a large number of dead fish were washed ashore for a long way down, and the schooner's anchor is said to have been found at the other side of the Island.

The Nimrod of the Period.

A Correspondent of the Glen's Falls *Messenger* gives the following particulars concerning some of the adventures of the Moose River hunters.

Last summer one of the party, Ervin Hoxie while walking along leisurely, came suddenly face to face with a large panther. The animal gave no sign of retreating, but fixed for a jump, ready to pounce upon the man. Hoxie immediately drew his knife, and with the most daring bravery prepared to meet his game. The savage beast gave a fearful leap toward him. Springing to one side as the panther passed him he plunged his knife into the animal's heart killing him instantly. With great glee Hoxie carried the panther into camp, remarking that he thought he was gone up. Hoxie is about 21 years of age, and has never done much of anything aside from hunting and fishing. The veracious correspondent vouches for another incident in Hoxie's life, which reminds us of a story we heard when a boy of a farmer who quit his mowing and caught a deer in a snow drift over the fence from the hay field. Young Hoxie at one time chased a dear to the bank of a river, and was just in time to catch hold of it as it plunged into the water, and springing upon its back young Hoxie drowned the dear in the river, and then towed the body safely ashore.

The Sandwich Suicide.

The circumstances connected with the self-destruction of William H. Harper, in Barnstable jail, show a most desperate determination on his part. The instrument used was a common pocket-knife with which he cut his throat from ear to ear, severing all the veins and arteries and almost cleaving the windpipe in twain. After doing this he thrust the knife upwards through the lower jaw and tongue into the roof of the mouth. Three letters were found in his cell, one to his wife, one to Mr. Whelden, the jailor, and one to Mr. George B. Nye of Sandwich. The one written to the jailor is very brief, containing only the following words:

"Mr. Whelden:

Please have me shaved and sent home this afternoon. Telegraph home dead.

W.H.H.

Send my letter with me."

To Mr. Nye he had written regarding business affairs, and to his wife an affectonate letter in relation to family matters, enclosing in the missive his ring which he wished to be given to his daughter Flora, asking her to "wear it always to remember me by."

Martin L. Holden, who was arrested as an accomplice in the burning of Harper's hotel in Sandwich, was held in $2000 for trial at Barnstable next Thursday. It is not expected that a bill will be found against him, as it is not clear that he had anything to do with the act of firing the building.

In conversation the other day, Admiral Farragut expressed the opinion that the *Miantonomah*, ugly as she is, if she could get alongside the *Monarch's* broadside, would make short work of her. And the Admiral was right. The thing for the *Monarch* to do under such circumstances would be to use her 8000 horse-power engines to get out of the monitor's way.

A boy employed by a manufacturing concern in New Bedford, who was gone an hour longer than his employer expected, on an errand the other day, on his return voluntarily offered to pay for loss of time, saying he had been to the depot

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dominion and Provincial Directorie.—John Lovell.

Home for Young Men—Address F S S, Jones & Holland's, Elgin street.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 18 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

EVERY REASON TO BE SATISFIED

It is quite clear that the country is lost. The Quebec *Chronicle* has joined Mr. Huntington. The commercial organ of the ancient capital and renowned Canadian fortress states plainly that the love of British institutions among the old country people, who seek a home on this side of the Atlantic, is utter humbug. The *Chronicle* states distinctly and argues the point, in an article two columns in length, that Canada "cut loose from European policies, associations, and entanglements, would occupy a far superior position towards the United States." The reason is that, as matters stand, "Canada might be invaded at a hundred points, while her young men, of whom she has none to spare, would be taken from the plough and the workshop to face fire to ten times their number in the field." Now really this is too bad. Canada *has* young men to spare. She sends young men off to serve His Holiness the Pope. She sent a whole regiment off to serve in foreign parts. She has any number of men in Canada able and willing to serve the Queen here or anywhere. She sent off young men to constitute a small army to fight against the South, and for the South, during "the great rebellion"; and there are young men now so much enamoured of military glory as to be willing to go anywhere to display their prowess. Besides, it is the merest nonsense to say that there are a hundred points at which Canada might be easily invaded and overrun. There are very few such points of invasion, and Canada is an exceedingly difficult country to overrun, if there should be anything like determined resistance. Canada is not comparatively weaker to-day than she was in 1812, and General Hull did not find the overrunning of Canada an easy matter. Not only was Canada then defensible, but she became before the war was concluded the invader. Our defeats were only the results of our attempts at invasion, never in repelling invasion, to any serious extent. One thing which the *Chronicle* states is in some degree true, and that is, that emigrants leaving the shores of Great Britain, do not leave them for the purpose of going to another part of Britain, but simply to a country—no matter what its political features may be—where there is reward for honest labour. They go from home to better their social condition, and never think about politics until they begin to feel an interest in the land on which they have settled. The newly arrived immigrant is not a politician. The colonist of every grade of society is, however, a politician; and the colonist, the more he sees of the working of Republican institutions, with all the intrigues of republicanism—its lobbying and log-rolling—its despotism and its spirit of usurpation and encroachment—its dislike to everything not native to the soil—and its class legislation—becomes the more strongly impressed with the superior freedom afforded by British institutions. It is the boast of the Canadian Colonist that he has most of the advantages of a nation at comparatively little cost, and he deplores nothing unless it be a want of individuality when he is abroad. To be a Canadian, or an Australian means nothing among the nations. These are not world-recognized states. In Canada or in Australia the Colonist retaliates by looking disparagingly upon the mere native of the British Isles, or the native of France or Italy. The Canadian or the Australian, at home, is justly as proud of his home as the people in England are of theirs, and when he compares his own with the waste, extravagance, and clique-ruling of an independent government, rejoicing in national independence, the Canadian at least, has every reason to be satisfied with his lot. It is to be hoped that in Canada, as in Britain, changes of government may be obtained without revolutions, and that, for some time longer, the present form of government will be permitted to prevail, abuses being ameliorated as they arise, and the wishes of the people not only ascertained but attended to in such a manner as to insure a continuance of that content, which so far as the masses are concerned, at present, exists.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The entire sitting to-day was taken up with a discussion on concurrence in the Banking resolutions, the House voting down the amendments in favor of Banks of issue with less paid up capital than two hundred thousand dollars.

An exceedingly long and intricate discussion took place as to the meaning of the resolutions stating the amount of reserve that Government should hold against Dominion notes, the Ministry holding that their measure provided for a larger reserve than the present Provincial Notes Act require.

We are sorry to see an attempt to resume the agitation against the Street Railway outside the Council, when the latter by an overwhelming vote has agreed to make terms with the Company. We believe the present agitation is due to the minority of one or two, we forget which, who, defeated in the Council, appealed to the public. There are very few good names to the requisition calling the meeting for to-day. The great majority are unknown to fame, and certainly did not sign the requisition in their own hand writing.

Mr. J. McLeary Brown, who, rumour says is to succeed Anson Burlingame as Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the Western Powers, is of Scotch descent, and went out to China about nine years ago as student interpreter in the British Consular Service. His pay was then $1,000 per annum. After studying Chinese for some years, he was appointed interpreter in the British Legation at Pekin, whence he came to undertake his present post at a salary of $6,000. If he is appointed in Mr Burlingame's stead, he will receive no less than $60,000 yearly.

At the mouth of the channel, three miles from Fleetwood, England, is or was, a lighthouse built on piles. Two or three weeks ago, a schooner laden with iron ran into this pile, and the lighthouse was pitched upon the deck of the vessel and carried away. Two men were in the lighthouse at the time, one of them being in bed. They were both saved, but "much frightened." A tug was sent out to the relief of the schooner, and she was towed into Fleetwood and the lighthouse was safely landed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

"Silent oh Moyle be the roar of thy waters."

A spirit has arisen among our Irish fellow citizens as honourably to themselves, as it is creditable to the land of their adoption. St. Patrick's Day 1870 will be remembered with pride, among the Irishmen of Canada. No riotous conduct—no indecent display. The demonstration from first to last, was well worthy of the day, and called forth the unqualified praise of all spectators. The day was ushered in inauspiciously, but it soon brightened up, as only the face of an Irishman can do, the afternoon was all sunshine. Throngs from the country came in to perpetuate that idea which has made all nations, in their time, individualities on the face of this earth, which has given to the sons of rugged Scotland their stern determination; to those of England their enterprising courage, and which inspires in the children of Erin the impulsive tendencies which belong to the generous heart. The spacious Cathedral was crowded long before Divine Service began. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Collins. It was "Dalloche's," and was sung admirably by a select choir. The Rev. Mr. Salmon preached an eloquent sermon, the text being from St. Matthew: chap 19, v. 29 After Divine Service a procession of over twenty-five hundred individuals, accompanied by Sutherland's and the College band, marched through the principal streets of the city, and returned to the hall of the association, where its worthy president, Mr. Guerin, delivered to them a well considered, and instructive address, in which he advocated the desired unity among his countrymen, and urged them to keep pace with the age. Mr. Waller followed him in a somewhat lengthy, and able historical speech during which the auditory were not reminded of their free, and flourishing position in this country. Mr Batels was called for, and wound up in a few humourous remarks.

THE CONCERT.

The Concert in the evening well deserved, the title of grand. There was a grand attendance, and the speeches and the music, both vocal and instrumental, were very grand indeed.

The stage of the Music Hall was occupied by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Thos. Guerin, Esq.; by the President of St. Andrew's Society J. S. Thomburn, Esq., M.A.; the Vice-President of the St Jean Baptiste's Society, Dr. Beaubien; the President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, George May, Esq.; the Honourable Joseph Howe Secretary of State for the Provinces; the Hon. T. W. Anglin, the Revd. Dr. O'Connor; M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P.; Rev. M. Fouvier, Rev. M. Dusrt-Telmont, H. O. Burritt, Esq., and other gentlemen.

The Concert began with an overture by Sutherland's band, which was exceedingly well executed, and was particularly effective from the circumstance that the musicians were themselves behind the scenes and unseen.

The President of the Society in an able and excellent speech, alluded to the aim and objects of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and announced a piano solo by Miss Mary Ann Smith, who played nearly all the accompaniments during the evening with taste and discretion, while the solo was a more particular and effective proof of her skill and execution.

The piano solo was followed by the song "Ah, so true," by Madame Gilnis, which was, indeed, beautifully rendered and was deservedly encored.

The Honourable Mr. Anglin being called upon, delivered an address, in which he alluded to the eminence in literature to which the people of Ireland of a past age had attained, of their more recent sufferings, and lamentable ignorance, of their success in this country, of the progress which they were making as a people on this continent, and concluded with the expression of a hope that the Irish in America would yet be "the equals of any other people, come from what stock or race they may," and that all the races would be merged in one common race as Canadians.

Mrs. Miles, on the conclusion of Mr. Anglin's happy and effective speech, sang, very prettily and in fine voice, "The path by the River," and was encored. She was followed by Mrs. P. E. Ryan, who, in her usual excellent and most pleasing style, gave "Mary Connor," and, being encored, favored the audience with the very nice ditty of "The Irishman," which was loudly applauded.

Mr. F. Walsh, being announced, sang in a very effective style the touching ballad—"Terence's Farewell," and was encored. Mr Walsh being an especial favourite.

Mr. O'Connor, M. P., at the request of the President of the Society, next addressed the meeting. He said that an Irishman could not possibly be without a tongue on such an occasion, and he compared the Irish to the Jews—their similar love of literature, their ubiquity, their misfortunes, and their similarly recuperative character.

A song followed, and it was grandly given. It was "The Land of the West," by Mrs Dr. Beaubien. It took the house fairly by surprise, and received loud and long continued plaudits. She was followed by Mr. Sinclair, who, in his usual admirable manner, sang "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," and, being justly encored, sang with great spirit—"The Maple Leaf."

The President, having introduced the Hon. Joseph Howe, as the great Nova Scotian, that honourable gentleman alluded, with deep feeling, to the many families who were mourning on account of the missing steamship the *City of Boston*, of his own consequent weariness of heart, and his inability, in consequence, to take such an interest in the proceedings as otherwise he would do. Only for his great regard for the Irish character he would not have been there at all. He then alluded to Mr. Uniach Bernard Doyle and several other eminent Irishmen in Nova Scotia, to a visit which he had made to Ireland, to his meeting with and impressions of Daniel O'Connell, and wound up with the aspiration that the prayers of the audience would be sent up that evening for the safety of the *City of Boston*.

Miss Aumond, on the conclusion of Mr Howe's address, sang inimitably "Come back to Erin," and, in reply to an encore, well and wittily sang "St Patrick's Day," the *Patrick* being particularly accentuated.

Mr. Ryan, M. P., though not on the programme, appeared to apologise for the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, of whose great abilities he drew a vivid and striking picture. Indeed, he showed that all the great men of the Dominion were Irishmen from the Governor General to Governor Doyle.

Mr. C. J. Higgins followed, and with excellent effect, and in good voice, sang "Savourneen Dheelish."

The fine band of Mr. Sutherland closed the concert by playing "God Save the Queen," and the audience quietly dispersed.

From statistics of the British Board of Trade and other sources considered equally reliable, it is stated that the cotton supply of the world, based on last year's production may be laid down at 6,099,000 bales of 400 pounds each, which is distributed as follows: From America, 2,900,000; India, 2,300,000; Egypt, 210,000; Brazil, 272,000; other countries, 348,000. The same authorities place the consumption of the world as follows: Great Britain, 2,400,000 bales of 400 pounds: France, 630,000; Germany, 420,000; Russia, 250,000; Holland, 140,000; Spain, 140,000; Belgium, 90,000; Italy, 100,000; United States, 1,080,000; India, 630,000; China (India cotton) 135,000.

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. Mr. DORION expressed his regret that the remarks of the member for Shefford had failed to elicit from the Finance Minister any explanation of the preliminary details of the negotiations to secure a new reciprocal treaty. Surely the assertions of the hon. member had been sufficiently specific, yet no answer had been made. The Finance Minister said the Parliament had no desire to adopt a retaliatory policy, but that was not the view expressed by his friend the hon. member for Cumberland, who the other day had spoken very forcibly on this subject (hear hear), when announcing with a flourish, his national policy, which meant that there should be duties put upon coal and flour, and salt and such products that Nova Scotia should pay duty to Upper Canada, and that Upper Canada should pay duty to Nova Scotia. Instead of answering the question and explaining the policy of the Government, the Finance Minister had enlarged on his efforts in 1853-4 to secure them a treaty when he had done something very much like lobbying and log rolling. This he now thought was undignified. He (Mr. Dorion) admitted that it would not be proper for us to go down on our knees to the authorities at Washington, but he did not think that proper exertions had been made to secure a new treaty. He did not think it was right for the honourable Minister to make any reference in this debate to the tendencies of the honourable member for Shefford. The House was now considering a question entirely foreign to that; a question in which every one felt an interest, and which should be considered on its merits. The Finance Minister stated that after being away from the country fourteen years he had on his return noticed great improvement in the prosperity of the country. The honourable gentleman should remember that he left the country just at the time when the Reciprocity Treaty was coming into effect, and that it had been in operation nearly all the time of his absence.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that it was since the abrogation of the Treaty that the progress had been made.

Hon. Mr. DORION said it was since that abrogation the people had been leaving the country, and that the manufacturing interest were decaying. No one could shut their eyes to the fact that our export trade with the United States was greater than with any other country. As a general rule the consumer paid the duty, but in our case it would be found that this was not so. In the item of lumber alone we exported seven million dollars worth to the United States in 1868.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said they had increased.

Hon. Mr. DORION said if the hon. gentleman would instruct his officials to furnish the public accounts in proper time he would have been able to have granted the latter information, (hear, hear). The ending of the fiscal year had been changed on purpose, to allow these returns to be presented to the House, but matters were as bad as ever.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that last year the exports were nearly twenty thousand dollars worth.

Hon. Mr. DORION had only the returns for 1868.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the returns were sent down a fortnight ago.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had only got his to-day. The country had paid about three millions into the United States Exchequer on the few items of timber, barley, horses and hops. He did not mention, at first because he believed that the fishing interests had been entirely alienated in consequence of the abrogation of the Treaty. An hon. member had stated to him, that where there were fifteen vessel in the trade then, there were now only three, the other having become partly owned by Americans. The hon. Finance Minister had talked of the suggestions of the hon. member for Shefford as if he (Mr. Huntington) wanted to introduce the American tariff into this country. No such thing was intended. What the hon. member wanted was that we should have free trade with our neighbouring States. The second proposition was that we should obtain permission from England to make our own trade arrangements with these countries and that these arrangements should have England's sanction. An important admission was made on this point by the Finance Minister namely that every one was desirous of having a reciprocal arrangement and that the *Alabama* difference was the greatest difficulty in the way of securing this arrangement. If Canada were free from these embarrassments, we could go to Washington and state our case, and would no doubt be able to secure a beneficial Treaty.

He did not believe in conducting negotiations with the Americans secretly; our policy should be openly declared—that we were prepared to enlarge our canals, and open up our navigation to Americans; and then we would awaken such an interest in our affairs among the people of the United States as would compel their public men to give us what we desire. The resolution of the member for Shefford did not mean that we were to discriminate against British goods; that we were to adopt an American tariff or a Canadian tariff, but that the whole trade relations between ourselves and other countries should be discussed and arranged on terms advantageous to all. In support of this view the hon. gentleman referred to the case of Prussia and the German States, and pointed out that the system adopted there was one of compromise, and was admitted by all writers on the subject to be a most beneficial system to all the States concerned that could be adopted.

The resolutions of his hon. friend did not ask for an American tariff; besides Americans were showing a disposition to lower their tariff, and now was the proper time to take some steps towards securing reciprocal trade. He had no hesitation in saying that free trade with the United States in manufactures, would be what would build up this country, it would bring in American capital, and keep our population contented at home, and he believed all our principal manufacturers would agree with that view. What was wanted, was a market for manufacturers, and that would be done by free trade with the United States. If this question was beset with difficulty on account of the "Alabama claims," all the more necessity for us to have power to deal directly with foreign countries irrespective of any outside questions with which we had nothing to do. If complications arising out of English policy were to prevent us from securing beneficial trade relations with foreign countries, it would be one of the strongest arguments that could be put in the mouth of those who were seeking for independance and on the other hand, if we had liberty to negotiate in these matters, untrammelled by outside considerations, if would be a very strong argument against Independence. He believed there would be no difficulty in getting this, as England had already shown every disposition to give us absolute control over all our internal affairs. With reference to the argument that the system proposed would necessitate a discrimination against British goods; he contended that there would be no more discrimination under it, than under the old reciprocity treaty, and an agreement might be entered into, that duties should be only for revenue purposes. He next referred to the large exodus of the people from Lower Canada, and said this was not owing to any dissatisfaction with the social or political institutions of Canada, but solely because of want of remunerative labour and markets for their produce and manufactures. He argued that reciprocal trade with the United States would not only retain our population, but would bring back the large number who have left, and we would see all our industries flourishing. He quoted from an article in the London *Times*, which seemed to indicate, that under certain circumstances England would not object to our imposing discriminating duties on British goods; and as one of the members of the English Contingent (Robert Lowe) was closely associated with the London *Times*, these views might be taken as indicative of the answer we could receive from England in case he made the application proposed in these resolutions. He went on to say that if the Government wished to stop the feeling in favour of Independence, they should adopt measures to obtain the best markets for our produce, and if they did not, people would, in time, begin to favour annexation. This question of trade relations should be considered simply on its merits, and without reference to mover or seconder or to party lines, and then the views of the House and country could be obtained as to the National policy, or the use proposed by these resolutions.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said he and every member of the House could support the first resolution of the hon. member for Shefford, as it read on the notice paper, but they could not do so when they listened to the arguments and facts brought forward by the hon. mover and the hon. member for Hochelaga in support of his motion. Since Confederation there had been a great increase in the population, production and wealth of the country, and it was now necessary to seek other markets, in order to find a market for the superabundant produce of the country. But his hon. friends from Shefford and Hochelaga had said that the population was diminishing. The hon. member for Shefford had said the population of his county had been half-decimated. Now we know what decimation means, and half-decimation was the one-twentieth (laughter), and he has tried to make a great case out of his county losing five per cent. of the population.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—The hon. gentleman is too classical.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER did not pretend to be classical. Hon. gentlemen had tried to make up a case for a sort of reciprocity or zollverein in order to come to the rescue of population getting less progressive, and instead of acquiring property were sinking into poverty. He thought the hon. member ought to have reflected more about the proposition before he placed it before the House. He denied that he had treated such an important question with levity, but had listened with all his powers to the remarks of the hon. member, though he must confess he had been disappointed. He thought that in the analysis of the movers motion there would be a definition of Customs Union, while there had only been an attack on the policy of the Government, which they were quite able to bear, and he had the consolation to know that his political friend knew what he was doing.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Keep the camp in order.

Hon Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—Yes keep the camp in order, because they all had confidence in each other and nothing were so conducive to this as acting from the heart. He had looked for facts in the movers speech, but had found nothing but abuse. He had no objection to water drinking, but he feared that the quantity the mover consumed must have drowned his ideas. He asked what had the Government done, he pointed to Nova Scotia: Well is she not conciliated? The Red River difficulty will be expected next, and it followed, But there was nothing to answer. He had forgotten Newfoundland and other things. He (Sir George), would fill up his speech on that subject, and on Prince Edward Island. In these cases they had no right to coerce, it must be a mutual agreement and this had not yet been accomplished. The member for Shefford had never referred to the zollverin at all in his speech, nor had the member for Hochelaga; they had merely spoken of free trade and argued that from a protective side.

Hon. Mr. DORION said he argued that they wanted no protection but a market.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said, well he pointed to the United States, and they could not expect a Customs Union without collecting an equal tariff with theirs to the exclusion of all foreign goods, and to the shutting up of manufactures by the oppressive excise duties. Protection meant the levying of taxes on the agriculturists and land owners for the benefit of a few. They argued for a policy in respect to discriminating duties which had never been admitted by Colonial on British legislation since the inauguration of the present policy. In 1846 intimation was received from the Colonial office to the effect that we should not impose any more discriminating tariffs. But the mover thought free trade and reciprocal trade were synonimous Yet in Manchester and Birmingham large meetings were denouncing free trade and insisting on reciprocal trade Mr. Bright pointed out the fallacy lurking under this and showed that reciprocal trade advocated was a mere conservative trap to bring back protection. What did the two gentlemen mean by talking of a retaliatory tariff. It was simply a reciprocal tariff, such as they proposed to adopt, that is, if the Americans laid on a duty, that, according to reciprocity should be met by an equal amount. He denied that the Government were indifferent to the renewal of trade relations with the United States. Who prevented the realization of their efforts that the reciprocity treaty might not be repealed. Was it not the Wood Potter combination, and he blamed the member for Chateaugay that he was not at Detroit to advocate a proper treaty, because he had been unsuccessful in the contest for Montreal Centre. He narrated the steps that had been taken since, to obtain a renewal of the treaty. The legislation of the House had given power to exempt all articles, formerly admitted free under the reciprocity treaty, by an order in Council to be issued as soon as the Americans admitted them on the same footing. The legislation of Canada had been exerted in this direction invariably, and it was well to know that Canada was ahead of America in this respect. Individually the Americans were kindly neighbours, but as a nation they were the most illiberal in the world except the Chinese. The member for Shefford had uttered almost a threat that the bonding system would be abrogated if reciprocity did not take place.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON explained that he was afraid the bonding system might be abolished, if a retaliatory policy were adopted.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said he should study the relative position of the two countries in respect to the freedom of trade. Canada admitted the Americans to send in their flour and grain free, and to the use of the canals, while the Americans admitted neither the one nor the other. By the Navigation Laws Americans could not make two ports of call here, but on every application the utmost liberality was observed. The bonding system was a decided benefit to the Americans, and it would be found that the liberality of Canada was not met with any return from the other side. A great deal had been said by emigrants going to the United States. He must contradict the statement of the member for Hochelaga, that 500,000 French Canadians had gone to the United States. The population of the New England States was less than that of the United Provinces of Canada, or only 3,200,000 inhabitants. That calculation would make the French Canadians one-sixth of the whole population, which would be an apparent fact, if it were true. By referring to the census of the State of Vermont, there had been an increase of population in the last twenty years of only 15,000, and from statistics it could be proved that the whole number of French Canadians in the United States did not exceed 25 to 30,000.

It was true a good many of our people went to the United States, but many of them came back, and not only that, but no less than 80,000 Americans had come to Ontario and Quebec, and he did not know of a single one who went back to the United States. With reference to reciprocity in manufactures, the result of it would be, all at once to exclude British goods, and necessaries of life would be largely increased in price, and we would have to resort to direct taxation. That was the state of affairs that the people of this country would not submit to. Canadian manufactures would not have the advantage they now have; the price of labour would be increased, and manufactures would centre in large cities of the United States. Considered also, in regard to our relations with England, such a proposition was absurd, in spite of all the London *Times* might have said. He found the current in England acting in favour of colonies, so that Earl Granville had felt himself obliged to announce that there was no inclination on behalf of the English Government to foster a policy that would look to the separation of the colonies. With reference to the hon. gentleman's second resolution he thought it was very vague; but he supposed it meant to recommend Customs Union with these countries that would consent to the scheme. He referred to the Zolverien in Germany, and pointed out that the difficulty of collecting the tariff along so many frontiers, was what first led to its adoption. The arrangement was something like that adopted in Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. But in our present condition we had access to the ocean from all parts of the Dominion in the summer season, and after the Intercolonial was built the whole Dominion would have outlet to the ocean, and therefore there was not that necessity in our case for commercial union with the United States, as there was in the case of the German States. Our condition and that of the United States was altogether different, we were lightly taxed; they heavily taxed; but in order to have Customs Union we would have to raise our tariff and thereby increase taxes upon the people Such a system could never be acceptable to the people of this country and he was surprised that the hon. gentleman should have gravely proposed it. In reference to the the third resolution. He said that Canada, would soon have a still lighter tariff, than even now exists, and it was preposterous to imagine that this Parliament would commit itself to the plan proposed. In reference to the fourth clause, he said that by committing ourselves to commercial union with the United States, the result of the hon. members plan would be to commit us to a political union. There was so much in the resolutions that he was forced to vote against them all, good and bad.

Mr. MAGILL said, it did not become us to be dinging into the ears of our neighbours, that we are ruined without confederation. The members from the Western portion of the country were prepared to give a flat denial to the statements of the hon. gentlemen, statements as to our union and decay. The truth was, that the country never was more prosperous. The exports of the country had increased forty-five per cent. during the last five years. He ascribed the exodus from the Eastern country to the ruin of the ship building interests of Quebec. The same might be seen in the United States where their shipyards were almost entirely deserted. When the hon. member for Sherbroooke had gone to Washington respecting a Reciprocity Treaty, he had been blamed for the concessions which he had offered. If the hon. member for Shefford desired a renewal of this treaty he was going the wrong way about it. His acts tended more towards creating dissatisfaction, and finally annexation. If these were his sentiments they certainly were not those of the members of the Province he (Mr. Magill) represented (hear hear). Discrimination against British goods would lead first to commercial separation and finally to entire political separation.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN said there was a general feeling in favour of free trade relations with the United States and other countries. But the farmers of the country, when they fully understood this Zolverein scheme, could not give it their support. Bad as that scheme was in itself, it was doubly worse just now when duties were so high in the United States. We could not, the member for Shefford admitted, cut down their tariff, and, therefore, would have to raise our own. The attempts in this direction would have a tendency to injure us, because the avowed reason for making these attempts were that our industries were languishing and we are in a very unprosperous state. But the statements were not borne out by the trade relations. Since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty our imports from the United States had fallen off about $2,000,000 a year; whereas our exports to the United States had increased since that some $9,000,000. These figures were sufficient denial to statements that were suffering only from want of reciprocity. Besides the attempts were unfortunate as it strengthened opinion in the States that we were dependent upon them, and would ultimately be compelled to unite with the United States. Bright pictures had been drawn of our prosperity under free trade with the United States and Zolverein. This was demagogueism of the worst kind, an attempt to deceive the farmers of the country. We had only to refer to New England States to show the absurdity of these pretensions. Our towns and villages were flourishing just as much as theirs, and it was an insult to our common sense to tell us that the markets of the United States were going to work such wondrous changes. If there was depression in our ship building interests, there was as much, if not more depression of such interests in the United States. He pointed out that political union speedily followed the adoption of the Zolverein in the German States, and the fate of the smaller German States would be ours if we entered into this scheme of the member for Shefford. That was a result of all things to be avoided; we had as much right to remain a portion of the Empire as any part of England, and he intended to maintain his heritage, as a citizen of the British Empire.

Mr. HAGAR said that he had seconded the motion because he wished to hear the question discussed.

Mr. OLIVER objected to the motion, because it would lead to a political union, and by raising our tariff tend to augment the difficulty in the Red River Territory. He did not think the resolutions would be beneficial to our productive interests. He could entirely deny the statements as to the decay of the country. The country was most flourishing, and there was not, he believed, a single idle person in Western Ontario who wanted work. The average wages of farm labourers, throughout the whole year, was twenty dollars a month. The houses and mansions erected by the farmers, in that part of the Dominion, were such as could not be shown in any other country. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to defend the national policy. He was glad to get an acknowledgment of the fact that it was not the Americans who paid the duty on our exports. Everything had been already given to the Americans that we have to give them, and it was not likely that they should now ask or wish for Reciprocity. If we had something to give them they would give us Reciprocity. If a tax were put upon imports, from their territory, it would place us more on an equality.

Mr. PICKARD believed that the whole argument of the last speaker of protection for the products of Ontario fell to the ground. The question was one that towered far above party on the Government. It was the necessity of obtaining larger markets and the resolutions gave authority to the Government to negotiate for better terms of trade. It affirmed here they had to go to the Imperial Government to obtain the powers asked, and if obtained they could make such bargains as were best for Canadian interests. If they failed, then they were not worse off than before, and would have to try other means. The equalizing of duties of Norway timber had destroyed a large portion of the Colonial trade and left them to find such a market as they could. They were bound to be loyal to themselves above all, and he believed that if before three years the Government had not made arrangements for extending the trade and increasing the industries of the people the whole Confederation would break down.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he was fully opposed to the motion, but it was too late for him to go on with the question, and would therefore suggest the adjournment of the debate.

Hon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there were others who wished to speak on this question, and opposed the suggestion. The debate might be resumed on Monday.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) would like to see the question disposed of at once. He could see no reason why a vote should not be taken now.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said this was not a question of majority or minority. Every one knew that the motion would be voted down by a large majority; but what was desired was a full discussion, to be wound up by a stirring vote against the motion, (cheers).

On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, seconded by Mr. MACKENZIE, the debate was adjourned, with the understanding that it was to be the first motion on Monday.

In reply to Mr. MACKENZIE, Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said to-morrow the question of concurrence in the Banking Resolutions, would likely be taken up; if not the election Bill.

The House then adjourned at 11.45.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 17, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—Hon. Mr. HAMILTON in the chair.

On clause first, which provides that Bills and Notes, made payable to order or bearer, shall be negotiable, considerable discussion took place, as to the difference or distinction between between a Bill of Exchange and a Note, and as to whether, by the present law, cheques payable to order require the affixture of stamps, in which Hons. Messrs. McCULLY, TESSIER, RITCHIE, DICKEY, CAMPBELL and others took part.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the clause was copied without alteration from the law of Lower Canada.

There was some discussion on clause 7, which fixes the non-juridical days in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to be Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, the Birthday of the reigning Sovereign, or any day set apart by Royal Proclamation for Fasting and Thanksgiving; and in Quebec, in addition to those days, Epiphany, Annuciation Day, Ascension Day, *Corpus Christi* Day, St. Peter and St. Paul's Day, All Saints Day, and Conception Day.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the want of uniformity in the clause. He said his hon. friend (Hon. Mr. Campbell) had fully established the point which he (Mr. Sanborn) and his friends had contended for, namely: That there was uniformity in the Mercantile Law, although the thirty-one States in the Union, England and Scotland, and the Provinces, had their own law.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the latter point had been fully discussed yesterday, and it was unnecessary for him to revert to it further. With respect to the first point he could not see that the religious customs of the various sections of the country could be ignored, and therefore it was necessary to frame the clause as it stood.

The clause was amended so that days proclaimed to be holidays shall be non-juridcal days, and also that Mondays following Christmas-day, should that day be on Sunday, shall be non-juridical.

The clauses were taken up *seriatim*, and the most important elicited full conversational debate. To some of the clauses verbal amendments were made.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and the Bill will again be the first on the order to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 17. 1870.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.15

Mr. HARRISON, presented the seventh report of the Committee on Standing Orders; Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company; Sun Insurance Company of Montreal, and Canadian Artists Association, reported on favourably.

Mr. MAGILL, from the Select Committee, on hop growing and salt interest, report the supply of salt unlimited, wells being able to supply 3,000 barrels a day, but that the greater part are shut up. reasons are given for this, owing to the state of the Commercial Legislation of the United States, but the committee leaves the matter to be dealt with by the House.

Mr. DREW, from the Select Committee, on the duties of Justices of the Peace, (two Bills), recommending the Bills be combined and printed as one.

Mr. SAVARY, from the Select Committee on promissory notes, (two Bills) recommended the same course as previous committee.

Mr. YOUNG, Introduced a Bill respecting naturalization of certain aliens.

Mr. CURRIER, introduced a Bill respecting the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, brought down returns relating to sums paid by the Government to the Bank of Montreal.

A message received from His Excellency the Governor General, stating that Her Majesty will not be advised to dis-allow certain Acts of Parliament passed by the Dominion Legislature.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, he would move a resolution respecting the rate of interest,—on Thursday night.

Hon Mr. ARCHAMBAULT, introduced a Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Ottawa Lumbering forwarding Company.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved that his Banking resolutions be concurred in.

Mr. COLBY moved in amendment, that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to amend the same, by inserting the words "In any city in the Dominion which has a population of more than twenty thousand inhabitants; after the word "Banking" in the first line of the first paragraph of the said Resolution. He said he did not intend to reopen the question which had been already exhaustively discussed. He was glad to see that the efforts of those interested in the establishment of rural Banks had not been barren of results. The resolution as first proposed, did not allow of the incorporation of any Bank with a capital less than one million. Now a Bank could be incorporated with only twenty thousand dollars, and he believed the Government recognised the exceptional condition of these small Banks, and had expressed a willingness to deal favourably with their applications when brought before Parliament. He did not however consider this sufficient, and felt it his duty to introduce the amendment which he had just moved. He would like to correct an impression, that might be caused by some remarks attributed to the Hon. Finance Minister. If that hon. gentleman would look at his (Mr. Colby's) amendment, he would find that he did not propose to give charters to Banks with less paid up capital than eighty thousand dollars. The Minister of Customs had stated that the small Banks in New Brunswick had not been successful, particularly instancing one Bank. He (Mr. Colby) was informed by a high authority on New Brunswick finances, that the real cause of the failure of that Bank was because its capital, though small, was too large for the necessities of the locality where the Bank was operating. It was established in Fredrickton where the local business was not large enough to employ even that small amount of capital. This Bank had three agencies, necessitated by its inability to employ its capital, and through these agencies it fell into trouble. No case could be more in point than this one. After its failure another Bank was established in Fredrickton called the People's Bank, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. That Bank was established four years ago with this small capital, and notwithstanding the theory of the hon. member for Leeds, it has paid regular dividends of seven per cent., and has added forty-four per cent. by earnings to its capital; and its stock is now worth thirty-two per cent. premium. He spoke thus with the full knowledge of the fact, having had his information from the President.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS. Nothing would be more injurious to small Banks than any attempt to reduce to a very small amount the required paid up capital of the Banks. Great danger would result from this, because small Banks could be organized, and go into operation, throwing its paper into circulation, upon which discounts would be made; and the best experience in this country showed that stockholders and others connected with the Bank, would buy up their capital by means of these discounts.

Mr. COLBY said he had been misunderstood. His argument was not for insufficient paid up capital, but that the matter should be left with future Parliaments.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said his hon. friend had gone a little further in the wrong direction. He (Sir Francis) thought it was desirable in the interest of small Banks, that this clause should be maintained. The hon. member for Sherbrooke had said the other evening that this clause would be an embarrassment to small Banks seeking charters, and he (Sir Francis) admitted that the object of the Government was to put an embarrassment in the way of chartering Banks with less paid up capital than $200,000. There would be much more danger if this amount were not fixed, and then if parties desired to violate it, the onus would be thrown upon them of convincing Parliament that it was meet that the law should be so violated. Those who advocated small Banks, would see the best security they could have, was in this Conservative measure.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said it was a very frank admission of the Hon. Minister of Finance that his object was to embarrass small Banks, at the same time he professed to be their greatest friend.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—I do not.

Hon. Mr. ROSS (Champlain) (in french) said large Banks of cities had done great service to commerce, but at the same time rural Banks had also contributed to the development of the country. Very great inconvenience would be caused to merchants and traders in the country, if Banks were confined to large cities. He therefore asked if the Government were in favour of allowing a Bank to commence business with a capital less than the amount mentioned in the resolutions. (Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the great object of the Government was to give to all bill holders full security that the notes they held would be worth their full amount in gold.

Mr. BURPEE contended, that if this measure was to pass as it now stood, it would as effectually prevent the establishment of small Banks as if the minimum amount of capital was fixed at $500.000 or a million. He pointed out the difficulties that people in rural districts had to contend with in dealing with large Banks in the cities, and the inefficiency and inadequacy of agencies.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Colby's amendment, with the following result: Yeas, 68; naps, 82:

Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward Island) moved seconded by Mr. Bowell, another amendment to the effect that the minimum amount of capital should be fixed at $100,000, with a paid up capital of $50,000.

The House divided on Mr. Ross's amendment, without debate, with the following results: Yeas, 64; nays, 86:

Mr. BLAKE said, in order to carry out the hon. intentions of the Government with regard to the clause, similar to that on the railway clauses Act, he would move in amendment to the first paragraph, "unless otherwise provided in the Special Act of incorporation" to be inserted before the word "no."

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD reiterated his promise, that the Bill would contain that provision, and Mr. Blake withdrew his amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON moved, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, in amendment to the paragraph respecting returns of assets, that they would include returns of "loans, discounts, or advances on current account to railway, steamboat or other corporations respectively."

After discussing a point of order, the House divided, with the following result: Yeas, 14; nays, 133.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT resumed the debate on the motion for concurrence of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Banking Resolutions. He said he had three grave objections to the 10th resolution, providing that Banks shall hold a certain amount of their reserves in Dominion notes. First, because it unduly tended to diminish the amount of gold reserves that should be held in the country. Secondly, because it was a scheme to borrow a large sum of money at call, or at short time, which the Government might be called on to pay at a very inconvenient time; and thirdly, because it appeared to him, to say the least, to be an expedient of somewhat questionable morality in a political sense. He argued, at considerable length, in support of these objections, and dwelt on the fact that the scheme might produce danger to the general trade of the country, at times of great commercial depression, such as in 1862. If this scheme had been in force at that time, the Government would have been called on to pay out, in specie, something like eight or nine millions; and it would have been obliged at a very [illegible] time, to borrow money in the London market. It was time that the Finance Minister might fall back upon his English fiscal agents for temporary relief in times of difficulty, but that relief could only be temporary. He argued that it was an unsound principle for the Government to borrow large amounts of money or paper redeemable at call. The Finance Minister's scheme might work very well in times of prosperity, but it was the duty of the Government to provide a scheme which should above all things stand the test in times of depression. Under this scheme with our income mortgaged to the extent of from 60 or 70 per cent., we [illegible] called on to borrow from seven to [illegible] millions.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS,—It is utterly impossible under these resolutions for the Government to hold more than seven millions in debentures.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he was speaking of debentures, but of loans already the Government had borrowed five million and a half in Provincial Notes, add to that the proposed fractional currency, and in addition to this the honourable gentleman had proposed to confiscate half of the cash reserves of the Banks, and the cash reserves of the Banks at present are about fourteen millions. It would be much more in accordance with morality, as well as be much safer, if the Government were openly to borrow money to meet their requirements and raise by taxation or otherwise the amount necessary to meet the interest. Under this scheme our gold reserve would be reduced from four [illegible] to about nine [illegible] was that if we go on blindly [illegible] chapter of accidents, sooner or later the country would find that they had stumbled into a system of irredeemable currency with all its attendant evils.

He concluded by moving in amendment:

"That the House do not concur in the [illegible] but that it be referred back to the Committee with instructions to strike out the [illegible] clause."

The amendment was then put and lost on division.

The resolutions were then concurred in.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS introduced a Bill founded thereon, which was read for a second reading on Tuesday.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions on Dominion Notes.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved that [illegible] be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to insert the amendment which he had given *notice*, and which had already appeared in our columns. He said that his reason for moving the resolutions was in consequence *of the decided* opinion expressed by *the House*, that a certain definite amount of reserve should be held for the amount of Dominion notes. There had never been, *in his opinion*, any time when the Dominion notes were not as good as gold, and he did not think the Government should be required to hold a greater reserve than the Banks. There was no intention, on the part of the Government, not to hold a reserve; but in consequence of the decided opinion that a reserve should be held the clauses had been introduced. He had no hesitation in saying that there was no difference between the amended resolutions and the original ones. The hon. member for Lennox held out the idea that there would be two millions issued.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he spoke of five millions circulation and seven millions reserves.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS considered that any notes issued by Government [illegible] be really considered as in circulation. The object of the resolutions was simply to provide that at all times the Government must hold twenty five per cent. in gold in reserve, to secure the notes; and that this reserve must at once be replaced if it even fall short of that percentage. He remembered the time when [illegible] chartered Bank in the Province had to suspend specie payment, but had Dominion notes secured by the Government, backed by a sufficient gold reserve, been afloat there could not have been a suspension. Allusion had been made to the [illegible] when a Bank of England note for [illegible] eight shillings was only worth a sovereign, but at that time the Bank was one of [illegible] as well as deposit, and had to bear the monetary strain of a great war. The United States had also to pass through a great war and was compelled to issue notes, not at the time redeemable, but coming nearer to war condition every day, and it was impossible to say when any nation would not be visited by war.

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT was of opinion that the resolutions as it was proposed to word them, were materially different from the original resolutions. Under the original resolutions Government could only issue seven millions of Dominion Notes, now it was proposed to grant them authority to issue nine millions, though the amount of Bank reserve to be held by the Banks in Dominion Notes had been reduced, since that time from 80 to 33⅓ per cent. If seven millions were sufficient under the former provision, he was at a loss to understand why nine millions were required now. He pointed out the necessity of having the Dominion Notes equivalent to gold, inasmuch as a large portion of the cash reserve of the Bank swas under this measure to be in Dominion Notes.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said he did not propose by his amendment to increase the amount of debentures to be issued. Under the original resolutions he asked for authority to issue seven millions and that a gold reserve should be held to the amount of 25 per cent. of that amount, which was $1,750,000. If any amount of Dominion notes were issued, beyond seven million, then specie reserve must be held for the whole amount of that excess. This would make an issue of $8,750,000, which was the circulation under the resolutions, as he proposed to amend them. So that amount of debentures was not changed.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said he could not understand the statement of the Finance Minister, on supposition that the $1,750,000 to be held as a specie reserve, against the issue of the seven million of Dominion notes, was also to stand against the extra issue of Dominion notes beyond the seven millions. If that was the meaning of the hon. gentleman, it was time the House understood it.

Mr. MACKENZIE referred to the report of the former debate where the Finance Minister had made a statement to that effect.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the Government intended to hold seven millions of debentures, against seven millions of notes, and that $1,750,000 was held against the seven millions of debentures.

Hon Sir A. T. GALT said he could not understand the resolution as the Finance Minister interpreted it.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN read the resolutions and maintained that they clearly and plainly set forth the plans of the Government.

Mr. BLAKE, in a speech of some length, contended that the resolutions were ambiguous, that not a shilling of gold need be held for the first four millions of notes, though a different system from the [illegible] four millions.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the remarks of the hon. members for Sherbrooke and West Durham were rather desultory and against them, the House had the interpretations of the Hon. Finance Minister. He went on to argue that the resolutions were clear and in all cases provided safe reserves for gold.

Hon. Mr. WOOD thought [illegible] tions were not clear and [illegible] construction could be [illegible]

Mr. CARTWRIGHT [illegible] form of resolution which [illegible] put an end to the inte

Mr. GIBBS confessed that if he had not been able clearly to understand the resolutions at the outset he was now hopelessly [illegible] after all the financial ability he had heard. He was very jealous of the honour of the country, and thought the best securities should be held to maintain the credit of the country, not only in seasons of prosperity, but in periods of stringency. He strongly supported the keeping of a reserve of specie in the vaults of the Government, and thought that anything lost by keeping this reserve would be amply compensated by the confidence felt by the people in the notes issued. He thought the reserves should be based upon the amount of circulation.

The House then went into Committee, Col. GREY in the chair.

A long conversational debate on the question of what was the legal meaning of the words of the resolution followed, and lasted to 12.20.

The amendments of the Hon. Finance Minister were adopted, and the resolutions reported. Concurrence on Tuesday.

Mr. MACKENZIE gave notice that when the Banking Bill came up he would move to strike out special provision relating to the Bank of British North America.

The House then adjourned.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. P.M.
Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc. by Railway	12 Noon	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland	12 Noon	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. John, N. B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	7.00	9.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, March and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa	12 Noon	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, and Burritt's Rapids	7.00		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], and Upper Gatineau, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	6.00		[illegible]	[illegible]

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

[illegible] Steamer from Portland every [illegible] at 7.00 A.M.

[illegible] Packet from New York, every Monday [illegible] A.M.

[illegible] Supplementary Mail for Canada [illegible] Steamer will be closed every Friday [illegible] 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30

MONEY ORDERS.

[illegible] Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and [illegible] Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office, [illegible] allowed at the rate of Four per cent. [illegible], and deposits can be withdrawn at [illegible]. Five per cent. will be allowed on deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

[illegible] Hours from 8 A.M., to 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

[illegible], 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

[illegible] 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m

[illegible] 4.10 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

[illegible] trains connect at Prescott Junction [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway for all points south [illegible] west.

[illegible] Office—York street, corner of Sussex [illegible]

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

[illegible] Millinery goods at Magee & Russell'

[illegible] kid gloves, New make in new [illegible] colours at Magee & Russell's.

[illegible] Goods opening out every day at Gar[illegible], Matchmor & Co's.

[illegible] of this season's Lettuce, Radishes [illegible], &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 [illegible] street.

[illegible] MATCH.—A lively trotting match [illegible] to take place to-day on the Ot[illegible] [illegible]-time, nine o'clock.

[illegible] COURT.—Thursday—Two cases of [illegible] disorderly—one fined $5 and costs, [illegible] discharged.

[illegible] SILKS.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. [illegible] just received one case Black Silks [illegible] ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4s 9d, [illegible] 6s 3d, 6s 61, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s [illegible]. Inspection invited.

[illegible] BAZAAR.—The display at the Bank-st. [illegible] Bazaar, in Bang's block, yesterday, [illegible]; but the array of persuasive [illegible] caused our reporter to wish himself a [illegible]. Not being one, he left to write his [illegible].

[illegible] COUNCIL.—Yesterday R. Surtees [illegible] permitted to resign his Reeveship, [illegible] appointed Superintendant of the con[illegible] of the new gaol. New Edinburgh [illegible] without a Reeve for a short time. [illegible] accounts were brought in, and refer[illegible] the respective committees.

[illegible] tranquility of yesterday was some[illegible] interrupted by a fire alarm. A trunk in [illegible] belonging to Mrs. Thomas, on [illegible], was found to be on fire. It [illegible] out of the building, and no fur[illegible] damage occurred. The origin of the [illegible] unknown to us.

[illegible] AND CHAPEL READINGS, this [illegible] the usual hour, eight o'clock [illegible] Dr. Tupper; readers, Rev. Mr. [illegible] Messrs. McLean, Wall and Dr [illegible] Music and songs. To-night will [illegible] season's proceedings. Instead of [illegible] following, which the committee [illegible] up, not desiring to interfere with [illegible] Harmonic Society's Concert that is [illegible] on that evening, and from many [illegible] of which the committee have ob[illegible] valuable assistance during the [illegible] to them and others, who have aided [illegible] towards the great success that has [illegible] the whole course, the committee [illegible] their best thanks. It is intended [illegible] to have two readings early in [illegible]

...GIBBS confessed that if he had not ...able clearly to understand the reso... ...at the outset he was now hopelessly ...after all the financial ability he had ...d. He was very jealous of the honour ...country, and thought the best se... ...ies should be held to maintain the ...it of the country, not only in seasons of ...perity, but in periods of stringency. ...rongly supported the keeping of a ...ve of specie in the vaults of the Gov...ent, and thought that anything lost ...eping this reserve would be amply ...ensated by the confidence felt by the ...le in the notes issued. He thought ...reserves should be based upon the ...nt of circulation.

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Arrival and Departure of Mails.

...ment during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE.	CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.50	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.			9.00		11.50	
Halifax, N.S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland			9.00			5.30
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon				
United States	7.00 11.30 8.00	12 Noon	9.00 5.00			5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa				8.00	11.50 11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	7.30					
...ett's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			6.00			
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa	7.00	12 Noon		8.00	11.30	5.00
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids—by stage	7.00					

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

...fax Steamer from Portland every ...y at 7.00 A.M.

...Packet from New York, every Monday ...0 A.M.

...Supplementary Mail for Cana... Steamer will be closed every Friday ...30 A.M. Unregistered letters pre... by Stamp will be received until 12.30

MONEY ORDERS.

...Order Offices throughout the Domi... Great Britain and Ireland, Newfound... and Prince Edward Island, can be ...ed at this Office. Also, Postage and ...amps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

...posits will be received at this Office. ...lowed at the rate of Four per cent. ..., and deposits can be withdrawn at ... Five per cent. will be allowed on ...posits in sums of $100, for the with... which 3 months' notice will be re...

...E HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

...23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

...LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

.... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
.... 4.10 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

...trains connect at Prescott Junction ...Trunk Railway for all points south ...west.

...OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

...CAL NEWS.

...illinery goods at Magee & Russell'

... kid gloves. New make in new ...lours at Magee & Russell's.

...oons opening out every day at Gar... ...chmor & Co's.

...of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, ..., &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 ...street.

...G MATCH.—A lively trotting match ...d to take place to-day on the Ot... ...time, nine o'clock.

...COURT.—Thursday—Two cases of ...disorderly—one fined $5 and costs, ...discharged.

...SILKS.—Garland, Mutchmor & Co. ...received one case Black Silks ...ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4s 9d ...3d, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s ...d. Inspection invited.

...BAZAAR.—The display at the Bank-st. ...zaar, in Bang's block, yesterday, ...llent; but the array of persuasive ...ed our reporter to wish himself a ... Not being one, he left to write his ...

...COUNCIL.—Yesterday R. Surtees ...permitted to resign his Reeveship, ...ppointed Superintendent of the con... of the new gaol. New Edinburgh ...ithout a Reeve for a short time. ...ounts were brought in, and refer... ...respective committees.

...joviality of yesterday was some... ...rupted by a fire alarm. A trunk in ...belonging to Mrs. Thomas, on ...street, was found to be on fire. It ...out of the building, and no fur... ...ties occurred. The origin of the ...unknown to us.

...CHURCH AND CHAPEL READINGS, this ...at the usual hour, eight o'clock ... Dr. Tupper; readers, Rev. Mr. ...Messrs. McLean, Wall and Dr ... Music and songs. To-night will ...son's proceedings, instead of ...following, which the committee ...up, not desiring to interfere with ...monic Society's Concert that is ...e on that evening, and from many ...which the committee have ob... ...valuable assistance during the ...to them and others, who have aided ...wards the great success that has ...the whole course, the committee ...their best thanks. It is intended ...to have two readings early in

April, first in aid of the Orphan's Asylum, and the second in aid of the Protestant Hospital, of which a liberal public are now invited.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

St. Patrick's Day &c., &c.,

TORONTO, March 17.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a procession of the Hibernian Society, Young Irishmen's Benevolent Society, and the other Irish organizations, to the number of 500 or 600. The Hibernians was refused admittance to St. Paul's Church, by a priest on account of their Fenian tendencies. A number of strangers from the vicinity and a few from Buffalo are in town, but everything has passed off quietly.

The roof of the Drill Shed fell in last night, owing to the immense mass of snow upon it.

All out-going trains on the G. T. R. were delayed yesterday, on account of the line being blocked. The Great Western trains have been running pretty well. Business is entirely suspended on the Northern line.

W. H. Clarke, James Monahan and W. H. Drum, were brought up at the Police Court, this morning, for counterfeiting postage and bill stamps, and remanded till Saturday. Monahan had but lately arrived from Montreal, where he stated he disposed of counterfeit stamps to the amount of $1,000

MONTREAL.

St. Patrick's Day.

MONTREAL, March 17.

The weather to-day is by no means propitious for the usual national procession on St. Patrick's Day by our Irish fellow citizens. The different National, Benevolent, Temperance and other societies, as well as the Irish pupils of the *Freres* schools, and Irish students of the Montreal College, assembled in front of St. Patrick's Hall, and at half-past nine o'clock marched in procession to St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass would be celebrated, and a public discourse be delivered.

Just before the preaching of the sermon the juvenile flute band of the boys of St. Patrick's Asylum played several pieces of music. About 11 o'clock the Rev. John O'Brien, of Brockville ascended the pulpit, and took for the text of his sermon, the 16th verse of the 15th chapter of St. John. The procession after the services, including the Grand Mass, marched back to St. Patrick's Hall, where addresses were delivered, at which about 3,000 people were present.

Councillor G. W. Stevens, the acting mayor moved, seconded by Councillor Jordan, the following resolution:

Whereas clemency for political offences is in accordance with the spirit of the age be it therefore resolved that the citizens of Montreal here assembled on this their national festival, would deem it an act of grace and clemency were the Government of Canada to extend and grant an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners now in confinement; and be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, and to each branch of the Legislature for their humane and generous consideration.

In consequence of the snow storm the traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway is all but suspended. The trains from the West, East and New York are all delayed, and no mails, with the exception of the St. Albans mail, have arrived to-day, nor have any trains been sent from Montreal.

The St. Patrick's Society gave a concert to-night, and the Irish Canadian Institute a dinner.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 17th 1870.

On Sunday there was a very heavy snow storm here. Yesterday another storm set in, and still continues.

Trains from the east and west are reported several hours late.

Sunday's storm with, that of yesterday, has already added from three to four feet to the depth of the snow, and all railroad traffic is suspended.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The "City of Boston."

NEW YORK.—The following has been received at the Associated Press Office from the European agent.

LONDON.—At dawn yesterday a copy of a private telegram was handed to me by the Government superintendent of the Stock Exchange telegraph office, announcing the arrival of the *City of Boston* at Queenstown in tow of the *City of Durham*. The despatch had reached London *via* Manchester, a course not usual. The news was accepted without question, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested in the exchanges of Liverpool, and excited crowds gathered under the windows of the Inman office. Equal excitement and enthusiasm pervaded all the exchanges of London. Evening papers were published as late as seven o'clock. The announcement of the steamer's arrival was accepted as an undoubted fact. I had telegraphed you the news as furnished me, apparently from reliable authority. I sent off despatches to Queenstown and Liverpool seeking confirmation and details, that the Inman's and the look-out at Queenstown had not heard of the *City of Boston*. I sent it to you and you read it, hours before a doubt existed in London or on the continent as to safety of the vessel.

(Signed), ALEX. C. WILSON.
Agent N. Y. Associated Press.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—11 30 P M.—A despatch just received from Queenstown says: News has come in from all parts on the south coast of Ireland, but no tidings of the missing steamer *City of Boston*.

Previously to the adjournment of the House of Commons this morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. Mr. Lowe, closed the debate on the education Bill in a stormy speech in support of the measure.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day, says that the American account of the *Oneida* disaster are not only inconsistent with each other but are inaccurate.

The second reading of the Ballot Bill has been moved in the House of Commons.

The union of the English and Scotch Presbyterian approaches realization.

The Government has caused a search to be instituted in Belgium for an author of an anonymous letter threatening the life of Mr. Gladstone.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—It is reported again that the Pope is very ill and weak.

The funeral of Prince Henri De Bourbon was conducted by Free Masons, of whose order the deceased was a member. The priest on seeing the masonic emblems refused to perform the religious ceremonies.

ITALY.

ROME.—The rumored departure of the French Ambassador from this city is not confirmed.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138SW6m

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are so long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great Shoshonees Remedy, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

Maravilla Cocoa—*For Breakfast*—The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244 a

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M D.
St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a hearty standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bo or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Caudill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6b

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BIRTH.

At Ottawa, on the 17th of March, instant, the wife of W. H. Matheson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At Besserer Cottage, Besserer Street, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Moore, Mr. L. S. Thompson, to Lizzie, second daughter of the late L. T. Besserer, Esq. No cards.

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Four young men can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family. They must be members of same church. Apply by letter to F. S. S., Jones & Holland's, Elgin street, Ottawa. 1310 4

TROTTING RACES.

To come off on the GRAND RIVER, opposite the city on FRIDAY morning at 9 o'clock a. m., for a sweepstakes race of $2? each. Four good horses are entered, viz:—F Cardinal, Br G "Telegraph;" John Sollick, G M "Nellie Gray;" Alexis Renaud, B G "Cariboo;" Stephen Mallette, B M "St. Lawrence Maid" Pools will be sold at Mr Andrew Roupelle's Hotel, Sussex street, this evening, Thursday, at 7.30 o'clock

Ottawa, March 17, 1870. 1309 2

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 5,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopædias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN,
1103 3m. Auctioneer.

LOVELL'S DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, to be published in October, 1870.

NOTICE—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL,
Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, FROM DOOR TO DOOR, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers	....	$12 Cy
United States	do	12 Gold
Great Britain and Ireland do	....	£3 Stg
France, Germany, &c	do	£3 stg

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71	$4 00
Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71	4 00
Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71	3 00
Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71	3 00
Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71	2 00
Province of Prince Ed. Island Directory, 1870-71	2 00

No Money to be paid until each Book is Delivered.

Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL
Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870. 1301

WANTED.

A small HOUSE in Centre Town, at a moderate rent. Address C A C, Times Office. 1309 2

THE GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association

Will take place in the

WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING

OTTAWA,

ON THE

TWENTY-SECOND OF MARCH,

—AT—

10 O'CLOCK.

By order,

C STUART,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 17, 1870. 1309 2.

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 138?

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

UNDER

THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY YOUNG,

THE BAZAAR OF THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,

Banks Street, Church,

Will be held in MR BANG'S NEW BUILDING

opposite the Russell House,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

17th and 18th March.

Donations thankfully received by

MRS W HUTCHISON .... Maria street
MRS MOORE .... O'Connor street
MRS THOS McKAY .... Sparks street

ISABELA McKAY,
Secretary.

ALSO,

Their ANNUAL SOIREE to be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS PRODERICK'S, Lower Town,
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
1305tol5th MR. MASSON'S, Upper Town.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead.

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

EMPLOYMENT.—"Pleasant and Profitable"—Books. Send stamp for answer to
1301 4 S R WELLS, 389 Broadway, NY.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
1306tf JONES & HOLLAND.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO.

Hamilton, 10th March, 1870. 1307a

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE,
Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE,
Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY,
Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN,
John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY,
John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM,
Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE,
Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S
Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES,
Dawes, make

WEST INDIA
LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA
Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer.

COFFEE,
Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run *try it. It will recommend itself*

TEAS,
Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality.

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE,
Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE,
A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS,
Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES
Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES,
Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS,
All kinds of highest strength,

FINNAN HADDIES,
Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE,
And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS,
A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS,
Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above ods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

TWO Cases Sun Shades and Umbrellas

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots and Jackets in Gros Grain, Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net, Gossamer Falls

IMITATION Thread and Cluny Edgings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ruffles, &c

REAL LACES.

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimizettes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1298?m

HOUSE TO LET.

In New Edinburgh a new BRICK COTTAGE containing ten rooms, with stables and out-houses. A large garden is attached. Possession given 1st May. Apply to

WM WOODBURN,
McLaren's Mills,
1306 3 New Edinburgh.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
1306tMI Sussex street.

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN, New Edinburgh, 28th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
1?12-9d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUST
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

00 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS
at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB
MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE
FRENCH DELAINES,
all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,
KENMORE,
An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, Times Office. 1287tf

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Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT COST PRICE,

OF

NEW WINTER DRY GOODS

AT

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S

No 14, Rideau street

This is a rare opportunity of purchasing first class fashionable Dry Goods.

Ottawa, Dec 11, 1869.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Centum E of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M.P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq. Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq. H S Howland, Esq. Geo Duggan, Esq. A T Fulton, Esq. Angus Morrison, Esq. M P. J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shown to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.

A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264 tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
28 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the Times Office. 1?

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business is rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 40c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings,

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

Toronto, March 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

By Amos Rowe, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

AMOS ROWE, AUCTIONEER.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the principal money secured by a certain Mortgage made by SAMUEL PAPILLON, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario Grocer, in favor of EDWARD GRIFFIN, of the said City of Ottawa, Esquire, (to which said Mortgage ADELE PAPILLON, wife of the said SAMUEL PAPILLON was made a party for the purpose of barring dower only) of lots lettered S and T, on the east side of Rose street, in George Sterling's Block of land, which said block of land is composed of the north half of Villa lot number three, on the north side of Ottawa street, and the whole of Villa lot number three, on the south side of Park street, in the said City of Ottawa, said lots lettered S and T, having a frontage of sixty-six feet, that is to say thirty-three feet each by seventy-nine feet deep, be the same more or less, according to a plan drawn by actual survey by DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Esq. Provincial Land Surveyor, of the sub-division of Villa lot number three, on the south side of Park street, and the north half of Villa lot number three, on the north side of Ottawa street, in the said City of Ottawa, which plan bears date Dec'r 6th, 1867, and is registered in the Registry Office for the said City of Ottawa, subject to a Mortgage in favor of GEORGE STERLING for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars.

The said land will, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, be sold by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MOSGROVE & TAILLON, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of MARCH next, A D 1870 at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

Terms to be made known at the time of sale. This sale being under power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, the said EDWARD GRIFFIN will covenant against his own acts only. All searches, abstracts and conveyances to be at the purchasers expense.

Dated at Ottawa, this 21st day of February, A D 1870.

MOSGROVE & TAILLON,
1289 3w9d Solicitors for the said Edward Griffin.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the Ottawa Times

Times Office, Ottawa
March 18, 1870

Flour—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	5 00	@	0 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.		none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100 lbs	1 75	@	0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 00
Spring " "	95	@	0 00
Corn—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 55	@	0 60
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
Pork Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00	@	23 00
Prime		none.	
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 35	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
Butter—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
Hay—Per ton	0 00	@	10 00
Straw—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
Wood—? cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00

Hides.

Hides—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	5 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also fooo..tion. Crime is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, towell in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Arkansas.*

Everybody says So.—That is all who have ever used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,
PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 28. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 17, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 28 and 38, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to John and Wm. Pennock, Nepean, and Lewis & Pinney, Barristers, Ottawa.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 32y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island. 24 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ¼ acres.

Lot 33, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 29, Con 1, 40 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 2, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 21 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 6 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 40 acres.

E. PARENT.
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1271d&wk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J. BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 18, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 25, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 16 acres.

Terms of payment—one tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287law4

GUYOT'S TAR,
CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

RECIPE
FOR
WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such disease, should make application to F. MARTIN Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles for ... sale.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Legal Cards.

MACLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q. (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Inventions, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

R. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist. Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co's "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late Times Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 66, sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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Augustus Keefer. Rene Edward Kimber.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st. opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

F. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

William Mosgrove. 38tf George Taillon.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

Robert Lees. 43utf John J. Gemmill.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

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Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

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York street, near the Market.

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He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him. Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

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The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

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In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
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Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

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STEAM PLANING MILL,
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43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

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GARDNER'S
QUININE
WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

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457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

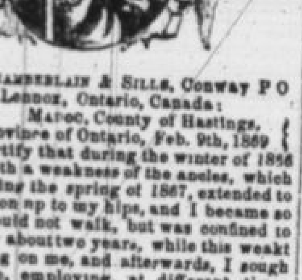
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown. 19 ...



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

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LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

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LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,400), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

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Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

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1304 1y Mosgrove street.

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Ottawa, December 10 1869. will-4m

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DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Residence on the south side of Murray second house from corner of Dalhousie St

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869.

DR. A. A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street Breton's Flats, Ottawa.

J. W. W. WARD, of the late firm of Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chambers Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite ... House, Elgin-st.

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa.

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EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

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And the table spread with
EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler

WAVERLY HOUSE,

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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

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Corner James and King-
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices
CATHARINES, Ont.

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(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859

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M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites of a first-class Restaurant. The House has been renovated and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies, Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

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W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

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REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 746t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

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Prepared for buildings of every description, by

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711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

384 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Carleton,
To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 92td

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,
In great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869.

... as composition. We have thousands of certificates of their remarkable ... following complaints, but such cures ... every neighborhood, and we need not ... Adapted to all ages and conditions in all ... containing neither calomel or any deleterious ... they may be taken with safety by anybody. ... sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and ... them pleasant to take, while being purely ... no harm can arise from their use in any ...

They operate by their powerful influence ... internal viscera to purify the blood and ... into healthy action—remove the obstructions ... stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs ... body, restoring their irregular action to health ... by correcting, wherever they exist, such ... ments as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the ... the box, for the following complaints ... *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, ... **ness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite** ... should be taken moderately to stimulate the ... ach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various ... toms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, ... **Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be ... diciously taken for each case, to correct the ... action or remove the obstructions which ...

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but ... dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel**, ... **tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be ... taken, as required, to change the diseased ... the system. With such change those ... disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** ... should be taken in large and frequent doses ... duce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should ... as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two Pills ... mote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach ... bowels into healthy action, restores the ... and invigorates the system. Hence it is ... vantageous where no serious derangement ... One who feels tolerably well, often finds ... of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better ... their cleansing and renovating effect on the ... tive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME"
NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!
THE PICTORIAL
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
A FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN" ... improvement, by all the means ... Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between ... and body described.

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ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man; Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

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Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

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TO RENT.

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XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
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June14. 1869. S CHRISTIE.

FOR SALE

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S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, 30, Sparks street, Centre Town, Ottawa. ... Managing Director.

VOL. V. N...

Boots & Shoes.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE ...
YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the general ... that I am now receiving ... Winter Stock of Feet Wear, which ... complete in every department, rep...

LATEST AND BEST STYLES ... Ladies', Misses, Children's, ... and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care ... warranted to give satisfaction, ... PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION. A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear ... hand. Orders taken for all sorts of work. ... workmen employed.

GEORGE MUR...

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*) ... for sale at VERY LOW PRICES ... well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and ... Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, ... Coarse and Fine Salt. &c. ... Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

... numerous other articles necessary ... a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial ... quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted ... the premises.

LIQUORS— COGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co ... Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, ... bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports ... Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira ... prices, in wood and bottle, improved ...

... WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY,

... proof and flavor, at extremely low ... Bulloch's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey.

... Irish Whiskey. ... Old Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts ... and other Ales. ... and Syrups, all grades. ... ders' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM ... SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

... 1152

... TELEGRAPH COMPANY ...

... under Chapter LXVII of ... Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... Chairman; D C THOMSON, ... FOOTE A THOMSON, T H D... ... MOND, Manager. 1141

IMPORTANT TO

... KEEPERS, GROCERS, PR... ... ION STORES AND OTHERS.

... give notice of my intention to ... mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE ... KETCHUP, &c., wholesale. ... increase of trade during the last four ... compelled me to enlarge my manufactory ... to make the wholesale trade ... purpose. ... I have now is undoubtedly the ... and the question of quality is ... by making known the fact that I ... from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best, they will ... favorable comparison with any imported ... and important fact is that ... manufactured in Ottawa ... freight, packing, duty and other ... enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower.

... advantages, I think, cannot ... those who may favor me with their ... NASH, Wholesale and Retail ... Park street, Ottawa, or direct ... Post office, Ottawa. ... Manufactory on the bank of the R... ... Native Empty Pickle bottles ... highest prices given.

... MANNAN, ... delightfully warm in church this ... feet were as warm during the service ... been sitting in front of our Parlor ... on the hearth rug, as you ... attending church till next summer ... for fear of taking cold for the ... that

H. MEADOWS & CO.
OF THE
CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT

... just put up a
NEW WARM AIR FURNACE
And it Works to a Charm.

... prepared to heat Churches, Stores ... and can refer to several churches ... in this city that we have heated ... are the best testimonials we can ... given on application. ... and Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ... &c, delivered free to any part ...

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex str...

W. H. EASTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FORWARDERS
DEALERS IN
... Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork
OTTAWA,
End of Little Sussex ...

... advanced on goods consigned for ... Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. E...

... DUIGNAN'S,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

... gentlemen can be accommodated ... board and rooms. Gentlemen ... will find superior accommodation ... day or week at moderate terms. ... house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings and ...

NOTICE

... is hereby given that the ...

... CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

... at the next ensuing Session ... of the Dominion of Canada, for ... them to extend their Line of R... ... terminus, at or near the Suspension ... said Bridge and its approaches ... through the Village of Hull, in the Pr... ... with the consent of the Municipal ... and to connect the said extension ... Railway or Tramway of like guage, th... ... to Aylmer or other points ... Village of Hull, and for other pu...

... January 8, 1870.

The Ottawa Times

VOL. V. NO. 1311. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

[CH]EAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE [CAPI]TAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

[Wo]uld inform my customers and the public [gener]al that I am now receiving my Fall [and W]inter Stock of Feet Wear which will be complete in every department, representing [the] LATEST AND BEST STYLES [in] Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

[My] stock is usual is chosen with great care, [and] warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION. [A lar]ge supply of Lumbermen's Wear always [on hand].

[Order]s taken for all sorts of work. Only the [best wor]kmen employed. GEORGE MURPHY.

...NIS WHELAN, 39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA. [HAVI]NG OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (nearly opposite the Old Stand,) [offe]rs for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large [and we]ll selected stock, comprising Groceries, ... Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ... Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ... Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and ... their Vineyards. ... PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS, [and n]umerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

[TEAS]— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Young ... quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on [the] premises.

[BRAN]DIES— Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co. Hen... Piper's and other brands.

[HO]LLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Hostteans, a wood ...

[WI]NES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine ..., Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines ..., in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY, ... proof and ...avor, at extremely low prices. ... and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ... Irish Whiskey, ... Old Irish Potteen, ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... and other Ales. ... and Syrups, all grades. ... Sardines' prices.

...STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...LING AT TWENTY-FIVE ...RCENT BELOW COST. ... or bargains. 1105

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY ...ted under Chapter LXVII of the ...olidated Statutes of Canada. ...OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street. DIRECTORS: ...PS, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ...FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...OND, Manager. 1141tf

...TANT TO ...KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI...N STORES AND OTHERS. ... give notice of my intention to supply ..., mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ... of trade during the last four years ... led me to enlarge my manufactory. I ... to make the wholesale trade my purpose. ... have now is undoubtedly the largest ..., and the question of quality is readily ... making known the fact that I raise my ... from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best, they will therefore ... able comparison with any imported. ... her and important fact is that being ... manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expen... ... enabled to sell full 25 per cent lower than ... advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders. ...N NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ... Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... Post Office, Ottawa. ... Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau. ... Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... highest prices given. 1 9y

...MANAT ... delightfully warm in church this morn... feet were as warm during the service as ... sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ... on the hearth rug, as you need not ... attending church till next summer, as ... for fear of taking cold for the seat... so that H. MEADOWS & CO. OF THE CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT, ... put up a NEW WARM AIR FURNACE, *And it Works to a Charm.* ... prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ..., and can refer to several churches and ... in this city that we have heated. These ... are the best testimonials we can offer. ... given on application. ... and Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ... &c., delivered free to any part of the ... H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

...H. EASTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS, DEALERS IN Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA, End of Little Sussex-st. ... advanced on goods consigned for ... Prompt returns in all cases. R. M. EASTON.

...DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. ... gentlemen can be accommodated ... board and rooms. Gentlemen ... the Capital will find superior accommo... ... the day or week at moderate terms. This house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings and the ... banks. 2191f

[NO]TICE is hereby given that the ...WA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY ... apply at the next ensuing Session of the ... of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act ... them to extend their Line of Railway ... terminus, at or near the Suspension ... across said Bridge and its approaches, ... through the Village of Hull, in the Province ..., with the consent of the Municipality ... and to connect the said extension with ... Railway or Tramway of like guage, that may ... constructed to Aylmer or other points, from ... Village of Hull, and for other purposes. By order. ... January 6, 1870. 1281tf

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S., 50 Sparks-st. CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ... ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c. &c. to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS, Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ST...FFS and SATINETTES, *from 50c to 70c per yard.*

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Mocassins.

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS.

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO. October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS, Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturer and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mason Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, *FORWARDER,* GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c., No. 3, St. Peter-st. QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY *OF MAINE.*

Finance Department, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 10½. The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 35 The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine. Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B. For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81. The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him. B. R. CORWIN, Manager. Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 3941'

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT. Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street. Ottawa, September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store. GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY. Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street. Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, Bank street, Centre Town, BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE! P. BASKERVILLE & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,* desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of *TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS* of all descriptions, and a general assortment of GROCERIES suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO, A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices. A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order. $40,000 worth of goods arriving. Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits. Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT. The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city. GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 35 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870 until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

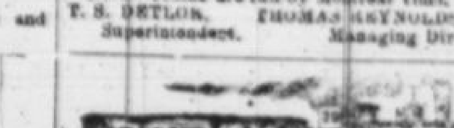
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 33	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. TIME TABLE, No. 23, Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p. m., 7.4 a. m., arriving at Sandpoint at 10 45 p m., p. m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a. m. and 2.3 p. m., arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p. m., 8.3 p. m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p. m. and 9.05 a. m. arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p. m. and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

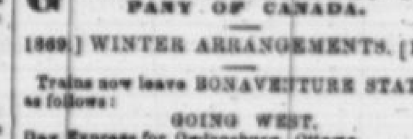
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. arriving at Perth at 10.55 a. m. and 7.2 p. m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ... 8:30 a. m.

Night do do do do do 7:30 p. m.

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ... 5:10 a. m.

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ... 7:15 a. m.

Trains for Lachine at ... 6:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 9 a. m., 12 noon, 1:30 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 5 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.

The 1.30 p. m. train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ... 7:00 a. m.

Express for Boston at ... 8:40 a. m.

Express for New York and Boston at ... 4:30 p. m. via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ... 3 a. m., 4 30 p. m.

Express for Island Pond, at ... 2:00 p. m.

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at ... 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

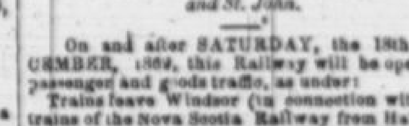
The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p. m. for St. John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street. A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a. m. and 6.50 p. m., arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p. m., connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p. m., with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a. m., and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.45, and Halifax at 9 p. m.

VERNON SMITH. Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN. INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS. *First Cabin, Payable in Gold.*

Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 0
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	35 0

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX. *First Cabin, Payable in Gold.*

Liverpool or Queenstown	$100 00
Halifax	20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	30 00
Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York; or ERRICK & CROMBIE, Ottawa.

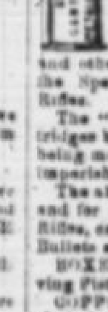
Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, HENEY'S STONE BUILDING, *Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa.* Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., *Always on Hand.* Ottawa December 28, 1869. 1256.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE. We are now prepared to take orders FOR MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, OF TORONTO, FOR HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, OLD RYE WHISKEY, MALT WHISKEY, TODDY WHISKEY, FOR MARCH DELIVERY. JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO, Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider Rifles of .577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .45 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m. and 12-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL £1,000,000. FIRE DEPARTMENT. *Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.* CANADA BRANCH, Head Office, No. 26, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., shall be furnished, on application, and all acts shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent. Office—No 4½, Sparks street, Ottawa. January 6, 1870. 1241 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT. A. W. LANG, Sparks Street. No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD Have just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES, mounted in GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL. A perfect fit guaranteed. YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street. 6mew

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT. ANNUAL CIRCULAR. Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge. OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Treasurers and Administrators of Estates, Official and other Assignees, and public corporations, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing estates, Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE. Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1298 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau street. A ROWE, Auctioneer. 1298 tf

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins, namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the herein before in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and at a hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS. Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst. at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa, Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Iron-work."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March, 1870. 1202 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York. March 30. 1066-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Child-bed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in severe cases of special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. F. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of *Mrs.* WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES, I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 400 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity. Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS, BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand FRESH KILLED *STALL-FED* BEEF AND MUTTON. ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED, SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND *ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES.* To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, *BY-WARD MARKET.*

NEW DRUG STORE. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE. Ottawa, February 17, 1870. 1269.3 y

Execution of Zamora—How he met Death

From our own Correspondent.

HAVANA, March 6.

As I told you in my last would be the case, the murderer of Mr. Greenwald, Eugenio Zamora, a member of the Fifth Battalion of Havana volunteers, was executed on Saturday, at 4 p. m. within the parade ground of Fort Cabanas, in the presence of about 500 volunteers and regulars under arms, and 100 civilians, near one half of them foreign residents. I question whether there ever was a man who met death under similiar circumstances with greater composure and fortitude. There was not the least trace of bravado or assumed indifference in the conduct of Zamora in his trying moments, but throughout he acted with calmness, courage, and manly resignation to his fate, causing more than one of the spectators to wonder that one who had committed so cowardly a murder should meet his final doom so quietly and unconcernedly. With firm step, unblanched cheeks, and cold demeanor, he appeared upon the grounds, accompanied by a number of the law's officers and three priests, saluted the volunteers present gracefully, and then knelt at his assigned position, when his eyes were bandaged, and four regular soldiers approached, and, with the muzzle of their guns not more than eighteen inches from his head, fired, at once terminating his existence, he dying apparently without pain.

Before his death Zamora confessed his guilt, acknowledging that he had fired the fatal shot at Mr Greenwald, but plead to extenuation that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and that since the killing of Senor Castanon at Key West he had been under great mental excitement. This confession has compromised the dozen or more volunteers who swore at the trial to *alibis* in his behalf very much, and it is not surprising that some of them have been arrested for perjury. Zamora was about thirty-three years of age, tall and well proportioned, rather good looking altogether, and had nothing in his features that indicated the assassin, though some of my friends, who claim to be better physiognomists than your humble correspondent, fancied they saw something sinister in his black, piercing eyes and general cast of countenance. He was a retail vender of vegetables at the Piaza de Vapor Market, poorly educated, and one easily impressioned by the anathemas so frequently hurled by Spaniards of position and education at the Cubans and foreigners. He leaves a wife and three children.

Strong efforts were made by Colonel Ramon Herrera, and the other officers of the fifth Battalion, before Zamora was executed, to obtain his pardon, or, failing in this to procure a commutation of his sentence, but Captain-General Rodas was inflexible, and held that the crime committed being a horrible one, and without excuse, justice demanded the prompt execution of the man. As a last resort Colonel Herrera telegraphed to Regent Serrano praying for the pardon of Zamora, or the postponement of the execution, but was answered at once that the case was entirely in the hands of the Captain-General, and so the Madrid authorities would not interfere. This proceeding of Colonel Herrera greatly incensed General Todas, who at one time thought of imprisoning him. There is no doubt but that the Colonel has displeased many Spaniards opposed to lawlessness and riots by his many endeavors to screen a blood-stained member of his command from merited punishment. The Fifth Volunteers are well know to be among the most insubordinate and turbulent of the city, and besides the murder of Mr. Greenwald—now forever fastened upon one of them—are not clear of suspicion of having participated in the killing of the American citizens, Cohner and Daumy, in January 1869, and during last month. Colonel Herrera, a wealthy merchant and owner of several steamers, is himself an ultra Spaniard, violent in politics and noted for his rabid denunciation of all supposed enemies of Spanish rule and his talk, if notd eeds, may well have contaminated Zamora and led to his crime, as well as at the same time have made his soldiers what they are known to be—the chief promoters of Havana riots. It is to be hoped that the execution of Zamora may prove a salutary lesson to them, and to the superlatively loyal Colonel too.

After the execution Captain-General Rodas issued the following proclamation to the Havana Volunteers:

CAPTAIN-GENERALCY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, SECTION 5.

VOLUNTEERS: Not many days ago a horrible deed, an attempt against personal security resulting in the death of a foreigner, and seriously wounding of two more, was done in this city. Those foreigners, with another, who fortunately escaped unhurt, were peacefully walking through one of the most public and generally frequented sites of our city, when, without cause or warning, they were attacked by a man armed with a revolver and knife who with the assistance of others, dealt them murderous blows. Those foreigners were then beneath the protection of the Spanish flag, and under the guarantees of the laws of the country. the assassin therefore violated our laws and stained our flag. For this he has suffered the penalty of death after due trial and conviction. The unhappy Zamora, who committed the crime, and has atoned for it with his life, was a volunteer, and if a man had his individual honour to sustain, he also had it collectively, and the collective honour of the volunteer corps was affected by his crime. Since the atonement, however, its honor once more shines untarnished and unblemished. To you then, volunteers, who since the committal of the crime have formed your opinions, and reprobating have stood by the side of the authorities awaiting the action of the law, I announce that the law has been vindicated. Know the Island, know Spain, and know the world that you are the best supporters of order and justice, as it is known by your Captain-General.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

The conviction, confession, and execution of Zamora have fully established the falsity of the reports countenanced by the proclamation of General Rodas of February 23, that Mr. Greenwald was killed by Cubans in fulfilment of the plans of an extensive Cuban conspiracy, and it is due to the Spaniards to say that the fairest minded among them recognize the fact, and that to-day nothing more is heard of the so-called conspiracy.

EL CAZADOR.

How Battles are Fought.

The following is from an article entitled "Villainous Saltpetre," in *Lippincott's Magazine for* March:

How is the battle fought? with tremendous volleys, the ranks standing firm and steady as on dress parade—with enthusiasm, with deafening cheers, with music, and finished by a glorious bayonet charge? Nothing of the kind. Here are simply some thousands of men on either sides who have been marched out this pleasant day to butcher each other. Modern firearms are terribly effective weapons—a good springfield musket will kill at a thousand yards; and by the time you have drawn those opposing forces to within two hundred yards of each other, or about the distance across a good sized wheat field, the battle is resolved into a simple problem—which army can stand the most killing and wounding without breaking up? When that questson is answered you can tell which side be victorious. The business of the officers is to hold the men to work—to compel them to load and fire until so many of the enemy are put *hors de combat* that he is forced withdraw. draw. Take your regiment into battle as orderly as you may, before it has been under fire half an hour it will become resolved into knots and groups from the drawing together to fill the places of those stricken down and survivors will be lying or kneeling, forced down by the irresistible instinct of self preservation. Sights and sounds of battle are well nigh indescribable. Noise, tumult, danger, excitement, all blend to make a scene which I think can have no parrallel on the hither side of the infernal regions. During his first battle, perhaps the novelty of the thing may fill the recruit with genuine euthusiasm and put fear in the background; but after that he will find the poetry of the battle field is some what overdone in "Hohenlinden," and fighting itself rather a prosaic dangerous butchery. There is nothing like a pageant, I verily beleive, than a battle. The arms are not polished and shiny now, for the dew of last night's bivouac in the grass has tarnished them; very plain blousey have taken the place of bodied corsety coats, belts are loosened or in the fury of the fight are thrown aside altogether; shoulder straps and epaultes are discarded, but of wholesome regard for the enemy's sharpshooters; and after the fight has progressed an hour you will find those who are still fighting, dirty, grimy, and laboring to kill the enemy with about as hard manual labour as your wood sawyer employs on your wood pile.

"And like smiths at their forges
Laboured the red Saint George's cannoneers."

A negro signalled a train on the Mississippi Railroad, not far from Grenada, recently, and then asked the conductor if his wife was on board.

A Mississippi negro worked on shares but got "nuffin, because," said he, "I worked for de seventh, and we only made de fifth—crop short."

A minstrel troupe was organized in Indianapolis on Monday, played Tuesday night burst, on Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon the leader went to sawing wood at fifty cents a cord.

A Salt Lake paper says, the missionaries returning from the East report that the people do not care much to hear about religion but invariably ask if there is any chance to make money in Utah.

An exchange says that the only people in Washington who mind their own business, are such young married pairs as happen to be spending the honeymoon at the hotels.

A church in Depre, Wisconsin, glories in the name of the United Evangelical Methodist-Baptist-Congregationalist-Presbyterian-Moravian-Protestant-Episcopal-Lutheran-German-Dutch-Reformed-Catholic and United Evangelical Church and Christian Brethern of the Glorious Reformation.

A woman at Hannibal, Mo., read in the paper that it was fashionable to powder the hair for parties, so she put on her blonde hair a quantity of gun-powder which looked well until she got a little too near the gas, when there was a little explosive circus, and she fainted all over the house.

The Chinese have coal mines which they have worked for hundreds of years. They are very economical in their use of coal. They prepare it for use by grinding or pounding it to powder and mixing it with clay. Sometimes the powder is soaked with water and laid around the fire.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The '*Globe*' says:—" Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage" Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists. 1244.a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice—Neville & Heney.
New Dry Goods—Cunningham & Lindsay.
Canada—Address A. B. care of Messrs. Lake & Co., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 19 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

MILITARY TOM-FOOLERIES.

Instead of expending our moneys on railroads and other much needed improvements, the Quebec *Chronicle* tells us "we have spent our millions in military tom-fooleries, which have done nothing for the country." The people of Canada "have expended millions on gigantic and exhaustive military establishments, with their scores of well paid, idle officials, and ridiculous parade," while "voting down the Ministry on the question of the Governor-General's salary, a matter of a few thousand dollars." Indisputably this is true to the extent that, for military purposes, large sums of money have been voted while the honor of the Dominion has been tarnished by the paltry quibbling about a few thousand dollars necessary to obtain for Canada the services of a first class statesman as Governor-General. It is also curious and true that, notwithstanding the healthy and flourishing state of the country, the *Globe* has, of late, strenuously advocated the overthrow of the present Government. The first of these things show that there is no desire for that independence and annexation to the United States of which the *Chronicle* speaks, but a determination to preserve the Dominion from aggression whether coming from within or from without, at all hazards. The second is proof that although there may be a difference of opinion as to what the Dominion ought to pay for a first class statesman as Governor General, there is none as to what ought to be paid for the preservation of this country, to the people who inhabit it. There is certainly a very great difference between a state of contentment with the institutions of the country itself, and a dissatisfaction on the part of the minority with the men who govern or administer our affairs. It is clear, too, that if this country is not defensively strong, she must be weak indeed, as she is incapable of offence, alone and unaided, and that it is the duty of those, who, being the vast majority of the people of this country, are not in favour of Republican institutions to defend themselves from the unscrupulous encroachments of a Republicanism which they abominate. If military establishments are idle, useless, and exhaustive, it is not for a moment, to be overlooked, that such establishments would not be got rid of by annexation to the adjoining Republic. Such a union would tax us as a State, in addition to taxing us for the maintenance of fortifications and armies as necessary after as before annexation, and for the construction of great ocean ironclads to assist in the military encroachments of that nation of which, under such circumstances, Canada would form a part, after the total extinction of her present semi-national individuality. It is a question only whether or not it is better to bear any ills we have than to run the risk of greater ills. There cannot be a doubt that one day the millenium will come, when their will be no soldiers nor any necessity for them. When that day does come all the military tom-fooleries which now costs so much may be dispensed with, but until the approach of that period is made a little more manifest to us than it is the people of Canada may be permitted to believe that the millions expended in fortifications may make future railroad and canal expenditure safe to him who invests his money in them and more lastingly secure to us, who reap the benefit of them.

CORRECTION.—At the latter part of Mr. Dorion's Speech in our last impression was erroneously attributed to Mr. MACKENZIE. It is the more necessary to make this correction as Mr. MACKENZIE stated at the close of the debate that he was altogether opposed to the resolutions then before the House.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Hon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced the Supreme Court Bill. He did not intend to do away with the appeal to England. The constitutionality of the Acts of the Local Governments might be tried before it.

The rest of the evening was taken up with the Electoral Representation Bill.

On motion to go into Committee,

Mr. MILLS spoke two or three hours criticising the Bill,

Hon. Col. GREY and other New Brunswick members advocated vote by ballot

Hon. Mr. HOWE contended all the Provinces should make compromises and adapt themselves to the general measure.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The Bill constituting the Supreme Court has got into print by some unexplained mistake, without previously receiving the sanction of the Dominion Government. A draft of its principal contents has also appeared in a contemporary. Let us, therefore, see what the Minister of Justice intended by his draft, before it was finally approved of by his assembled colleagues in Council. The Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada was to consist of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Justices, four of whom could sit in the absence of the other two. The Chief Justice should have previously been a Judge of the Supreme Court of some one of the Provinces, or a lawyer with fifteen years practice; and no Puisne Justice could be appointed unless he had been a Judge in some one of the same Courts, or a practising lawyer of ten years' standing. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was to have precedence of all the other Judges in the Dominion, and the Puisne Justices of the same Court, precedence over all the other Judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice and Chancellor. The Justices were to have been appointed during good pleasure, but were to have been subject to removal upon an address concurred in by both Houses of Parliament. The Court was to to hold its sitting in Ottawa, and, annually, hold two terms—the first commencing on the third Monday in January, and the second on the first Monday in June. These terms were each to last twenty days, with power to adjourn from time to time. Its judgment and orders were to have been obeyed by all the inferior courts. The Court, or any one of its Judges, was to have power to grant appeals in cases even where they were not demanded in the time fixed. The guarantee deposit in cases of appeal or error was to have been $500. The Governor-General was to have been authorized to bring cases relative to the constitutionality of legislature by the Provincial Legislatures before the Supreme Court, and the Court was declared to be a Court of Common Law and Equity. Finally, the Governor-General was to declare, by proclamation, when it would be constituted, and have force and effect.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

OTTAWA, March 18, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD moved an address for a copy of His Excellency's Commission and the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the copy of the Commission could be brought down and such portions of the instructions as the Governor might see fit to communicate; there might, of course, be portions which could not be communicated.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN was glad the motion had been made, as there was an extraordinary controversy going on in New Brunswick, as to whether the Lieutenant Governor had power to dissolve the Legislature.

Hon Mr. DICKEY moved an address for a statement referring to sections four and seven respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway, showing:

1st. Amounts of claims made to Commissioners for work done, but wholly or in part unpaid by the contractors, from the several months from May last to the present date, distinguishing claims of such contractors and amounts paid by sub-contractors to labourers on these claims or remaining unpaid.

2nd. Amounts of claims made to the Commissioners for materials supplied for the work, and for the food of the men and horses, furnished for contractors, subcontractors and workmen.

3rd. Amounts paid by the Commissioners on account of the foregoing claims respectively; showing various notes of percentage of payments on amounts claimed and balances due.

4th. Amounts of monthly estimates of the work done by the contractors, and the payments on account with dates.

5th. Amounts of monthly percentages returned under contracts, &c.

6th. Copies of correspondence in relation to unpaid claims; and

7th. Copies of the minutes or reports by the Board of Commissioners to the Privy Council on unpaid claims.

The mover said it was well known the contracts for 4 and 7 sections had been given up, the contractors having broken down, as it had been foreseen they must, at the prices for which they had contracted. In making his motion he had wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that the labourers on the sections had not been paid in full, there being some months of arrears of pay due them. It was of the greatest importance that public works should be conducted to the satisfaction of the public, and especially to those who gave their labour and he was sure it was the wish of all in the House that the labourers should be fully remunerated. He was understood to suggest that if there were any unpaid moneys on hand, due the contractors, that they should be kept back to satisfy the claims of the labourers.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said, the return would be made.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN said, there was no doubt a strong feeling in the country, wherein the sections lay, at the non-payment of the labourers It was certainly to be regretted that such claims existed, but neither the Government nor the Commissioners had foreseen that any body of labouring men would allow arrears to accumulate. He believed there were about four months' arrears. He then explained that percentages had been paid to staffs of men (in some cases larger and others smaller) owing to the irregularity with which sub-contractors appeared to receive their money. He said, some of the papers asked for had been left in Nova Scotia, and he was afraid some time must elapse before the return could be made.

The House then went into Committee again on the Bill relating to Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange—Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, of Kingston, in the chair.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL explained the nature of certain verbal amendments which had been suggested to him, and which he had decided to adopt.

Considerable discussion arose as to the amount of notional fees for protesting, but it was finally agreed that the amount should be 75 cents; 50 cents for protest, and 25 cents for notice. The Bill is to come into operation on the 8th day of September following the date of its enactment.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended, concurrence to be taken on Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the second reading of the Bill, an Act respecting Certificates of Masters and Mates. He said that the questions involved in the Bill were of great interest to shippers, merchants and all classes of people in the Dominion, and there was the strongest necessity for the enactment of the Bill, a necessity which was fully recognised by the mercantile community Referring to the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 (Great Britain), he said there was one provision that no vessel could leave any port in the United Kingdom without having a Master and Mate on board, who had passed certain examinations before the Board of Trade tribunals. This regulation necessitated those classes of Officers to qualify up to the required standard of of efficiency. The practical result of that had been that only a very few ships that left British American ports for the United Kingdom could be brought back again by the same officers, as the qualifications of such officers did not come up to the required standard; they could not obtain certificate and the ships had to be brought back by officers who were qualified, to the great inconvenience of owners. When it was considered that the tonnage of the Dominion ranked the fourth in the world, it would be readily admitted that such a Bill as that before the House was wanted. He did not think it necessary to review the various provisions of the Bill, for he apprehended that all would see the necessity there was for legislature and fully appreciating the scope of the Bill. He might however say that the British Board of Trade had signified their readiness to recognise the validity of certificates granted to Masters and Mates in the Dominion in accordance with the law passed by the Dominion Parliament.

Hon. Mr. ——— would ask the Minister of Marine if it was clear that the Act, when passed, would be considered substantial, and if certificates granted under it would be considered sufficient by the English Board of Trade, and if our masters and mates would be on an equal footing with English mariners?

Hon. Mr. McCULLY was afraid that if our tribunals of examination did not carefully scrutinize candidates, and exact a good standard of efficiency, that our masters and mates would fail to pass muster before an English Board. He would like to know what was the nature of the subject examined in England, and what was to be proposed here? He had no doubt but our young men were quite as capable and intelligent as any in the kingdom, but it would be necessary to put them through a course of examination equal to the English standard. He had some doubts whether the Minister of Marine would succeed in his object, for he remembered that a tribunal had been attempted in Nova Scotia, some years ago, for examining masters and mates, but it failed, and he was afraid the Minister would fail, although he did not want him to do so.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I don't often fail.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY—Well, that might be so. He did not want him to fail on this, for he was really anxious that he should succeed.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said he was just as anxious as any of his honourable friends opposite could be to make it as perfect as possible, for he felt that it was of the greatest importance to the shipping interests of the Dominion. He had many years ago endeavoured to bring this very matter before the Canadian Government, and since he had been in the Dominion Government the matter had been constantly in his mind. He then referred to the correspondence which had taken place between the Dominion Government and the British Board of Trade, to show that every exertion had been made to place our masters and mates on equal footing with English mariners. He was aware that Nova Scotia had tried to accomplish this very thing some years ago, but as she made the effort alone, unsupported by other Colonies, she failed. The Dominion was in a very different position to Nova Scotia, and there was every reasonable guarantee that where the latter failed the former would succeed. The British Act, he said, did not provide that our examinations should be precisely the same as those in England, but merely that they should be equally efficient; nor did the British authorities ask that we should have an exactly similar tribunal of examination; all that was stipulated for was that there should be the same efficiency.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY referred to the British Act, to show that certain rules and regulations were prescribed, and asked if the Minister had got those then, and whether he proposed to embody them in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said he proposed, as would be seen by the Bill to have rules established by the Governor in Council, to be altered as circumstances might require, and he thought that was a better course than encumbering the Bill with such details (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. McCULLY asked where it was proposed to locate the Boards of Examiners.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said a Board for granting certificates would be located in each of the leading ports. His hon. friends, he said, could give any suggestions as to the improvement of the Bill in committee, and he would have the greatest pleasure in giving them his best consideration. He could assure the House that nothing should be wanting on his part to secure the confidence of the mercantile and commercial community, by making the Bill as perfect as could be made. He then read a memorandum to show that the British Board of Trade did not wish to bind us strictly to the rules laid down in England, for those authorities fully recognized that there were different circumstances in the Colonies to those in England. He also read from a letter of a gentleman who represented the views of the English Board of Trade, to show that the proposed action of the Dominion was viewed favourably. He concluded by asking the House to agree to the principle of the Bill, and to leave the details of the measure for discussion in Committee.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY said he hoped the House would not think he was trespassing upon time and patience, but as the question was one of very great interest to the Maritime Provinces, he considered it his duty to give the measure full attention. He thought that the nearer we approached English legislation, the better, for English law was founded on experience and we should be safe to follow it. He suggested the insertion of a clause providing for the establishment of a school for education and the training of our young men in matters relating to navigation, in fact, a school in each Province, and he felt sure it would be impossible to over-estimate the benefits that would result from such institutions.

Hon. Mr. RYAN would not like it to go abroad that inland Provinces were not also interested in the matters before the House, for he apprehended that all the Provinces were deeply and equally interested in having efficient classes of mariners. He fully concurred in the remark of his hon. friend (Mr. McCully,) that it was important to assimilate our legislation to that of England, especially in mercantile matters; and in that end would suggest that the Bill before the House be put back to the latest moment in order to see what would be the result of legislation which, as he understood the Minister of Marine to say, was going on there on matters before the House.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said, his hon friend had misunderstood him. There was no legislation in progress, nor, as he was aware of, intended in England on these matters.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said, that being so, perhaps there was no necessity for delay The principle of the Bill had his hearty approval as it had, he was sure, that of every member in the House, and the country would approve of any steps which were taken to improve the efficiency of our seamen.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The House then went into Committee, again, on the Bill relating to Light Houses, Beacons and Buoys, Hon. Mr. WARK in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said, as he had accepted all the amendments suggested by everybody; he supposed everybody would be satisfied and that there would be no further opposition, (laughter.)

Hon. Mr. RYAN said, the Trinity Houses of Quebec were not satisfied with the Bill, as he had expected. They did not like the idea of having powers taken from them, which they had hitherto enjoyed. He would therefore suggest a delay in the progress of the Bill until those Houses could be heard on the matter, and he made the suggestion with the greater confidence, because the Minister of Marine was always ready to accommodate himself to everybody. He confessed to a liking for English practice, and thought that here—as in England, every interest which was affected by legislation, should be fully considered.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU also had a liking for English practice, for he thought it good, but at the same time it should be considered that these Trinity Boards involved expensive management.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER asked whether, as the Bill contemplated making the Department of Marine a constructive one, it was the intention to erect a light-house at Bird Rocks of wood, stone, iron or brick.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Of wood.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—Then he could say that would be a very grave mistake. A light-house built of wood in that locality would be subject to be burnt down or blown down, and if such a casualty were to happen, if there was no light, even for one night, the consequences might be very serious. All would remember the case of the Hungarian, which was wrecked off Cape Sable, owing to the negligence of the keeper in not lighting.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said this question was not within the scope of the Bill. He had submitted a scheme for the construction of light houses, &c., and when that came before the House he would be prepared to discuss the whole matter. He might say, however, that the Government could not provide against all contingencies. A light might happen to be out for a night, whether the house was built of stone, wood or iron, for a keeper might go to sleep, or be negligent in one as well as the other, and loss of life and property might be the result. In reference to the Bird Rocks, he said that a light was badly wanted there, and the question was whether it would be better to put up a cheap one at once, or wait until the resources of the country could afford a more expensive one, say such a one as had been suggested by Mr. Page, at a cost of $50,000. He thought it was better to put up a cheap one. He had had some experience in these matters on the Maritime Coast, and felt confident that wooden light houses were efficient, and answered every necessary purpose, and was not at all afraid of their being blown down. He said that Mr. Hugh Allan, the largest shipowner in the Dominion, thoroughly approved of cheap light houses, and had said by all means put up one on the Bird Rocks. With respect to delaying the Bill until the Trinity Boards had been heard, he was prepared to admit that they were very respectable bodies; he had the greatest respect for them, but still their management had been very expensive, and he could not see that delay was necessary.

Hon. Mr. RYAN would not be drawn into any discussion as to the management of the Boards, nor was he prepared to say whether their management had been good or the contrary. All he insisted upon was, that the Boards should be heard in their own defence.

After some remarks from Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 18, 1870.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.35 p. m.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON begged to correct the summary of the debate given in one of the city morning papers, in which he was represented as admitting, that if the Commercial policy he advocated the was adopted, the British empire could not be maintained. What he did say was that the prosperity and progress of the Colonies consequent upon such a policy would tend to preserve and consolidate the empire.

The Printing Committee's report recommends the printing of certain documents laid before the House.

Mr. DUFRESNE introduced the Bill to facilitate the incorporation of institutions of landed credit (*crédit foncier*.)

Hon. Dr. TUPPER asked leave to move for the adoption of the report of the Printing Committee, recommending that the tender by Mr. Cotton for the printing and publishing of the debates in French and English, which would be done at a cost of $1100 for 2,000 copies in English and 1,000 in French, 1,000 of the one and 500 of the other being distributed daily, and the remainder delivered bound at the end of the Session.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON (Huron,) objected to the motion as being out of order. He intended to oppose the report altogether.

After a few words from the Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. YOUNG moved that the returns and payments to the Bank of Montreal be referred to the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT introduced a Bill for the better protection of navigable streams and rivers.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a Bill to establish a Supreme Court of Appeal for the Dominion. He said the measure submitted to Parliament last session, was rather more for the purpose of suggestion and consideration, than for a final measure, which Government hoped to become law; but had been carefully revised; the suggestions and criticisms of the different benches in the Dominion having been carefully considered. He might mention that some early copies of the measure had been distributed quite irregularly, and he would warn hon. gentlemen who might have got any of these copies, that they were defective in many respects. The chief object of the measure was the establishment of a Court of Error and Appeal for the whole Dominion from Provincial Courts, under power conferred upon this Parliament by the 104th clause of the British North America Act. He did not propose to discuss the measure until it was in the hands of members, and it would briefly explain its provisions. The Court is to be composed of a Chief Justice and six Judges. As to the number of the Bench a good deal of difference of opinion might fairly arise. The amount of business thrown upon the Court at first, could not be expected to be very large, and it might, perhaps, be held that seven Judges was too large a Bench. At any rate that was a fair subject for discussion by the House. One of the reasons for fixing the number at seven, was, that it would be the Court of Appeal for the whole Dominion; not merely for the four Provinces now in the Dominion, but also for those other British North American Provinces which we may confidently hope within as short time to be embraced within our bounds. It was of great importance that this Court should have the confidence of the people and the professions in all the Provinces. And while it would be impossible and unwise that there should be a cast iron rule, by which every Province should be represented upon the Bench, yet it was expedient, and greatly conducive to the popularity of the Court, and to its usefulness, to have as far as possible, the different Bars in the different Provinces, represented upon the bench. Then again, in Ontario, where the system of Courts involved a separation of equity and common law, it might be considered of great importance, if not of absolute necessity, that the Bars of equity and common law should both be represented upon the Bench of the Supreme Court. Then in the Province of Quebec there were two different systems of law, the French law in civil cases, and the criminal law, which was based upon English or mind law. The commercial law of that Province was also assimilated in its principles to the commercial law of England. So that there were two distinct sources of law in the Province of Quebec. The law of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, like the law of Ontario, was based on the common law of England. In New Brunswick there was a complete union of law and equity, and almost complete union in Nova Scotia. It was however a matter for the calm, and full consideration of the House and country, whether it should be so large as the Bill provided. The principal object of course being to establish a Court of final appeal from the various Provincial Courts of Appeal, the classes connected with that branch of the subject were given in full length. With respect to the original jurisdiction of this Court the Bill as introduced last session included a great number of subjects which on full consideration it was found wise to omit, and confine the original jurisdiction to the causes in which the Crown is party, such as revenue causes, causes connected with the Post Offices and other great public departments, administered after the some fashion as causes between the Crown and the people are conducted in Courts of Exchequer in England. There were two clauses in the Bill respecting constitutional questions, which he read, and which were to the effect, that the Court should not have the power of vetoeing any Act of the Legislatures, but that the Crown might ask the opinion of the Court on any disputed point, which opinion, however, was to have no legal effect. In the public press and public mind generally, there had been an idea that one of the chief functions of the Court was to try the constitutionality of the Acts of the different Provincial Legislatures and of Dominion the Parliament. That idea was [illegible] to a great extent erroneous. Under the Act of Union we had no power to confer any such authority or jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court. And if it be found advisable at any time that such a power be conferred as is conferred by the constitution of the United States upon the Supreme Court of that country, that power could only be given by the Imperial Parliament. The only mode in which the constitutionality of any Act of the Provincial Legislature could be brought before a tribunal in Canada, or any of the tribunals in any of the Provinces, would be for persons interested in a suit between parties in a matter founded upon the Act, to revisit the execution of the law on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and therefore he was not bound by it; and then the question would come legitimately before the Supreme Court as a Court of Appeal. But there was no mode under the Union Act of conferring original jurisdiction in such matters upon this Court. Therefore, in this Bill, all those powers which were inserted in the Act, as printed last session have been omitted. The two clauses which he had read to the House enabling the Governor General in Council to send before the Court any special case analogous to the practice that prevails in England, when the Crown can at any time invite not only the opinion of the judges, but also of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on any special case, for the information of the Crown. The judges or the Judicial Committee grant a certificate containing their opinion upon the points submitted to them, but such a certificate would not have the effect of a judgment. It would only be the opinion of the Court for the information of the Crown, leaving to the Crown the responsibility to act upon it or disregard it. The certificate of the court would have a moral effect, though not a legal effect, upon the Provincial Courts and upon the whole community, because the Court, being a Court of Appeal, the same point could be referred to them as a last resort, and their opinion would not be likely to change, though, of course, they would not be bound to their original opinion, it after hearing the arguments in the case, and upon more mature deliberation, they saw fit to change or modify it. He would not trouble the House with any remarks as to the machinery by which it was proposed to carry out the provisions of the Bill. There was the simple ready system of summary appeal, which he thought ought to be encouraged as much as possible. Still the old form of a writ of error and appeal was maintained, because it was well known in the practice of all the Provinces, and it would not be well to sweep it away suddenly. It would be impossible to do so without interfering with the practice in the Provinces. But all the professional gentlemen who heard him would agree with him that the general current of authority was to do away with everything of that kind—to do away with the almost obsolete system of a writ of error, and versions of other old writs which were continued rather to impede than assist justice; and to encourage, as much as possible, a system of ready, summary and inexpensive appeals from the lower Courts to the higher. The provision of the Bill, although it was omitted in the copies that had irregularly got out, was that the Provincial appeal should be exhausted before there could be an appeal to this Court. In other words, that there should be an appeal to this Court from any Court of original jurisdiction in the Provinces till the case had gone through the regular process from the Court of original jurisdiction to all the different Courts of Appeal in the Provinces: so that the appeal should only be from the final Court of Appeal in the Provinces, except by the consent of the parties, in which case there would be no objection to bring the case directly from the Court of original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. With these remarks he would move the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. BLAKE expressed his satisfaction with the amendments that had been made, respecting original jurisdictions in various matters. The Hon. Minister of Justice had made an observation with respect to the Supreme Court of the United States, which he (Mr. Blake) thought was hardly correct. As far as he understood it, the Constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States, it had no power to determine a case, except upon a case, brought it between parties, and then the question comes up of the constitutionality, or unconstitutionality of an Act of the Legislature.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said, if the Supreme Court gave its opinion, that an Act is against the constitution, that decision is final in any case afterwards, and that Act cannot be invoked as law in any part of the union afterwards.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON, (Peel) asked, whether there was any provision with regard to the veto power by the Dominion Government upon Acts of Local Legislature, exactly in the same way as in cases laid before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, He had been in England respecting an appeal from the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and the Crown officers had determined to refuse assent to the appeal when it was referred to the Privy Council, as to whether they should advise the Crown to assent to the appeal or not. They advised that it should be assented to, though this was against the opinion of the Crown officers There was no reason why it should not be the same here. There was no provision in the Bill by which the Local Legislatures or Local Government could submit a case to the Supreme Court without the consent of the Dominion Government, and he did not see why there should not be such provisions, unless there were strong reasons against it. The Dominion Government might not desire to have such a case submitted, and long delays could prevent its submission.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the veto power was conferred upon the Crown, and the Crown must be governed, or ought to be governed by the same reasons that govern the Crown in England. The Court has no power of stating authoritatively to the Crown that a Bill should be allowed or disallowed. The Crown may in this country either allow or disallow a Bill of its own accord, or can refer any question of law to the Imperial Court and upon their certificate—which would be a document or instrument analogous in all respects to the certificate of the judicial committee of the Privy Council—the Crown will be guided in acting upon it.

Mr. BLAKE inquired if the Supreme Court would decide, only questions as to the constitutionality of Provincial Acts, or would it extend to Acts of the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said as regards Acts passed by the Dominion Parliament, under the system of responsible Government, the Crown must assent to Bills, although there is an older power possessed by the Crown, which has never been formally abdicated, by which it can refuse assent; but this power has, recently, never been exercised and never will be exercised; for it would produce a revolution, if the Crown were to veto the deliberate action of the two branches of the Legislature. The power to reject or affirm exists in England, but it has never been exercised. It would be a difficult thing for any reasonable Minister to advise the Crown to reject any measure passed by the Lords and Commons. In our colonial existence there is a power reserved to the Governor, under his instructions, which does not exist, even the Sovereign herself, that is the power of reservation. Here the Governor General, under instructions, can reserve a measure for the consideration of the Crown. It is well understood that as the Sovereign cannot be before in person, she must exercise her power by her representatives, and it is quite consistent with our colonial existence for the representative of the Crown to reserve any measure for the consideration of the Crown itself. But, with that single exception, that the Governor General may reserve acts for the consideration of the Crown—the Governor General is bound to act upon the advice of his constitutional advisers, and no constitutional Ministers can advise the rejection of any measure which has received the sanction of the Commons and Senate of Canada.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON (Peel) asked whether the Government had had under consideration the question of appeal to England? Whether they intended, when the Supreme Court was established here, to repeal the Imperial Statute, by which appeal to England was now made? Whether the judgment of the Supreme Court here was final, or whether a case was still liable to be taken across the Atlantic to the Privy Council?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said we had no power to deprive a British subject of the right of going to the foot of the Throne for redress, and he would be sorry to see that power abdicated. It would give great confidence to our own fellow-subjects, coming from the Mother Country to this country, to know in this (to them) a comparatively foreign country, that they would be protected in the last resort by an appeal to the tribunals they know. With every respect to the distinguished men who composed our courts, he thought it was a great advantage to our Provincial Courts to resort to the body of great and good men who compose the Courts of England. He thought it better that the right of appeal to the foot of the Throne should continue; for, so long as that continues, our Courts will be obliged to look up to the decisions of the great Courts of England as an authority, and not merely read, as are the decisions of some great lawyers' or of the United States Courts, and valued simply for their intrinsic merit from the reasons contained in them. He thought this was very important—especially in a country like ours, to have such a means of uniformity of law as to have the decisions of the great Courts of England as our authority. The same practice would be followed in the Supreme Court of the Dominion as in the Privy Council, in regard to expediting cases of appeal, and in preventing harassing and wearying appeals, and delays in unimportant matters.

Mr. BLAKE inquired if the Bill proposed to provide, that an intermediate stage of appeal shall be necessary; or if a case could be appealed to the ultimate Court at once.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was desirable that all the Courts of Appeal in the different Provinces should be exhausted before they came to the Highest Tribunal—the ultimate Court of Appeal on the other side of the water.

Mr. BLAKE asked whether a man could appeal directly from the ultimate Court of Appeal in his own Province to the Privy Council, or was he obliged to go through the Supreme Court.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not obligatory to come to the Supreme Court, unless it might be so provided an appeal could be made from any Court of Record to the Privy Council.

The Bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Tuesday next.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the third reading of the Act, to amend the Act, respecting the treatment of sick and diseased Mariners; and said in reference to the question of the member for Lambton, as to a check on improper persons obtaining access to the Hospitals, that the Bill provided, that no person would be admitted except on the certificate of the Collector of Customs, that he was a seaman on board the ship to which he represented himself to belong.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. MILLS resumed the debate on the second reading of the Bill respecting the election of members of the House of Commons. He said he felt some embarrassment, knowing the views he entertained on the subject were not shared by many in the House. In regard to the qualification; while the question ought to be what a voter was, the answer in the Bill defined what he had. In asking the aid of a professional man, the first question was as to his capability, not as to his possession, and that seemed to have been overlooked in this case. In England, he admitted there should be some relation between representation and taxation, owing to the old custom of laying on a land tax on the boroughs. But here the chief part of the taxation was indirect, and the man who smoked a cigar, or who wore a shirt, paid taxes and could claim in this way the right to be represented, and therefore it was unphilosophical and absurd to say that only the property of another should be admitted as the qualification. He could not understand why such a rule should exist in municipal bodies which dealt only with questions of property, but not that it should be laid down for a body dealing on a subject affecting personal rights and liberty. It was said that every one should have a stake in the country, and this he admitted, but this ever sober, industrious man had, and such a one might take as much interest in the Government as the men who possessed great wealth. The member for Arguentile had complained that the Bill did not go far enough, that a large number would be disfranchised and that on the ground of intelligence men should be admitted to the franchise. He (Mr. Mills) admitted, with the Minister of Justice, that the franchise was not a right but a trust. But he could not see what right they had to exclude those who could show by their intelligence, they were qualified, for this intelligence, not the mere accident of property, should give such a right. There were many reasons why they should extend the franchise here that did not exist in Britain; there was an unlimited area; there was no class necessarily paupers, and there was no more independant class anywhere than were the ordinary day labourers. It would be a libel on the educational advantages and institutions of the country, if they attempted to maintain that there was a large class not qualified to exercise the franchise. Nor did the emigration leave them any reason for fear, that it would act prejudicially in the general body of the people. Even suppose that they were ignorant, they were too few in number to affect the general vote. The Minister of Justice refused to recognise the great impulse that the franchise gave to the people. Even amid much evil that might exist where universal suffrage prevailed, he contended that modern society where it was the rule, were advancing sensibly, for the more the franchise was extended the more were the efforts of the good and wise increased, as did also the responsibility of those who governed and controlled society in the welfare of society. Such a franchise would unite all classes, and not cut adrift the lower classes from those above them, a levelling, but a levelling up, not down. The greatest obstacle to the advance of the country, proceeded not from those who would be benefited by the franchise, but by the wealthy classes who formed rings to perpetuate worn-out legislation. Would the Government insist on such conditions from those who might be called upon to enter the militia, as they did from those who sought the suffrage. Gladstone observed that the success of the Northern Republic in the late war, was due to the extension of the franchise, because whether the people had property or not, it had a voice in the Government of the Country. The excellence of representative institutions, was not that better laws could be made. A few able men might make these better. A despot might have a cheaper Government than the Minister of Justice gave them. But a representative Government was a great school for the people, yet they proposed to let the most important time pass among the class whom this Bill proposed to exclude. It was the young men, under 21 years, who without debt or responsibility to study to whom they refused the franchise, and offered it to them when the cares of life and its struggles prevented them from giving such attention to the subject they were called on to vote. The prosperity of the country was not due to the fisheries or to agriculture alone, but the education of the people. All the evils spoken of as existing in the United States were drawn from New York, which was not the United States, and for this the immense emigration. Even with this he thought the country, with the extended suffrage, would compare favourably with that where it was less so, and under it they had raised the level of the emigrants, who many of them came ignorant and untrained to any political life. The Bill before them with regard to machinery was unsatisfactory. It seemed to change the qualification arbitrarily, as for instance, in the franchise in towns and cities many might be disfranchised without any change in their property. If a town became a city, and on the incorporation of every new town, the same thing might happen. Then, again, a town, it might be decided, should, in Ontario, not have less than 5,000 of a population, while in New Brunswick it might be 1,000. A proprietor may be disfranchised, while his tenant may have a vote. Now they had proposed that an income of $400 was to give a vote, but it now turned out that this was only if it represented capital, while personal property derived from industry was deprived of it.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, that the franchise was given to any one having an annual salary or income, not the aggregate amount of days' wages.

Mr. MILLS said it was objected to use the local machinery because the Government had no control over it to direct it; yet they had in other matters, they had exerted control over the local officers in respect to legal duties. The American Government did the same thing, and no inconvenience had been felt to arise from it. The member for West Toronto had argued that there ought to be uniformity, but there was no uniformity in individual qualifications, and if not necessary in individuals, he did not see why it was necessary in the Provinces. He referred to the dissatisfaction that would arise from the disfranchisement of young men in Ontario, ten per cent. of the whole in rural constituencies being young men who were assessed on their father's property. It was against the law, but public opinion out ran the law, and they had the franchise. By the present Bill they will be excluded.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD asked if he (Mr. Mills) wished to sanction acts done contrary to law.

Mr. MILLS spoke of law in a moral sense—a higher law.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD asked if he meant fraud on an assessor was a new moral sense?

Mr. MILLS then attacked the Government for arousing again the discontent that had existed in Nova Scotia. They had expected the opening up of trade with South America, the South of Europe and elsewhere, and in this way their discontent might have been allayed by their material progress. In Prince Edward Island every man paying road tax had a vote; in Newfoundland every householder voted. Yet they asked the people of these Provinces, out of their great love for Confederation, to vote to disfranchise themselves.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said perhaps he would wish to have universal suffrage as in British Columbia.

Mr. MILLS, certainly he would, and he believed the opinion was leading in the right direction. He advocated the franchise being left to the Provincial Legislatures, any objection to the provisions being thus more easily reached as the Local Houses were more amenable to public opinion than that of the Dominion. In New Brunswick the ballot should be more respected, and he believed if the officers of the Crown were to vote, the ballot would be absolutely necessary. Otherwise their votes would be simply so many placed in the hand of the Government. There was much to be said in favour of open voting, but he warned the House that if the officers of the Government were to vote, they would introduce the system so much objected to in the United States, if these officers changing with each administration to the great detriment of the service. With respect to simultaneous voting, having all the elections on one day, he did not deny the independence of the people of this country, but the country was liable to be overrun with camp-followers, who being intent on booty would plunder the dead, and kill the wounded. These men were not such as would be disfranchised. They occupied a higher strata, but were trusting to this for a living, being too indolent to work, and too proud to beg. He objected to the continuance of the system in existence, as by it the Government constituencies were first taken, and the fighting could be all done on one side.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. MILLS resumed.—He said he had no doubt, the Bill would have most mischievous effects in the Maritime Provinces, where the defranchisement of many, now enjoying full electoral privileges, would create a formidable party among those who had made up their minds to accept the situation. There was no doubt, if any chance were offered of withdrawing from the Union, the Anti-party would be as strong as when the House first sat. He did not object to the member for Hants joining the Government, but he thought it a most unjudicious step, on the part of the Government, to promote an hon. gentleman from this House to the Senate, making the latter a sort of Magdalen asylum for gentlemen seduced by the hon. gentleman opposite. This House must be very careful as to what laws were passed that might have the effect of further annoying the people of the Lower Provinces. Every householder in Newfoundland has now a vote, yet the hon. gentleman opposite asked them to come into the Union to be disfranchised. The position of the Government all along, seemed to be, that they considered this Parliament, as that of old Canada, continued. He thought it most unjudicious and unfriendly to say before hand, what the electoral franchise shall be in the Provinces, not yet in the Union; to tell them, in fact, that their influence here shall not be felt. He called the attention of the House to the irrelavency of the franchise proposed. He thought that the Minister of Justice could, with propriety, adopt the franchise of the local Houses. His opinion was that the time was not far off, when every man in the country would have a vote, when the political sentiment of the country would not be demoralised by the registration system.

Hon. Col. GREY thought that if every one in the country was educated and full of virtue, the theory of the hon. gentleman might be very suitable, but the matter must be considered practically. Property qualification was the proper criterion on which the franchise should be based, because it showed the intelligence and application of the would-be voter and was *prima facie* evidence of the interest he must feel in the country In reference to the argument that the people of Newfoundland and New Brunswick were not considered in the matter, he said that that was no reason why the interests of the four millions of people in the Dominion should be neglected. These people only amounted to the population of a couple of townships, and if the Minister of Justice had legislated to suit them, the member for Bothwell would have called him a perfect Harlequin legislator. The hon. gentleman might rest assured that New Brunswick had men of her own who, if necessary, could defend her rights without being patted on the back by him. He thought that there were some of the details of the Bill which required to be amended in Committee, for instance that relating to the five years rental; but on the whole he believed that it was an extension of the franchise of the whole Dominion. He was not prepared to enfranchise the floating population spoken of by the member for Bothwell, as they had no real interest in the country. If the franchise were extended thus far, you might as well have universal suffrage.

Mr. MILLS—Would you entrust these people with the defence of the country?

Hon. Col. GREY said, yes; he would trust any man brought up in the country—even if he had not a shilling—with its defence. It would be found that every one of those volunteers who defended the country, were men who had both pecuniary and political interest in the country. He was much in favour of uniformity that great object so much spoken of as an argument for Confederation. The great object in the great Reform movement in England in reference to franchise was the adoption of uniformity of franchise throughout the Empire. Considering the old right of customs in England, there was no country that had been so liberal and broad in its views on this subject. The hon. gentleman had referred to the institutions of the United States as being worthy of imitation. The hon. gentleman's argument what was known in logic as that *ad absurdum*.

Hon. COL. GREY said, in reference to the ballot which, by the Act, is abolished in New Brunswick, that it was a very [illegible] mode of taking votes, but had its [illegible]. Like other modes, under the ballot [illegible] was known almost as under other [illegible]. The system was also much abused by personation of others and by voting dead men.

Mr. MACKENZIE.—Dead men [illegible] here. Fifteen thousand dead men [illegible] in Quebec a few years ago. An hon. member had the benefit of the votes of the Apostle Paul and all his colleagues.

Mr. SIMARD explained that [illegible] referred to, had been violently [illegible] and that the roll books had been [illegible] but that the committee of enquiry had entirely exonerated him from [illegible] (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. CONNELL did not propose to enter at great length into the subject [illegible] desired to call attention to a few points. He thought the machinery too complicated. In New Brunswick the [illegible] assessors made up the lists [illegible] were examined by the assessors, and the mode was so simple that in his [illegible] containing 20,000 people, the cost [illegible] $200. By the machinery of the Bill the expense would be very much increased. The statement of the member for St. John regarding the franchise [illegible] a mistake the qualification being [illegible] estate. The electoral law of New Brunswick gave great satisfaction, and by it [illegible] election took place in one day. [illegible] present Bill it was provided that each district should have 600 voters. In some of the present districts there were [illegible] votes and such a law would compel [illegible] to travel 20 or 30 miles to vote. In [illegible] Brunswick whenever they found the [illegible] in a parish become too numerous the Legislature was asked to divide it, but [illegible] thought it better that this should be provided for in the Bill. In 1855 they passed a law giving vote by ballot. [illegible] had no wish to press the amendment [illegible] had given notice of, so as to make it extend beyond New Brunswick, but, [illegible] brought forward as a definite [illegible] should feel bound in principle [illegible] it, but trusted the Government [illegible] fit to yield the point gracefully. [illegible] glad to hear the remarks of the member for St. John on the subject, as he [illegible] now say the New Brunswick members [illegible] one on the subject. Britain was [illegible] the only country that had not the [illegible] at Parliamentary elections, although [illegible] was used in scientific and other societies and a Bill had passed in Committee [illegible] the arguments of leading men being strong in its favour. He called the attention of the Minister of Customs to the provisions of the present Bill, and did not see how he could support it with the [illegible] clause left out, as it was his Government in New Brunswick which had given the country the ballot, and he himself had always spoken strongly in support of that mode of voting. To show the feeling on the question in New Brunswick he [illegible] extracts from recent communications. He believed he was prepared to give the Bill fair consideration, but he hoped amendments would be made as would be satisfactory to New Brunswick, and [illegible] be rejoiced to go home and say the Government passed one Bill which he could approve.

Mr. CARON, who spoke in French, [illegible] he was of opinion that the nomination should be abolished as well as the [illegible] proclamation, and thus an [illegible] amount of trouble would be avoided, [illegible] there would be none of those [illegible] none of that chicanery which [illegible] ly characterised the nominations. [illegible] thought voters lists should be [illegible] prepared, and he had no doubt [illegible] machinery would be effective for the purpose. He thought the Bill would [illegible] useful measure to the country after [illegible] been amended in some details in committee. (Hear, hear).

Mr. E. M. MACDONALD (Lunenburg) would not detain the House with any remarks. He was prepared to [illegible] the importance of a uniform system [illegible] the whole Dominion, which was [illegible] important as a uniform system [illegible] Province. It would be absurd [illegible] the next House gentlemen elected [illegible] ferent classes of voters. They had [illegible] ly in Nova Scotia an illustration [illegible] convenience and danger of leaving [illegible] tion law to be dealt with by the [illegible] Legislature. There, a member of the Local Legislature had dictated [illegible] election for a member of this House [illegible] be held. He had dictated to the [illegible] Yarmouth and of Hants respecting [illegible] of conducting the elections of members [illegible] the House of Commons, and they [illegible] were liable to be removed from [illegible] The provision that a man should not [illegible] unless he held a lease for five [illegible] would disfranchise a large [illegible] the country districts and [illegible] towns in Nova Scotia [illegible] were many young men [illegible] Province who held property in the [illegible] of shares in ships and fishing [illegible] had a stake in the country. [illegible] this Bill, they would be disfranchised. Personal property, as a qualification [illegible] to be recognized, and he hoped [illegible] would be modified in this respect [illegible] mittee. Another important [illegible] changes in this Bill in the direction [illegible] indicated, was that without these [illegible] it would work injuriously [illegible] foundland, if that Province [illegible] union. It would, in fact, be the [illegible] inducement to it to reject Confederation.

Mr. COSTIGAN approved of the principles of the Bill. With respect to the ballot system he knew, from his personal knowledge, that it had worked well in New Brunswick. It ought [illegible] credited with bringing peace [illegible] elections, because that was done [illegible] of registration and also to the [illegible] number of voting places, [illegible] number of electors collected [illegible] less. There was not a [illegible] corruption and bribery [illegible] of open voting that had [illegible] with by the ballot. [illegible] had introduced new features [illegible] that had never been heard of [illegible] ballot was unpopular in his [illegible] the elector preferred to [illegible] polls and vote openly for the [illegible] choice. Only the people who [illegible] by the ballot were those who [illegible] make money out of elections [illegible] their votes. It gave them an [illegible] which they did not lose, [illegible] votes to two or three different [illegible] though it did not prevent [illegible] Buying votes, as some of [illegible] bound to buy them [illegible] was a certain moral [illegible] nected with the open system [illegible] which prevented people from [illegible] their votes, but which was [illegible] troyed under the ballot. [illegible] a property qualification [illegible] and above the qualification [illegible] He thought the nomination [illegible] the whole country, and [illegible] statement of their politics [illegible] of the people of the county [illegible] ed were French, and he thought [illegible]

...should be used on reading the writ or other proclamations. Before sitting he would explain his position in the House. He had given the Government a support, though when he came into the House he had occupied an awkward position, as he came from a part of New Brunswick where people had been called confederates, Fenians, and other names. He had noticed the sheers which had been given to speakers in this House who spoke in favour of Confederation, and the coldness which was awarded to others. When New Brunswick had decided that it should be represented by Confederation advocates, he had declined to accept, and was still opposed to Confederation, but had no desire to throw anything in the way of the progress of the country, and would be glad if all the arguments against Confederation were disproved. But he found that the first and strongest supporters of Confederation were now giving the weakest support, and those who were anti-confederates, and had been called traitors, rebels and Fenians were loyally waiting for Government to carry out their plans. This being the hon. gentleman's maiden speech, he was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

Mr. CHIPMAN said he had taken part in the passing of the present election law in Nova Scotia, and he was sure it had worked well and was popular. He thought the best features of this law should not be abolished for the sake of uniformity. If there must be uniformity in the laws of the Dominion, the existing laws of Nova Scotia should not be overlooked. In his county he had never heard of such a thing as five years lease, and if this qualification were required it would disfranchise a large number of his constituents. He was opposed to such high qualification for candidates. He thought the proposed machinery for conducting the elections was cumbrous and expensive, and he was opposed to it throughout.

Mr. RENAUD (Kent, N.B.) said election returns in New Brunswick ought to be made in French and English as in the Province of Quebec. He was also opposed to the provision that a professional man should be Returning Officer, as a merchant or a farmer could do the work just as well.

Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) could not agree with the member for Victoria (Mr. Costigan) in reference to the working of the ballot in New Brunswick. He was not prepared to admit that it had not performed all the abuses of open system; on the whole it had worked well, and had brought peace at elections and done away with a good deal of bribery, though not of it all. He hoped the Government would not take away this boon from New Brunswick, as the people of that Province were very much wedded to that system. He pointed out that this Bill would restrict the franchise in New Brunswick and disfranchise many people who had long enjoyed the franchise. The New Brunswick franchise he thought might be adopted for the whole Dominion without any danger, especially in regard to allowing personal property to be qualification. With reference to the system of Registration, he pointed out that it involved the examination of every title to real estate, because boundaries had to be given, which would involve an immense amount of labour and expense. This evil might perhaps be remedied by adopting the last Assessment roll for the purpose of ascertaining who had the necessary amount of property. Any man with a mortgage on his property would be deprived of his vote, as the Bill provided that he must hold his property in a free and common soccage. He doubted the propriety of imposing upon County Judges the work of Revising Barristers; as they had already as much to do as they could attend to. Besides he thought Judges should not in any way be mixed up in politics. There was very excessive power given to Revising Barristers; they have power, for instance of fixing the value of the property on which the qualification was based, and if Judges had this power to do he was afraid it would place them in a position where they would be liable to be regarded with suspicion. He thought the Sheriffs should be made ex officio Returning Officers. It was a large power to give the Government, that of appointing Returning Officers just before an election, who would have the appointing of others under them. He also thought elections should always be held at the shire town. With regard to the general features of the Bill exempting the restriction of the franchise and the power it gave to the Government to appoint a Board of Registrators, and other objectionable features, he approved of them.

Mr. CARMICHAEL spoke in favour of the simultaneous polling system. He said he believed that the people of Nova Scotia would rather give back the subsidy granted them, than to give up that system.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) said the Minister of Justice was wrong in the defining of the franchise, eighty thousand men, whom he could call upon to defend the country in case of need. Provision was made in the Bill for the appointment of these commissioners for each parish, and the intention was that they should be lawyers. He would ask the Government if it were not possible to find in the country three honest and respectable farmers for each parish, quite competent to discharge the duties (hear, hear). He did not think the Bill sufficiently provided for the interests of the French Canadian population with respect to the provisions of the law.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said it was the duty of the Government to establish a uniform system, and he believed it would receive due consideration from the House. He thought the Local Legislatures should not be allowed in any way to control elections to this House, which would be the case if they were allowed to appoint the officers to carry out the elections. He said in Nova Scotia they had tried the experiment of allowing every man who was assessed for any amount to vote; and the effect was that every man who owned a shillings worth of land, had the franchise, and a man of property could qualify as many men as he liked, by giving them three pence worth of real estate. They also tried universal suffrage in Nova Scotia, and the result was that in a close election there were always enough of poor wretches who would turn the scale of election by selling their votes. There must be a compromise in this matter; Nova Scotia nor New Brunswick could not be expected to control the Dominion. Ontario and Quebec had the votes, but he did not believe they would do the Lower Province injustice in this matter. The Ballot system had never been asked for in Nova Scotia; and if New Brunswick had to give it up, they should be content to take the best terms they could get in a great measure of compromise. The simultaneous system of voting had worked well in Nova Scotia; and though it was not now in the Bill, he thought there would be not much difficulty in getting it put in—(hear, hear, and cheers)—however the system had its drawbacks; and he went on to recount in a humourous style his experiences under that system, when he was defeated at a general election, and had to remain out of the legislature till a vacancy occurred.

Hon. Mr. WOOD wished to know from the hon. gentleman before he left that point, whether he was in favour of simultaneous elections.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said he was in favour of many things that he could not get (great laughter). Hon. gentlemen should remember that there must be more or less compromise in all legislation. He then went on to criticise humorously the arguments of the member for Bothwell, and frequently brought down roars of laughter from the House.

Hon. Mr. BOLTON said he was prepared to yield many points in a measure of compromise; but the question of the ballot was one which was very popular in New Brunswick, and the removal of which would be regarded as a great injury, and he hoped the Government would consent to allow the ballot to be still enjoyed in New Brunswick, though in all other respects, the law might be made uniform in all the Provinces. Such a course would be no injury to the other Provinces, and would allow New Brunswick to continue to enjoy what they considered a great boon. In other points the people of New Brunswick would yield their opinions if they would be allowed to retain the ballot.

Mr. ROSS (Nova Scotia) said Nova Scotia election law had worked well, and the people did not desire it attested. In his own county he was convinced one-fourth of the electors would be disfranchised under this measure. He was pleased to hear the Minister of Justice say that he was prepared to consider the amendments to the Bill, and he hoped it would be considerably amended before it became law. As it now stood it would absolutely prevent Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island ever coming into the Union. Simultaneous voting had done a great deal in Nova Scotia to do away with disturbances at elections, and he hoped the Secretary of State, in holding out the hope that this system would be included in the Bill, spoke the views of the Government.

On motion of Mr. FORTIN, the debate was adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 12.35.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE.	CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00		11.30	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.30		9.00	6.00	11.30	
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland			9.00			
St. John, N. B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon			11.30	5.30
United States	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.30	
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		5.00			5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Ca p, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00					
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc	7.30					5.30
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottaw—by Stage		12 Noon	6.00	8.00	11.30	
Kempville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00				11.30	5.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00				11.30	5.30
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00					6.00
Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			12.30		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

LOCAL NEWS.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell'

FRENCH kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

NEW GOODS opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

FIRST of this season's Lettuce, Radishes Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

THE MARKET.—FRIDAY.—Were miserably poor. No change in prices.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S PORTRAIT.—The picture of H. R. H., given by him as a present to the city, has arrived, and is now in the City Clerk's office.

BLACK SILKS. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. have just received one case Black Silks cheapest ever shown in Ottawa, 3s 9d, 4 9d 5s 6d, 6s 3d, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 10s, 11s 3d and 12s 6d per yard. Inspection invited.

THE BAZAAR was well attended yesterday, in fact, it was a thorough success. It will be continued from eight till ten o'clock to-day. Gowan's band was not the least attraction of last evening.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—This body met yesterday afternoon, and did some important business. The sum of $400 was voted to the Gloucester and Osgoode Road; $300 to the Hubbell's Fall's Bridge in Fitzroy. Several accounts were reported and approved of.

POLICE COURT.—FRIDAY.—Madame Campeau, keeping a house of ill-fame. Case adjourned, and defendant held in bail for $200.

Frederique Robarge, charged with removing night soil without permission, in violation of a city ordinance—fined $1 and costs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Hospital acknowledges with many thanks the following donations:—Mrs. Thomas C. Brambley, $5 75; Mr. James Tracy, $10; Loyal Orange Lodge No. 30, Township of Fitzroy, $52.10.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY.—A large number of citizens attended the meeting called by the Mayor to ascertain public opinion regarding the Street Railway. J. B. Lewis, Esq., was moved into the chair. Mr. McCulloch acted as Secretary. Resolutions of protest against the action of the Street Railway Company in the matter of their construction of the road were read, and carried unanimously. The city authorities were requested to oppose further legislation in the Company's present system of operations.

TROTTING MATCH.—Five horses were entered: "Cariboo," "Telegraph," "Ottawa Maid," "Nellie Gray," and "St. Lawrence Maid." The purse was $125. A good deal of excitement was manifested, and over a thousand dollars must have exchanged hands. There were, at least, three hundred people present. The match was the best three heats in five. "Cariboo" took the first three heats easily. The others coming in as we have numbered them above.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B, March 17.

Yesterday it was announced that the missing steamer *City of Boston* had safely arrived at Queenstown. The joy evinced was universal. Flags was displayed and congratulations exchanged on every side. Later, when it became known that the report was false, the reaction was most painful. All hopes of her seems now to be given up.

The public and private advices received from Ottawa with reference to the course of the Government on the Currency and the ballot cause great excitement. All parties unite in its condemnation. The feeling on these subjects is very strong, and is increasing in intensity and bitterness. The press throughout the Province is in opposition to the Government policy. The *Telegraph* and *Journal* are particularly outspoken, and say:—"We do not know when we have seen the staunchest supporters of the Confederate party exhibit so much feeling. Some were indignant, and thought that a public meeting should be held; others, chagrined and sick at heart, were not disposed to do anything further. Petitions were useless. The Government had a good majority at its back, and did not want power, but only the will, to do justice to New Brunswick."

The heaviest snow storm of the season set in this morning at 6 o'clock. The Portland steamer was delayed in consequence.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The London *Times* prints the *City of Boston* canard uncorrected this morning.

Underwriters have exacted seven guineas premium on the overdue of the steamer *St. Maria*, while the premium of the *City of Boston* has again been reduced. The question put by Sir J. Pakingham, in the House of Commons as to the rumored overloading of the *City of Boston* has called from the Board of Trade a report giving extended rules and regulations for intended loading of ships, &c., in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lefebvre, member for Reading, replied to Sir J. Pakingham relating to the over loading of the *City of Boston*. He said the managers of the Inman Line positively denied that the steamer was overloaded with corn in bulk as had been charged. They believed her to be still afloat.

Mr. Mansell, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department, in reply to a question, stated he must decline to express any opinion at present on the troubles in the Red River District. He would say, however, that a delegation had gone from Canada to arrange matters, and further, that he exonerated the Catholic Priests from all responsibility in lawlessness.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Moore, said the Fenian prisoners were well treated, but the Government courted inquiry on the subject. Two of the prisoners had certainly gone mad, and had, therefore, been released. One of these (Burke) connected with the Clerkenwell affair, was slowly recovering at the asylum. An amnesty to Fenian prisoners, he said, was untimely in presence of continued violence (cheers). Tranquility in Ireland was an essential preliminary. When loyal men are able to pursue their livelihood in peace and confidence amnesty will be proper.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice of a Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. He recapitulated the outrages in that Island since 1866. Nine murders had been committed, yet two murderers only had been brought to trial. Agrarian offences since that time had aggregated about 1,800, mainly threatening letters and unlawful oaths. The Government needed new powers to repress lawlessness and terrorism in Ireland, which were mainly due to Fenianism. The Bill limits possession of arms to holders of game licenses, revolvers required special licenses. Imprisonment at hard labor for two years is to be the penalty for unlawfully bearing arms. In proclaimed districts the supposed senders of threatening letters are to be searched, night travellers to be subjected to imprisonment, and inns to be closed.

A desultory debate on the Bill followed, in which Messrs. Heygart, Connolly, and Patten participated.

LONDON.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has consented to arbitrate in the *Tornado* case.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—Rochefort has been taken to Tours where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case. Louis Noir announces that he has now been admitted as *Partie Civile* against Prince Bonaparte.

American newspapers distributed here to-day for the first time in 12 days, great dissatisfaction with trans oceanic-mail facilities.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

LAST BOOK AUCTION THIS EVENING.—Parties who wish to add to their library should not fail to attend the closing sale of books to-night, by Mr. McLean, opposite the Russell House. The books to be sold are some of the finest of the collection, including Chamber's cyclopedia, in calf binding, all the British essayists, novelists, and poets, in calf, finely illustrated family bibles, gift books &c., with about 500 vols. of miscellaneous works which must be cleared off without reserve. As to-night is positively the last night sale parties who want good books for a mere trifle should not fail to attend.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London England. 1138 W&m

MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John Brown, Esq., of White Lake, County Renfrew, by the Rev'd. Mr. Mann, Mr Francis R. Davidson, of Ottawa City, to Ann Jane, only daughter of the late James Brown, Esq., of Nepean.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 18th inst., Sarah A. M. Murray, the beloved wife of Samuel G. Murray, Esq., of the Indian Department.

The funeral will take place this day at half past three o'clock, p.m. Friends will please attend without further notice.

At Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, on the 12th instant, Ann Greenwood Felton, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Chas. Whitcher, of the Royal Navy, aged 78 years.

At Quebec, on the morning of the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Charlotte Isabella, wife of George Thomas Cary, Editor and Publisher of the "Mercury."

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises, which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

Dry Goods.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Steamboat and Barge Owners, under the name and style of HENEY & NEVILLE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by JOHN HENEY, who will pay all liabilities incurred by the late firm, and to whom all outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid.

(Signed) JOHN NEVILLE,
(Signed) JOHN HENEY.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1311 4

CANADA.

A Gentleman possessing about THREE THOUSAND POUNDS available capital, and with considerable experience in mercantile affairs and knowledge of farming, desires to obtain an appointment in CANADA as SURVEYOR or ESTATE MANAGER, or a PARTNERSHIP in a well established business, to which his experience and knowledge will be useful. None but principals or their solicitors will be treated with. Address A. B. care of Messrs. Lake & Co., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 1311 2

THE GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association

Will take place in the

WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING

OTTAWA,

ON THE

TWENTY-SECOND OF MARCH,

—AT—

12 O'CLOCK.

By order,

C STUART, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 17, 1870. 1309 2

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 13 8f

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
JONES & HOLLAND.

1316tf

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

Comprising about 5,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN, Auctioneer.

1163 3m.

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Four young men can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family. They must be members of same church. Apply by letter to F. S. S., Jones & Holland's, Elgin street, Ottawa. 1310 4

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
Mosgrove street.

1301 ly

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Conac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

TWO Cases Sun Shades and Umbrellas

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots and Jackets in Gros Grain, Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net, Gossamer Falls

IMITATION Thread and Cluny Edgings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ruffles, &c

REAL LACES.

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimizettes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1193 6m

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
Sussex street.

1306tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN. New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

1289d

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUST
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

00 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE, TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,
KENMORE,
An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

AGENTS READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address,

M. WAGNER & Co.,
Marshall, Mich.

Ottawa, December 10 1869. w51-3m

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

1 25 *Per Centum E... of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M.P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnel, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
Manager

1298tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated.

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.

A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

WANTED.

A good COOK and general servant. Apply at the TIMES Office. 1304tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO.,

Hamilton, 10th March, 1870. 1307a

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c, Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c; Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 50c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

Toronto, March 15, 1870. 1309 td 1awk.

By Amos Rowe, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

AMOS ROWE, AUCTIONEER.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the principal money secured by a certain Mortgage made by SAMUEL PAPILLON, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario Grocer, in favor of EDWARD GRIFFIN, of the said City of Ottawa, Esquire, (to which said Mortgage ADELE PAPILLON, wife of the said SAMUEL PAPILLON was made a party for the purpose of barring dower only) of lots lettered S and T, on the east side of Rose street, in George Sterling's Block of land, which said block of land is composed of the north half of Villa lot number three, on the north side of Ottawa street, and the whole of Villa lot number three, on the south side of Park street, in the said City of Ottawa, said lots lettered S and T, having a frontage of sixty-six feet, that is to say thirty three feet each by seventy-nine feet deep, be the same more or less, according to a plan drawn by actual survey by DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Esq, Provincial Land Surveyor, of the sub-division of Villa lot number three, on the south side of Park street, and the north half of Villa lot number three, on the north side of Ottawa street, in the said City of Ottawa, which plan bears date Dec'r 6th, 1867 and is registered in the Registry Office for the said City of Ottawa, subject to a Mortgage in favor of GEORGE STERLING for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars.

The said land will, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, be sold by Public Auction, at the law Office of MOSGROVE & TAILLON, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of MARCH next, A D 1870 at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

Terms to be made known at the time of sale. This sale being under power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, the said EDWARD GRIFFIN will covenant against his own acts only. All searches, abstracts and conveyances to be at the purchasers expense.

Dated at Ottawa, this 21st day of February, A D 1870.

MOSGROVE & TAILLON,

1289 3w9d Solicitors for the said Edward Griffin.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 19, 1870.

Flour—Extra	5 00	@ 0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@ 0 00
No. 1	5 00	@ 0 00
No. 2	0 00	@ 0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½	@ 0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@ 0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@ 0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@ 0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 60	@ 0 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100lbs	1 75	@ 0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@ 1 00
Spring " "	95	@ 0 00
Corn—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@ 0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@ 0 60
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 55	@ 0 60
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@ 0 00
Pork Mess—per barrel	27 50	@ 28 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00	@ 23 00
Prime	none.	
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@ 10 00
Hams	0 12	@ 0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@ 7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@ 0 08
Geese—Each	0 45	@ 0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@ 1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@ 0 00
Ducks	0 40	@ 0 45
Butter—Choice Table	0 25	@ 0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@ 0 00
No. 2	0 18	@ 0 00
Eggs	0 25	@ 0 00
Apples—per brl	3 50	@ 4 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@ 0 4[illegible]
Hay—Per ton	0 00	@ 10 [illegible]
Straw—Per ton	4 00	@ 5 50
Hard Wood (cubic measure)	4 00	@ 0 00
Maple Wood	3 00	@ 0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@ 3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@ 0 00
Hides		
Hides—Per 100 lbs No 1, Insp	6 50	@ 0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@ 0 00
No. 3 do do	5 50	@ 0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@ 0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. Contrarily, is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, travel in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition, and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average seven hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further this injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should at least have every security the law can afford it from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in want of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Stoves of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26 1633tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS,

RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of land situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 5th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 10 and ½ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 28, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 3, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 22 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 6, 6½ acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1274d1awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870 1287tawks

GUYOT'S TAR.

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water with out any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris; L. FRERE, 19 rue Jacob

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which cannot be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles
Cure for the Heart Disease
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to offer to the public

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorised discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Inventions, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late Times Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A M F GIANELLI

Commission Merchants

CITY AUCTION MART, AND COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS

York street, near the Market

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamberlin's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in the city. HOLDS SALE EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged,) either at his rooms or on the market. He is prepared to attend to all who are entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in the discharge of the trust confided to him. Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

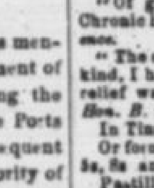
His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
House, Land and General Agent.

1117y

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis



DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 10s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible] 11

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,5m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

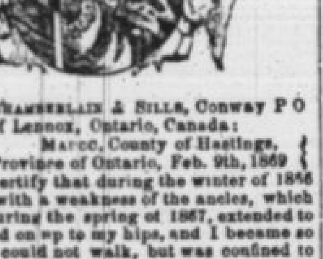
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J. Brown. In [illegible]



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada

CHEAPEST STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq, Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

Ottawa, January 21 T RAJOTTE.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 6, 1869. 1197 y

DRS. A. & A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

J. W. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,

711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland Hon G. W. Allan Mr. W Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers		$5 00
Club of 10	"	8 00
Club of 20	"	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 1266

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stove pipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st*,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1246.4.lawk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

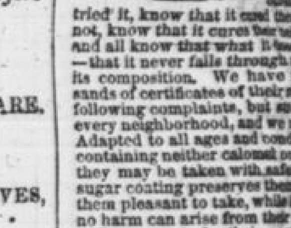
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man," and his improvement, by all the means indicated by Science

PHRENOLOGY—the Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink. How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, commences a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his [illegible] BANK, three miles from Ottawa [illegible] and Farming Implements, for a [illegible]. None need apply but a thorough [illegible]

5 2m [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments*)

The best and cheapest in the country. [illegible]

1160.3.40.2m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour [illegible] and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE [illegible]

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the general that I am now receiving [illegible] and Winter Stock of Feet Wear which [illegible] complete in every department, rep[illegible]

LATEST AND BEST STYL[illegible] in Ladies', Misses, Children's, and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with gr[illegible] and is warranted to give satisfaction [illegible] DEFYING COMPETITION. [illegible] large supply of Lumbermen's Wear [illegible] hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. [illegible] workmen employed

GEORGE MU[illegible]

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW [illegible] LISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

[illegible] for sale at VERY LOW PRICES [illegible] well selected stock, comprising [illegible] Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry a[illegible] Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, [illegible] Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SA[illegible] LABR. HERRINGS,

[illegible] the numerous other articles necessar[illegible] constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & [illegible] Martell, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's [illegible] bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Port [illegible] Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira [illegible] all prices, in wood and bottle, improved.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY, high proof and flavor, at extremely low [illegible] and Stewart' Scotch Whi[illegible]

[illegible] Irish Whiskey.
[illegible] Old Irish Potteen.
[illegible] and London Porter, pts and q[illegible]
[illegible] and other Ales.
[illegible] and Syrups, all grades.
[illegible] and drinkers' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM [illegible] SELLING AT TWENTY-FIV[illegible] PERCENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] time or bar sins. 11[illegible]

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COM[illegible]

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII, Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P Drummond's Ex[illegible] Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible] JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON [illegible] FOOTE A THOMSON, T H [illegible] DRUMMOND, Manager. 11[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, [illegible] SION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to [illegible] PICKLES, mixed or otherwise TOMATO [illegible] KETCHUP, &c wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last [illegible] compelled me to enlarge my manuf[illegible] I have decided to make the wholesale [illegible] special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the [illegible] Canada, and the quality of quality is [illegible] by making known the fact that I [illegible] samples from and procured at any [illegible] it is the best, they will [illegible] favorable comparison with any [illegible] and manufactured in Ottawa [illegible] freight, packing, duty and other [illegible] enabled to sell at 40 per cent lower [illegible] importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot [illegible] those who may favor me with their [illegible] JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or dir[illegible] 1, Post Office, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of th[illegible] River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles [illegible] the highest prices given. 1[illegible]

OH, MAMMA!

I was delightfully warm in church this [illegible] My feet were as warm during the ser[illegible] had been sitting in front of our Parlor [illegible] them on the hearth rug, so you [illegible] up attending church till next summ[illegible] intend for fear of taking cold, for the [illegible] warmed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPO[illegible]

[illegible] just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FUR[illegible]

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stor[illegible] Dwellings, and can refer to several church[illegible] in this city that we have heated [illegible] consider are the best testimonials we ca[illegible] Estimates given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. [illegible], &c., delivered free to any part [illegible]

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex [illegible]

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT[illegible]

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Por[illegible]

OTTAWA,

End of Little Suss[illegible]

Cash advanced on goods consigned for [illegible] sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

[illegible] R. M.

[illegible] DUCIONAN'S,

[illegible] SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[illegible] gentleman can be accom[illegible] comfortable board and rooms. Gen[illegible] the Central will find superior acc[illegible] by the day or week at moderate te[illegible] This house is situated in the imm[illegible] of the Parliament Buildings [illegible]

NOTICE

is hereby given that the

OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAI[illegible] COMPANY

will apply at the next ensuing Session [illegible] of the Dominion of Canada, for [illegible] them to extend their Line of [illegible] its terminus, at or near the Su[illegible] said Bridge and its app[illegible] through the Village of Hull, in the P[illegible] with the consent of the Muni[illegible] and to connect the said extens[illegible] Railway or Tramway of like guage, t[illegible] to Aylmer or other point[illegible] Village of Hull, and for other p[illegible]

[illegible] January 6, 1870. By [illegible] 12[illegible]

The [arms] Times

No. 1312. OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870 PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing LATEST AND BEST STYLES in Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed

GEORGE MURPHY

DENIS WHELAN, 39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (nearly opposite the Old Stand,) offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS, and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS— Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co. Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY, high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. Thom's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Dunville's Irish Whiskey. Murphy's Old Irish Potteen. Bass and London Porter, pts and qts. Jeffrey's and other Ales. Syrups and Syrups, all grades, confectioners' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

... time or bar ains. 1165

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ... FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ... DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

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IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply ... TOMATO SAUCE, ... KETCHUP, &c wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my principal purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the quality is really superior by making known the test that I raise my tomatoes from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best, they will therefore find it favorable comparison with any imported. ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby saving freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... per cent lower than importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box 1, Post Office, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected at the highest prices given. 1 9?y

---

MAMMA! It was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with them on the hearth rug, so you need not keep up attending church till next summer, as you intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton informed me that

H. MEADOWS & CO. OF THE CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT, have just put up a NEW WARM AIR FURNACE, And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and buildings in this city that we have heated. These we consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS DEALERS IN Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA, End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. Easton. R. M. Easton

MRS. DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms. N. B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

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NOTICE is hereby given that the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will apply at the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act authorising them to extend their Line of Railway from its terminus, at or near the Suspension Bridge, across said Bridge and its approaches, and through the Village of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, with the consent of the Municipality of Hull, and to connect the said extension with any Railway or Tramway of like guage, that may be constructed to Aylmer or other points, from the said Village of Hull, and for other purposes.

By order, Ottawa, January 6, 1870. 1251tf

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING Now open for Sale and Inspection at O'MEARA & CO'S., 50 Sparks-st, CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities, for the fall and winter city and country trade.

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c. &c. to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS, Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES STUFFS and SATINETTES, *from 50c to 70c per yard.*

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO. October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS, Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT *FORWARDER,* GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c., No. 3, St. Peter-st. QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY *OF MAINE.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 35 The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 5-20's of ...—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance: JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000), U. S. Gold Bonds, 5s of '81.

The Hon. Col. John Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894?

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO, N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY. Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, Bank street, Centre Town, BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE! P. BASKERVILLE & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,* desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of *TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS* of all descriptions, and a general assortment of GROCERIES suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

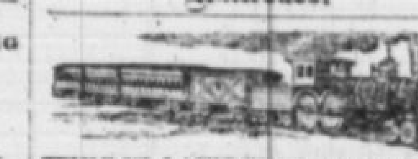
Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 35 Rideau street.

Railroads.



THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870 until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

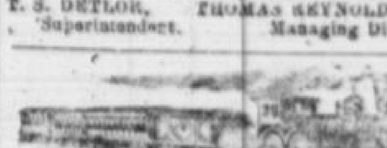
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 10
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 0	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

Note—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS Managing Director.



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23, Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4? a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10 06 p m, ? p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.3? p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6 25 p m and 9 55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

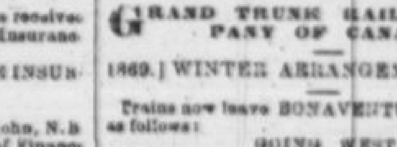
10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do ... 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ... 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:00 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at ... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at ... 3:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ... 3 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at ... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at ... 10:10

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

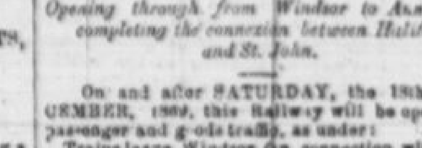
The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street. A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connection between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.15 a m and 5.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p. m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH. Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... $[illegible] 00

Halifax ... 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown ... 30 00

Halifax ... 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, HENEY'S STONE BUILDING, *Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa* Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., *Always on Hand.*

Ottawa December 29, 1869. 1239.t

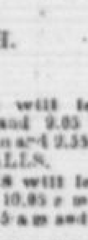
Whiskey.

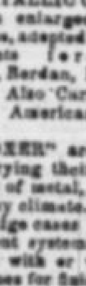
NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders FOR MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *OF TORONTO,* FOR HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, OLD RYE WHISKEY, MALT WHISKEY, TODDY WHISKEY, FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO, Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.





THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles at .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also at .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adapted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadding for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa, January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

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FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT A. W. LANG, Sparks Street. No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD Have just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES, mounted in GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c. would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporations, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing estates Legacies, &c, and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. A ROWE. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS,

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer. 1696 tf

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such Proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely; half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command, J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY, 22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT.

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings,

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

MARCH 20. 1006-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—Dr. Bingham, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

Dr. J. P. Kennedy of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints."

Dr. A. W. Eldridge, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Spinal Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 60 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS, BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand FRESH KILLED *STALL-FED* BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND *ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES,*

To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, *BY-WARD MARKET.*

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE. Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.8 y

Lord Grey in the House.

From a spirited sketch of "The House of Lords."

London Society for February, we make the following extract, giving a description of an interresting episode of the great Church debate in the Peers last session:—

There is one great peer who stands prominently forward in the House, who has twice been a Whig Cabinet Minister, but, as Edgar Allen Poe's raven remarked, "Nevermore—oh nevermore." This is the great Earl Grey, who, with all his waywardness, imperiousness, impracticableness, deserves no less an epithet than great. There are people, indeed, who believe—and they say that, Earl Grey fully endorses the opinion—that the greatest man in the house is Earl Grey. But then people also say "What has he done?" He has had his life, and what has he done with it? Not only was he born to high rank and high estate, but he succeeded a father who revolutionised us by the Reform Act, and was yet a more patrician Premier, who scorn to look at the newspapers. There is no reason to suppose that the present earl should have expected great things from him, only he did nothing at the War Office and the Colonial Office; *capax imperii nisi imperasset.* But no one can work with him, and he cannot work with any one. He upset a government once by refusing to act with Lord Palmerston; and it has been in his power to do so a second time. He is a remakable example that shows how great intellectual qualities are married, to use a mild expression, by ill-assorted moral qualities. He is not now what he was in the days of Plancus the Consul. His tall form is bent with age and infirmity, and he grasps an oaken staff. His face is worn and marred. His voice is thin and shrill. After a time he becomes so exhausted that his voice is hardly audible, but he is always determined to say his say, and that invincible determination conquers. From the cross-benches he assails with an almost savage ferocity all parties, all opinions, all politicians. He gives no quarter, and would desire to take none. He is, as the Duke of Argyll called him, "the chartered libertaine of debate." We should say that the lines would suit him—

"the unconquerable will
And study of revenge—immortal hate"

—only the revenge and hate are, we trust only Pickwickian and parliamentary. But still it is impossible to speak to Lord Grey without respect and gratitude, for he is one of the most thoughtful, farsighted, and philosophical of statesmen. He is a born statesman. State craft lurks on the face, as on Barleigh's of yore; the eye and brow bespeak intellect and command, but perchance they speak pride and passion too. The man who is confronted with Earl Grey has not a happy time of it. The earl has the knack of fixing an opponent with his eye after the manner of great orators and actors. Not content, with fixing him with his eye, the earl will point at him with his fingers, hobbling to the table and flinging all his imperiousness and impulsiveness into that favourite gesture. We remember, during our constant attendance at the great debate last session, how, on the first night, the whisper that ran through the house and gallery of "Lytton, Lytton, Lytton." The debate had languished since the dinner hour. The Duke Rutland is a mighty magnate, but not a great orator; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe mighty statesman and diplomatist, but not a great orator; Lord Romily possibly a mighty lawyer, though they say not and certainly not a great orator; they had all spoken, but not eloquently when a somewhat round-faced, happy-looking Irish bishop, Dr. Alexander, of Derry—who, by the way, has written some very good poetry—with Irish dash and spirit threw an immense amount of vitality into the discussion. When the cry of "Lytton" was heard, we thought the savage soul of fight was up"—that the debate was beginning to assume the grand historical character which would surely attach to it. But when Lord Lytton rose Earl Grey arose at the same time. Every one wanted to hear Lord Lytton. They knew that though rare and somewhat ineffectual as a debater the grand oration elaborate and polished, was peculiarly his forte, and there was every prospect of a rich, intellectual treat. But then Earl Grey rose. At that moment he was perhaps the most unpopular man in England. But Earl Grey stood like a rock. Nothing but a surgical operation could ever, at any time, get into his head the notion that, under any circumstances, he ought to give way. For a moment the two great men were antagonistically confronted. Suddenly he gave way, with the astonishment of men who hear thunder out of a clear sky, or, rather, who see a clear sky in spite of thunder. Most probably a hurried intimation was given to him that all Lord Lytton meant to do was to make a motion of adjournment. Oh, why did not Lytton speak that time?—the minds of the audience were wound up to that point of heat when winged words are met with swift emotions. The adjournment was made, and long before five next day we were in the crowded lobby—crowded with men on the *qui vive* to hear Lord Lytton, while richly apparelled ladies, with proud and delicate gait, were being escorted to the galleries to hear their favourite novelist. But that ruthless Lord Grey resumed the debate. Probably not a being in that crowded chamber wished to hear him speak; but he spoke in spite of them all; and for a time, at least secured the attention of the finest auditory in the World. After a time he flagged; after a little longer time he became hardly audible. For a man of his mark he makes an extraordinarily poor impression on his peers. Like Casandra, he is disbelieved like Ahithophel, he is disregarded. The old rule, the mover of the adjournment resumes the debate, was set aside. Perhaps Lord Lytton gave way to Lord Grey's older standing as a statesman. There had been a whisper that he had been intending to speak against the Conservative side, and perhaps he had been persuaded to forego the intention.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

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There has been a good deal of disputes about various railway routes between Montreal and the West on one side, and St. John, N.B. and Halifax on the other. One route was necessary for military purposes and the Government of the Dominion has adopted it. The line of defence of the Dominion is undoubtedly from the fortress of Quebec to that of Halifax, with the sea at the rear and on the left, the black north on the right—the west and south-west on the front. For the purposes the line now chosen and being built, with several easy connections with the harbours upon the gulf, is the best. But for commercial communication between the grain growing west and the commerical cities of the east, an air line through the State of Maine by way of Montreal, Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, would undoubtedly be the shortest, if practicable, and recent explorations serve show that it is so. The following memorandum on the subject has been made up by Mr. Burpee, C. E., after investigation of the facts:

Railway from Sherbrooke, in Quebec, to St. John, New Brunswick.

Comparison of the distance, by different possible lines of Railway, between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces:

Route No. 1. Via Grand Trunk and Intercolonial:—

	Miles.	
Montreal to River Du Loup, Grand Trunk	297	
River Du Loup to Moncto, Intercolonial	371	
Moncton to St. John, E. & N. A. Ry	88	
		757
Moncton to Halifax, Intercolonial	178	
	856	

Route No. 2. Grand Trunk, Marine Central to Bangor, and European and North American:—

	Miles.	
Montreal to Danville, Grand Trunk	270	
Danville to Bangor, Marine Central	110	
Bangor to St. John, E.&.N.A. Railway	202	
		582
St. John to Halifax, Govt. Roads	267	
	849	

Route No. 3. Via Grand Trunk, Riviere du Loup, Woodstock, and European and North American:—

	Miles.	
Montreal to Riviere du Loup, Grand Trunk	297	
Riviere du Loup to Woodstock to build	195	
Woodstock to St. John, N.B.& C. Ry, and E. & N. A.	133	
		625
St. John to Halifax, Government Road	267	
	892	

Route No. 4. Via Grand Trunk to Sherbooke, thence by Lake Megantic and Piscataquis and European and North American Railways:—

	Miles.	
Montreal to Sherbooke, Grand Trunk	100	
Sherbooke to Dover, Marine, to build	125	
Dover to Milo, Piscataquis Railway	25	
Near Milo to Lincoln, Marine, to build	15	
Lincoln to St. John, E.&.N.A. Railway	147	
		422
St. John to Halifax, Government Roads	267	
	689	

That is,

	Miles. To St. John.	Miles. To Halifax.
No. 1, Via Intercolonial	757	856
" 2, Via Bangor	582	849
" 3, Via Woodstock	625	882
" 4, Via Sherbrooke	422	689

Considering St. John the commercial centre of New Brunswick as the port to be reached and the distributing point for traffiic, the distance from Montreal by route No. 2 or Bangor, is 175 miles less than by No. 1, (the Intercolonial,) and 43 miles less than by No. 3, or via Woodstock—so that while the Intercolonial may serve to develope local trade in the eastern parts of Quebec and New Brunswick, and the fishing interests of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and may even be necessary as affording military and postal communication with *Halifax* is of no use and can never compete with No, 2 through Maine, as a commercial line or as a means of uniting Canada and New Brunswick.

No. 4, via Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, Piscataquis, and European and North American railways, we find to be even 160 miles shorter than No. 2 or 335 shorter than No 1—that is only 422 miles or 20 hours between Montreal and St. John, consequently it must by necessity become the commercial route.

We also find that while No. 2 traverses 355 miles of American territory, No. 4 does not over 170 miles

The completion of the European and North American Railway during the present year must tend to bring New Brunswick and (by St. John and Annapolis steamers) and part of Nova Scotia into closer relations, both commercially and socially, with the centres of trade in the United States.

If, then, Canada would foster or even retain what trade she has with the Maritime Provinces, or if she would comment by social intercourse a *political* union, she must furnish equally as ready means of communication as her neighbours; and that can be best accomplished by the early completion of the shortest possible line of railway to them.

Considerable quantities of corn, flour, &c., are now transported from the West by the Grand Trunk to Bangor, Me., for consumption in the lumbering operations in the northern part of the State. Not only would the construction of the proposed road afford greatly increased facilities for this traffic by avoiding the circuit of Danville and Maine Central, and traversing over 100 miles of country at least 50 miles nearer the points of consumption than ever Bangor; but it will alse add much to this carrying trade in Maine by opening up an immense tract of similar forest on the head waters of the Kennebec, now supplied by the Portland and Kennebec Railway as far as Showbegan—thence by teams.

By extending the railway from Calais

to Princeton in Maine, to connect with the European and North American at or near Lincoln, a distance of about 40 miles, through a country comparatively easy for constructing it and at the same time rich in resources for local traffic, St. Stephen will be connected with Montreal in a distance of not over 325 miles. This will give Montreal, a winter port on the Atlantic coast in the Dominion, only 325 miles distant or about 30 miles further than Portland.

We see that the construction of this line will develope the resources of a fine portion of Quebec around lake Megantic, furnishing a large amount of business and for the Grand Trunk a large amount of freight traffic locally as well as supplying the principal portion of the lumbering district of Maine, will give the shortest possible line to an Atlantic port in the Maritime Provinces, thus tending more than anything else to secure their trade and promote that commercial and social intercourse so essential in effecting a true political union.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ho For the West End. Blyth & Russell.
Notice—W. F. Powell.
Profitable Busin ss—D. F. Browne.
Received This Day—Indian and China Tea Company.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL GREED.

Acquisitiveness grows upon nations as upon men. It grows upon what it feeds. The more either individuals or peoples get the more they want. Little hopes suggest small expectations, and these expectations are of easy gratification. Every gratification breeds a new ambition, and every new ambition craves for satisfaction. The putting past of the first penny, clear of all incumbrances, is in the history of every man, positive wealth. One penny in the pocket and no debt—either for family or self maintenance—one penny over and above all anticipated outlay—is wealth, while thousands in the bank, and unliquidated accounts, to an unknown extent, is debt and slavery—a slavery lower and worse than African slavery—a slavery that makes a slave of intellect and skill and labor, while it cripples energy. Wealth is then desirable *per se.* Wealth in the individual, or the nation, cannot be despised, and hence the pushing, toiling, and moiling for wealth of the masses of mankind. Lately an appeal has been made to the acutest of all feelings in most men which is a full sense of the need of money and its many uses, with a greed of it, in the matter of Annexation. It is said that British connection now involves an unnecessary expenditure of our money for fortifications and volunteers. Before, when it meant the expenditure of British money upon the Colonies, in the maintenance of troops and forts, the expenditure was necessary, and the connection was necessary to the expenditure. There is certainly a difference. It is the difference exemplified in our manner of building railroads or canals with British capital, to be repaid out of the future profits of the roads or canals as they are, in time, made productive, and the manner of undertaking similar undertakings at home where these things involve no cost to the public whatever, and do not create money, as it were, where previously there was none. Well the , this different mode of keeping up an army for the Colonies, and building fortifications is suggestive of loss, while the former plan is indisputably a gain. The greedy man is told plainly that to remain a British subject involves heavy rents and taxes, while a separation from Britain and annexation to a seemingly less costly nation would so rearrange trade, and reduce rents and taxes as to make Canada a most particularly pleasant place to live in. But is it so? It is greed that seeks Canada, and it is greed that would surrender Canada without a blow. It is the greed of acquisition on the part of the United States which leads to the desire for Canada, as for Alaska, Samana, and Cuba, and it is the individual greed and selfishness of the very few, with whom the dollar is of more account than national honor, or, who would sell Canada to the United States as Judas did his master for a bag of silver. It is the trader—the grumbler at the silver nuisance — who would sell his country to-morrow for a bag of salt, a gallon of petroleum, or a bushel of wheat. It is not this country which seeks annexation, but the greedy and unprincipled few, who are in league with the many, who are greedy for national wealth at Washington. The United States have begun to acquire; England to give up. The former country is building up republic on the Pacific, or on the coast of Africa, and in the Gulf of Mexico, while England is slacking off her protegees, one by one, until even imbecile Spain asks if Lady Britannia would not be pleased to accept a consideration for Gibraltar, which like Quebec, appears to be of no further use to her. If England will consent to separation, we cannot prevent her. Should England shake us off we must go. In time possibly, the land might fill up, and the civilization of the East still further moving towards the West, might come to slow up certain degrees to Canada. Should this country be absorbed, merged in or wiped out of existence by the United States would the then have saved money by having otherwise appropriated the money needed for fortifications and for volunteers to defend them? Let any annexationist say, who can or dare.

A gentleman, well known to very many residents of Ottawa, and, in Canada generally, Captain Ilderton John Weatherly, the father of H S. Weatherly, Esquire, of the Post office Department, has, it will be noticed elsewhere, died at Wilbad, in Germany, on the 21st ultimo. Captain Weatherley was connected, in several capacities, with the Canada Civil Service, and for some years, and the most active years of his life, was a Captain in the Royal Navy of Brazil, at a time when the celebrated Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl Dundonald, held the chief command.

Another Job.

While we congratulate Mr. Cotton on his enterprise in getting up a Canadian Hansard without promise of Government support, yet now that it is said he is to receive $10,000 for one thousand copies of the book we think the amount altogether too extravagant. Of course it is necessary that a record of the doings of Parliament should be kept, but we cannot see why Mr. Cotton, because he conducts a paper in support of the Government, should get four prices for doing the work. The Opposition and all friends of retrenchment in the House should vote down this flagrant attempt at jobbery. If Mr. Cotton made this publication on speculation; his enterprise is commendable but that is no reason why the country should be taxed for his benefit.—*Evening Mail.*

It rather pleases us than otherwise to have this mere matter of business, made a party question, and that the Opposition are recommended to vote down that which the *Mail* admits to be necessary. Envy and uncharitableness do not surprise us, but we were scarcely prepared for the gross illiberality of the *Mail.* So far from the amount to be given being extravagant, no printer, worthy of the name, will say that it is nearly enough. Already 500 pages have been struck off, and we have no fear whatever of turning out a work which, in every sense, will be as creditable to the country as to ourselves. When the book is completed, it will be seen that the granting of $10,000 for a work so necessary, and in every way desirable, has not by any means been money thrown away.

"SAINT PAUL'S LIFE AND EPISTLES:"

BY CONYBEARE AND HOWSON.

Mr. Greer, recently from Kingston, Agent for the "People's Edition" of this excellent book, is at present engaged in canvassing this city for subscribers to the work.

This is one of the few books which it is difficult to praise too highly, or to commend too earnestly to Bible Students *of every class.* No book has ever been published, in the use of which the unlearned reader of the Acts, and of Paul's Epistles, is brought so nearly into the position of the most advanced scholar, of one who has at his command, and is competent to avail himself *of every thing that can throw light upon the history, and character, and works of the Great Apostle.*

As presenting in a most attractive style and method, the results of extensive and thorough investigation, the work is *absolutely unrivalled,* and it is difficult to imagine how it can ever lose the pre-eminence which it enjoys.

To a long list of testimonials from some of the first scholars on both sides of the Atlantic, we append the following commendations, spontaneously tendered:

OTTAWA, March 7, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hope you will find many subscribers for your book.

Nothing in our day has done more to make the study of a most important portion of God's word interesting and attractive

Indeed, I consider that the Life and Travels, and Writings of the great Apostle can scarcely be appreciated until Conybeare and Howson's exhaustive work has been read.

So I wish you all success in Ottawa.

I am, yours truly,
T. BEDFORD-JONES, LL D.

MR. GREER.

"The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," by Conybeare and Howson, is universally admitted to be the ablest and most exhaustive book yet written upon the work and writings of the great Apostle. It is impossible to praise it too highly: having been long familiar with it, I consider it one of the most eminently useful and attractive books ever offered to the public: it seems to leave nothing to be desired, nothing, at least, which research and scholarship can secure, to picture vividly and correctly the life of Saint Paul.

"The Peoples Edition," which Mr. Greer is now circulating, brings the work within easy access of many who might be unable to procure the earlier and more expensive edition. I commend its purchase and careful perusal to all whom my words may effect.

DANIEL M. GORDON, B.D.

Ottawa, 7th March, 1870

It gives me much pleasure to recommend Messrs. Conybeare and Howson's work on the Life and Letters of the Apostle Paul.

It is solid, interesting and instructive, the book, in fact, to place in the hands of every one who desires to read with profit the letters of the great Apostle of the Gentiles.

WM. MOORE,
Minister of Bank-st. Church.

Ottawa, March 8, 1870.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORDER. No. 1, Toronto: Sold by Booksellers throughout Ontario.

The specimen number of a new periodical, issued in the interest of the Bible Society, intituled as above, is very well got up. Those who are interested in Records, such as its title indicates, will be gratified by its contents. We bespeak for it a wide circulation. With an editor so able as the Rev. Mr Gemley, it will, no doubt, have a prosperous career. A table of contents might be appended with advantage

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

TORONTO March, 17, 1870

SIR,—The *Globe* is still exercised on the subject of 'Our Governor's Breeches, and, in reply to the writers communication to your paper of the 14th inst., "professes to have its "mind relieved to a considerable extent;" but still pitifully asks for more light.

Everyone Mr. Editor, will doubtless be glad to hear that the *Globe's* mind *has* been relieved; for would it not be a national calamity were the "brain" of the mighty *Globe* to lose its balance under to great application to the study of the important question of "official Breeches."

The indomitable Pyrrhus, after a long and successful career, was laid low by a *tile* so the "great captain" of the Grits, after leading them on to victory (*vide,* their holding the reins of Government for forty-eight hours) may succumb to a pair of *breeches*

The *Globe* asks "whether Mr. Howland was required, as Lieutenant-Governor, to appear in white breeches, or whether, he assumed them in unnecessary imitation of the greater dignity belonging to the Governor-General," and states that it "desires to keep within the constitution," nor would it "attempt to assert the rights of the Province without being sure of its ground" Neither, Mr. Editor, would our Lieutenant Governor attempt to assert his right to an official costume, without being sure of "his breeches"

The writer really fears that the *Globe's* mind must be already affected, otherwise, surely, it could not have mis understood the following paragraph in the letter in question:—

"H" (the Editor of the *Globe*) "might then have ascertained the fact that the official costume (of course, including the breeches) for the Civil Service of Canada, were clearly prescribed some years ago by the Colonial Office in a despatch to the Governor General." Is the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario not one of Her Majesty's civil servants in Canada?

That he is so, I presume the *Globe* will not question. Clearly, then, his costume must have been specified as well as that of the Governor-General. In order, however, to fully relieve the mind of the *Globe* by allaying the harrassing anxiety from which it appears to be suffering, and to prevent it being driven into hopeless idiocy, let me suggest that by reference to Ottawa it can satisfy itself that the uniform worn by His Excellency was that prescribed for the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
ONTARIO.

Religion and Politics.

Among the various topics which have, at any age of the world, engaged the attention of the reflecting portion of mankind these two have ever stood out in bold relief. To this unvarying tendency the present era is no exception. Our own Metropolis affords a present example. Between these two all-absorbing subjects, the one concerning our interest here, and the other hereafter, the public mind, during the past week, appears to have been intensely exercised, and about equally divided. The proceedings, in both Houses of Parliament, have been marked by the discussion of a number of questions, whose final issue appears fraught with consequences the most momentous to our new Dominion. The debates have been animated and interesting, and the public mind correspondingly edified. A digression, however, somewhat at variance with strict Parliamentary usage, proceeding from an entirely new and unexpected incident, has arrested the attention of the grave Legislator. His thoughts are directed to things of the past, and his mind is carried back to that wonderful period in the world's history when a notable prisoner was brought before the Roman Emperor, "for the second time;" and even realising, as he does, the magnitude and importance of the duties of the hour, he is constrained to pause and inquire who the individual is, in whose custody the same man of Tarsus, now no longer under accusation, but most honourably acquitted, has, *for the first time,* been brought before a Parliamentary tribunal, in the hegemonic centre of our great Dominion. We understand it to have been through the instrumentality of Mr. Greer, from Kingston, whose indefatigable labours in bringing the great Apostle of the Gentiles so promptly before the notice of the Ottawa public, through the distribution of Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," for which work he is the accredited agent, will, we feel assured, be rewarded with the gratitude of an appreciative public. It is cheering to the Christian heart to see that, while the press is scattering its sheets of poisonous literature —"thick as the leaves in Valorubrosa's shade"—it is also scattering helps to the study of the Scriptures.

The book in question is a work of incomparable merit—one which it is impossible to praise too highly. We hope it may soon be found in the hands of every Minister and Layman in the land. It gives, in the most fascinating style, just the information all need to understand in regard to the great Apostle.

Upwards of two hundred testimonials, from some of the highest sources in Great Britain and America, culminate in the following:—

"Commending this book is but gilding gold. Its own value is its highest possible recommendation. It will find its way into general circulation, as fast and as far as there is literary culture to appreciate it."—*Communicated.*

MR. ROSS'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward,) said he had the other day given notice of an amendment to an amendment to be proposed by the hon. member for Stanstead, which embodied his views, but the ever changing policy of the Finance Minister had prevented that course being taken, either by the hon. member for Stanstead or himself. The amendments to these resolutions should be in the direction of removing the difficulties which were purposely placed in the way of the establishment of small Banks in rural districts. There were many places in the Dominion where a capital of $100,000 with $50,000 paid up was quite sufficient for all the requirements of the people in that particular locality. As an instance he would give the county he had the honor to represent, in which there was but one agency, and in times of commercial depression with a stringency in the money market and large balances to meet at the head office, an order is sent to stop discounts, and that too when the people in the locality most require accommodation. This course is pursued, not because losses have been incurred at the rural agencies, but because the whole capital of the Banks is required at head quarters to assist mammoth establishments at the expense of the small but honest dealer. In the early part of the session, the Hon. Minister of Finance asked the House, particularly those members who had objected to his introduction into the Cabinet, to judge him by his *measures,* and this is what he wanted to do; but if the measure before the House was a sample, the less of them the country had the better. Though the Finance Minister had expressed an opinion against what he called an elastic system, he had shewn that he was elastic enough when driven from any pet idea he may have had. When these resolutions were brought, the proposition was to prevent the establishment of any Bank that had not a *subscribed* Capital of 1,000,000 dollars, and 20 per cent. paid. Next, he proposed that Banks might be established with 500,000 dollars; but, provided that 40 per cent. of the capital should be paid up, and the third proposition now before the House, was to allow any Bank to commence operation with a paid-up capital of 200,000 dollars, no matter what its nominal capital might be. Were it not for the extraordinary statement made to-night by the Finance Minister, that he had put this last provision into his resolution, to throw difficulties in the way of the establishment of small Banks, he should believe that all that would be required, would be to continue the pressure, and, ere long the proposition which he (Mr. Ross) had made, would be accepted. But his declaration to-night proved, what a large number of the members of the House knew to be the case, that while he was professing to yield a point he was only hedging the system round with barriers which would effectually prevent the establishment of small Banks, in order to throw the whole business of the country into the hands of great monopolists (hear hear). He would, therefore, move, seconded by Mr. Bowell, in amendment, "that the House do not concur in the said resolution, but that it be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same by striking out paragraphs one and two." If this amendment were carried it would leave the sole power in the hands of Parliament to deal with all applications hereafter for charters for new Banks, without being hampered with the proposition now made by the Finance Minister.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN was glad the motion had been made, as there had been an extraordinary controversy going on in New Brunswick, as to whether the Lieutenant Governor had power to dissolve the Assembly. The papers when produced would settle this question as in the commission to Lord Monck (and there was no doubt that to the Governor General was the same). The sixth paragraph is as follows:—

VI. And We do hereby authorise you to exercise, from time to time, as you may judge necessary, all powers belonging to Us, in respect of Assembling or Proroguing the Senate or the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and of Dissolving the said House of Commons; and we do hereby give the like authority to the several Lieutenant Governors for the time being, of the four Provinces in Our said Dominion, with respect to the Legislative Councils or the Legislative or General Assemblies of those Provinces respectively.

MR. MAGILL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. MAGILL said, that if previous speakers had endeavoured to make their speeches as irksome as possible by their unreasonable length, his object would be to occupy the attention of the House only for so long a time as might be necessary to convey his real sentiments on the subjects under consideration. The tendency of the remarks made by the member for Shefford was to create discontent in the minds of the people of this country, he endeavours to make us believe that our population is fast diminishing, that trade and commerce are languishing, and that in fact every industry is paralised, and the people without employment. The hon. gentleman attributes this deplorable state of affairs in a great measure to the absence of reciprocal trade with the United States, and has introduced his resolutions, affirming the necessity of the establishment of those reciprocal relations. With regard to the desirability of which he (the speaker) believed that but one opinion prevailed throughout the Dominion, but he was of opinion that the course adopted by the hon. member instead of hastening the consummation of this object could only have the effect of postponing its attainment. The strongest proofs have already been given of the willingness of the Government and people of this country to re-establish reciprocal trade relations with the United States. A law is now on our Statute Books giving the Governor in Council, power at any time to enter into fair arrangements with the American Government, whenever they may feel inclined, and the fact that we afford them almost unrestricted access to our markets, while theirs is almost hermetically sealed to us, furnishes the strongest evidence of our desire in that direction. It will be recollected that shortly after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, a deputation was sent by the Government of this country, to Washington. The hon. member for Sherbrooke, being one at that deputation. Upon that occasion, overtures of the most liberal description were made, and every concession was offered, so much so, that the general feeling of the country at that time, was that the propositions made, were of too liberal a character. They were willing even to accept legislative reciprocity, which might terminate after the lapse of a single year. Upon that occasion, and ever since, the American Government have evinced no disposition to meet our overtures in a friendly spirit, and would consent to no arrangements, except such as would be only beneficial to them, and injurious to us. Therefore, under such circumstances, he (the speaker) considered that the resolutions proposed by the member for Shefford were ill-timed, and could only have the effect of postponing the attainment of the object which he professes, and which we are anxious to obtain. The hon. member advocates the continental system of trade, and thinks that, under such a system, there would be no difficulty in effecting trade arrangements with the United States; this would involve the adoption of the same tariff as that imposed by the United States, and necessitate the placing of the same heavy burdens upon our people, which now press so heavily upon theirs; besides, we should be compelled to adopt, under that system, a principle still more obnoxious; for, while goods could be brought into this country, free of duty, from the United States, we would be obliged to impose duties on British manufactures almost amounting to a prohibition. A course, necessitating such trade relationship, would be most distasteful to every one who wishes to perpetuate the continuance of this Dominion, as an integral portion of the British Empire; for we could not expect to remain a portion of that Empire while we discriminated against them, and in favor of a foreign power; and, when trade relationship between us should cease, political relationship would soon share the same fate. Honourable gentlemen who favour the principle that we should as speedily as possible set up an establishment of our own, and lop ourselves off from all connexion with Great Britain, may well advocate the views to which I have just alluded; but to those who prize their connection with Britain, and value the institutions under which we live as a precious heritage, such doctrines are most obnoxious, and at war with every principle of their nature. The Honourable Member for Hochelaga has drawn a gloomy picture of our affairs; he represents our country as being in a very languishing condition, with a depressed trade, and the population fast diminishing. He refers specially to the number out of employment in Quebec. With regard to the latter statement it may be quite correct, as it is well known that the decline of the ship-building interest in Quebec has produced in that city considerable distress, owing, in a great measure, to the decreased demand for wooden ships, ships of a composite character chiefly being used. Reciprocity with the United States could not restore prosperity to that industry; for bad as that may be in Quebec, we find that ship-building in the United States has almost ceased to give employment. The other alleged evidences of decline it will be found, are without foundation. He (the speaker) was fully convinced, that when the census shall have been ascertained, as it will be next year, a great increase in our population will be found to have taken place. The Trade and Navigation returns are a true index, and furnish a complete refutation to what has been said in relation to a languishing commerce. On reference to these returns we find that the exportation in 1865 was $42,481,151 while the exportation for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, was $60,474,781 being an increase of almost 45 per cent. Imports for 1865 was $44,620,469 and for the year ending 30th June 1869 $70,415,165 showing an increase of almost 60 per cent. In fact, Mr. Speaker there is no country engaging a greater measure of prosperity, or no country where the people enjoy more freedom or contentment, and all the efforts made by some honourable gentleman to make the people think they are wretched, when they know they are happy, will prove entirely futile. The member for Hochelaga has referred to Mr. Lowe in the British House of Commons as entertaining views similar to his own, but in England as in this country there are some to be found who entertain views inimical to the interests of the Empire. But if the hon. gentleman had referred to the views as lately expressed by "Lord Carnarvon" in his speech in the House of Lords, he would have drawn our attention to sentiments with which the great body of the people of this country concur. Entertaining those views he should feel it his duty to vote against the resolutions of the member for Shefford.

Jerome Bonaparte has arrived at New York from France.

A New Orleans paper laments the decline of the bar in that city, saying that while it has increased to more than four hundred members, candor compels the admission that not one fourth of them are lawyers in the true sense of the term, but merely attorneys for collecting claims.

A very pretty and simple arrangement, by which gold fishes and canary birds are made to appear to be joint occupiers of a large vase of water, is getting to be a popular part of household ornamentation. It is very simple; the bottom of the vase is concavo-convex, the apex rising about fifteen inches above the base of the circumference. This dome forms the sup-rstructure of the bird cage, and the bottom, supplied with drawers, and properly ventilated, serves as a pedestal for the vase.

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

Fancy kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Proposed Terms of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada, arranged by the Governor of British Columbia in Council.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Colony of British Columbia should be Confederated with Canada, on the following Terms and Conditions; that is to say:—

1 Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of Union.

2. The population of British Columbia shall for the purpose of financial agreements be estimated at 120,000. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, Interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of Union and the proportion of the Public debt of Canada for 120,000 of the population of Canada at the time of Union.

3 The following sums shall be annually paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of the Local Government and Legislature, to wit:—

An Annual Grant of $35,000, and a further sum equal to 80 cents a head per annum of the population; both payable half yearly in advance, the population of British Columbia being estimated as aforesaid at 120,000 Such grant equal to 80 cents a head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, when such may be shewn, until the population amounts to 400 000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain.

4. The Dominion shall guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on such sum, not exceeding £100,000, as may be required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

5. In addition to the other provision of this Resolution, Canada shall assume and defray the charges of the following Services:—

a Salary and Allowances of the Lieutenant Governor;

b Salaries and Allowances of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court, and of the County Courts;

c The charges in respect of the Department of Customs;

d. The Postal Department;

e. Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, and Lightship, and such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the Services which by "The British North America Act, 1867," appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's Servants in the Colony, whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada

7. The Dominion Government shall supply an efficient and regular fortnightly Steam Communication between Victoria and San Francisco by Steamers adapted and giving facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

8. Inasmuch as no real Union can subsist between this Colony and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by Coach Road and Railway, the Dominion shall within three years from the date of Union, construct and open for traffic such Coach Road from some point on the line of the Main Trunk Road of this Colony to Fort Garry, of similar character to the said Main Trunk Road; and shall further engage to use all means in her power to complete such Railway communication at the earliest practicable date, and that Surveys to determine the proper line for such Railway shall be at once commenced; and that a sum of not less than One Million Dollars shall be expended in every year, from and after three years from the date of Union, in actually constructing the initial sections of such Railway from the Seaboard of British Columbia, to connect with the Railway system of Canada.

9 The Dominion shall erect and maintain, at Victoria, a Marine Hospital, and a Lunatic Asylum, either attached to the Hospital, or separate, as may be considered most convenient

The Dominion shall also erect and maintain a Penitentiary, or other principal Prison, at such place in the Colony as she may consider most suitable for that purpose.

10. Efficient Coast Mail Steam Service, in connection with the Post Office, shall be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion, between Victoria and New Westminster, Nanaimo, and such other places as may require such Services.

11 Whatever encouragement, advantages, and protection are afforded by the Dominion Government to the Fisheries of any of its Provinces, shall be extended in similar proportion to British Columbia, according to its requirements for the time being.

12. British Columbia shall participate, in fair proportion, in any measures which may be adopted, and Funds which may be appropriated by the Dominion for the encouragement of Immigration.

13. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by four members, and by eight members in the House of Commons, until the year 18—, and thereafter the Representation in the Senate and the House of Commons shall be increased, subject to the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867"

14 The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty by Order in Council (on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867,") may direct; and British Columbia may, in such Address, specify the Districts, Counties, or Divisions, if any, for which any of the four Senators to whom the Colony shall be entitled shall be named—the Electoral Districts for which—and the time within which the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

15. The Constitution of the Executive authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," continue as existing at the time of Union, until altered under the authority of the said Act.

16. The provisions in "The British North America Act, 1867," shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only effect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Resolution) be applicable to British Columbia in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

With reference to Defences:—

a. That it shall be an understanding with the Dominion, that their influence will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

b. Encouragement to be given to develop the efficiency and organization of the Volunteer Force in British Columbia.

Manufacturing Interests.

At a preliminary meeting of leading manufacturers, held in Toronto on Friday last, it was unanimously agreed that, "in view of expected changes in the Tariff, and possibly of our trade relations with the United States, immediate and united action on the part of the various manufacturing and producing interests of Ontario is desirable and necessary." A public meeting has been called for Friday, the 18th instant, to be held at the Board of Trade room, in Toronto, invitations for attendance to which have been forwarded to manufacturers throughout the Province of Ontario. It is further intended to recognize the "provincial Association for the promotion of Canadian industry, and to appoint an influential deputation; representing the various localities and the various interests in the Province, to proceed to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the adoption of a policy conducive to the development of the country's productive and manufacturing resources; "the more especially as influential organizations for the promotion of home manufactures have been established in Quebec and Nova Scotia, and the most important Province in the Dominion should not be behind in using all proper means for bringing its influence to bear on legislation." With respect to the Quebec organizations in the interest of home manufactures, we would suggest that they also should be up and doing. In union there is strength, and now that their brethren from Ontario are on the move, it will be well to join with them in representing as strongly as possible to Government the claims of our manufactures to their careful consideration in any changes in contemplation in the tariff.

Mr. Alpheus Todd.

Ottawa Evening Mail.

It gives us sincere pleasure to learn that the Joint Committee of the Library of Parliament, in their last report, have recommended that Mr. Alpheus Todd, the very able and laborious Librarian of the House of Commons, be appointed to the same position for both Houses of Parliament, with a salary which will in some degree be commensurate with the heavy and highly important duties he will have to perform the double office. We heartily endorse the recommendation of the Committee, and hope their report will be adopted. There is no man in the public service who deserves more at the hands of the Legislature and people of this country than Mr. Todd. As the Librarian of the old Legislative Assembly of Canada, and more recently of the House of Commons of the Dominion, he has made himself simply invaluable. He has had very peculiar and onerous duties to perform, and he has performed them well—so well, indeed, that we doubt much whether there is another man in Canada who could take his place, in the event of our being so unfortunate as to loose him. As a literary man he has given us a work on Parliamentary Government which has placed his name, in the opinion of British Reviewers, far above Hallam and May, and which will be for all time a standard authority on the subject on which it treats. The services of such a man as this ought to be highly prized, and not measured, as some people would have them done, by a few paltry dollars and cents Men of the sterling stamp of Mr. Todd are better appreciated in other countries than they are in Canada. Mr. May got a K. C. B for his work on Constitutional Government; Mr. Elliot got a similar distinction for his services in the Colonial Office; Mr. Henry Taylor, of the same department, ditto. But in Canada, where we have men in the public service, like Mr. Todd, Mr. Griffin, Mr. G. W. Wickstead, Q.C., Mr. Meredith and Mr. Bernard, who are fully equal in point of ability to officials of the same standing in other countries there are no rewards commensurate with their worth and responsibilities, but a good many pains and penalties for them in the event of any trifling mishap. They may labour, and labour zealously, conscientiously, early and late, but all to no purpose, so far as receiving any tangible credit as far as their services are concerned. Talk of C. B's. and like distinctions. The service of such a man as Mr. W. H. Griffin, who may be truly called the father of our present admirable postal system, would entitle him, if he valued such an appendage to his name, to more than a bushel of them. We might pursue this subject further, but we think we have said sufficient for to-day. We are glad that the Library Committee have recognized Mr. Tood's great success, by giving him a respectable salary; and we hope the example they have thus set will be followed by others.

Disgraceful.

An application was made, the other day, at the Colonial Office in London by one of the Home Emigration Societies, for information as to the amount of the Debt of the Dominion of Canada. The application was forwarded in due course, through the proper channel to Ottawa, and Auditor Langton, Secretary of the Treasury Board was formally interrogated by letter on the subject; the letter being addressed to him from the Emigration Department. Mr. Langton's reply was pointed enough, if not altogether satisfactory. He said he knew nothing about the amount of the debt of the Dominion, and this rejoinder has been formally transmitted to England, as the best answer that can be had to an enquiry which one would think really of some importance on both sides of the water. We have repeatedly asked why the Public Accounts cannot be produced, this year, as in former years? What answer do we get? One official says, the printers are behind hand and when that is contradicted on oath, another official gets up and says "the system" is all wrong, and does not permit of the account being regularly kept. Our own system and the officials were all wrong, and that with such a charlatan as Langton, retained where he is, things will continue to be wrong Has Sir Francis lost his old pluck? If not—why does he keep a horde of incompetent underlings about him? The public desire to give him a fair trial. Is he going to disappoint the public

Railroad Meeting.

From the Renfrew Union, March 18th

On Monday evening the 7th inst., there was a meeting of the inhabitants of Pembroke, in the Town Hall, M. O'Meara, Esq., Reeve, was appointed Chairman, and J. P. Moffatt, Esq., Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, to be for the purpose of signifying the approval or disapproval of the ratepayers, in the prayer of a petition to the Dominion Parliament, for an extention of the Charter of the Canada Central Railway. Considerable discussion ensued, in which the following gentlemen took part; Thomas Murray, Esq., M. P. P.; Peter White, jr. Esq., Lumber Merchant; H. H. Loucks, Esq., Barrister; Dr. Dickson; A. Irving, Esq., Registrar; Thomas Deacon Esq., Barrister, Messrs. B. Foster, and J. Dewir, Leather Dealers; J. Heenan, Esq., Merchant; W. B. White, Esq., Attorney,

During the course of the discussion some rather unparlimentary language was uttered, however the result of the meeting was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—

Moved by Mr. Peter White, Jr., seconded by Mr. J. G. Carmack, that the Reeve of this village be requested to communicate with the Reeves of the different Municipalities of this County with a view of requesting the Warden to call a special meeting of this County Council to consider the action to be taken relative to the present application of the Canada Central Railway Company to the Legislature, for an extension of their charter.

On the succeeding day, Mr. O'Meara communicated with the Warden, by telegraph, informing that gentleman of the conclusion arrived at by the meeting, as embodied in the foregoing resolutions; to which communication a favourable reply was received, and a special meeting of the County Council called for the 23rd inst. We hope the Council will throw no obstacles in the way of enabling the Canada Central Railway to obtain the extension sought for. Let each member ask himself will the granting of that extension injure the prospects of the completion of the B. & W. road to this place? At any rate the extension will not leave us in a worse position than at present and the likelihood of its proving to be the surest way of arriving at the much desired consummation—a Railway to Pembroke.

The following singular letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Laval to the Paris *Semaine Religieuse,* and is published in that journal:—

ROME. Feb. 7.—My dear M. Descars,—People are always talking in the diocese of Laval about Monseigneur Dupanloup Well, there must be an end of that. I declare now before God and prepared to meet His judgement that I would rather die—fall dead at once—than follow the Bishop of Orleans in the paths in which he is now walking, and into which the supposed authority ascribed to him is deluding some members of my diocese. You do not know what he is doing. You do not know what he is saying here, nor what his adepts are saying and doing. I know it. I hear it with my ears. No; better die this instant than lend a hand to these designs—to these unjustifiable manœuvers. I say it, and would maintain it with my last breath. I request, I desire, my dear Editor, that these lines may be inserted in their integrity in your earliest number. I insist upon it, and I assume the whole responsibility upon myself alone. If after that I shall be unable to appear in Laval, I will very humbly solicit from the Holy Father permission to die at Rome. Adieu, my dear M. Descars. May these words obtain the widest possible circulation throughout my diocese. I do not trouble myself beyond its limits, nor is there need that I should do so. Adieu, in God and for ever,

CASIMIR-ALEXIS,
Bishop of Laval.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 19.

The Protectionist Convention was held yesterday afternoon, in the Mechanics' Institute, being called by circular, addressed to the leading manufacturers. About eighty were were present, including a number from Hamilton, St. Catharines, Oshawa, &c., Joseph Simpson, of Toronto, occupied the chair, and John McLean, of the *People's Journal,* Hamilton, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. R. W. Elliott, of Toronto, moved the first resolution in favor of Protection generally, which was seconded by Mr. John Young, of Hamilton.

Mr. John Gordon, of Toronto, believed in removing the duties from tea and sugar, and placing them on manufactures. He moved the second resolution, "That the tariff of twenty per cent. on imported articles of manufacture be restored."

Mr. James Watson, of Hamilton, seconded the resolution. Mr. C. T. Hurrell spoke on behalf of the Goderich salt interests, in which $125,000 had been invested. He said the Americans were selling salt at any price it would fetch in order to crush them out. Four wells out of six were now idle in consequence.

A report embodying the requirements of the tobacco manufacturers was read, recommending a grade tariff and that the *ad valorem* duty be raised to 20 per cent.

Capt J. Norris, of St Catherines, spoke of the injustice to which Canadian farmers and millers were subjected by the admission of American wheat and flour duty free, and moved a resolution in favour of a policy of retaliation Mr. Howland seconded the resolution and said millers had been loosing money since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. J. Nixon and Alderman Hall, spoke on the other side of the question and denied that Canada was in a less prosperous condition than the States.

A resolution in favour of putting a duty on American salt, was moved by J. Hurrell and seconded by James Norris.

All the resolutions were carried, *nem con* and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Parliament. The following delegates to Ottawa were appointed F. W. Glen, Oshawa, Captain Norris, St. Catharines; Joab Scales, Toronto John Young and John Miner, Hamilton; W. B. Hamilton, Toronto; McKichnie of Dundas; Aldermen Hallam and Dickey, Toronto; Hugh McDonald, Toronto; Samuel May, Toronto; Alexander Fraser, Coburg; Bowman, Hamilton; Robert Barbor, Georgetown; Gibb of Ottawa; Reirdon, St. Catharines; Henry Rowland, Toronto: Charles Hurrell, Toronto; McGurrey, Hamilton; Mr Farrell, Hespeler; D. McInnes, Hamilton; McKinlay, St. Catharines; Chas. Bender, Toronto; W. H. Rodden, Toronto. The Association for promotion of Canadian industry was re-organized and a constitution and by laws adopted.

Professor D. Wilson, delivered an interesting lecture on Literary Forgeries of the 18th century, in aid of the news boys home.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 19.

No traces of the body of Allan, who is supposed to have been drowned in the canal, have yet been found, although the ice has been tapped in several places. A diver will be set to work to-morrow.

The High School Snow-shoe races came off this afternoon. Boyle won the two-mile race. Time, 11 minutes 13 seconds. The quarter mile race was won by Skelton. Prize, a silver cup. Rutherford won the Claxton medal. McKay won the one-mile gold medal.

Two male actresses of the Delane troupe were up this morning before the Police Court, charged by the manager with stealing $300. They were arrested at the railway depot, and about to start for New York. They were discharged for want of evidence.

The annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held on the 21st of April next.

The Guibord case was continued yesterday, and the court room was filled by an audience chiefly composed of French speaking listeners.

The *Herald* understands that a largely signed memorial will be presented to the Government in a day or two, praying that fractional currency be not issued.

At the annual meeting of the McGill University Society, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved that the efforts of the graduates should be directed towards the foundation of three bursaries of two thousand dollars each, which, invested at six per cent, would realize $120 each, per annum.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society has presented its fourteenth annual report from which it appears that the financial condition of the society, as compared with last has materially improved.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 19.

Gilbert, injured a short time since, died on St. Patrick's Day.

A Canadian named Bouchard who attempted crossing the line of procession was brutally assaulted.

Provincial one dollar bills altered to 10s. are widely circulated.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society passed a resolution regarding the liberation of Fenian prisoners.

The Corporation last night—Alderman Hall moved the report to be made on the advisability of abolishing brewers tax.

Benet and Laroche, intending to erect a boot and shoe factory, asked for exemption from taxes.

A Rifle match to-day between officers and men of the battalion of Victoria Rifles.

Match for Dufresne medals on Tuesday.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 19.

The Government Education Bill has passed through the Committee by large majorities.

An inquest has been held on the body of a girl named Caroline Dolver, who died from cedar and tansy, taken by herself to procure an abortion. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, strongly recommending legislative restrictions on the sale of poisonous substances by druggists.

A singular phenomenon occurred at the commencement of the storm yesterday morning. A rumbling noise was heard, and immediately afterwards a portion of the bottom of the harbor on the Carleton side sunk bodily, so that where before at low tide was a beach, there is now twenty feet of water.

Some wharves were destroyed and lumber carried adrift. It is not yet known how far the subsidence extended.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the rumor of the Pope's illness is confirmed. Veders takes the lead [illegible] opposition to the infallibility dogma.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated throughout Ireland in the usual manner. So far as [illegible] been heard from no disturbance occurred. The extra precaution taken by the authorities to preserve order was needless

An advertisement of the New York *Associated Press,* offering a reward for the detection and punishment of the author of the [illegible] *Boston* canard, is published and [illegible] editorially in the *Times* and other papers.

The Inman line authorities are still confident that the missing steamer will come into port safely

The vessels arriving from the Atlantic to-day still report a dense fog off the coast of Ireland, from the north-west.

John Ingham, of Halifax, England, has stopped payment. Other failures are rumored.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Otway, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, admitted [illegible] the Japanese had expelled [illegible] from Nagasaki. He said that [illegible] British Minister for Japan, had [illegible] but his representations were too late. 2 800 foreigners who had entered [illegible] only 200 had been allowed to remain.

The Education Bill was again [illegible] and discussed at length. Mr. [illegible] court supported an amendment [illegible] the Hon. John Bright, namely, [illegible] of the Bill should be religious [illegible] out this its provisions were [illegible] ed to religious sectarian controversy [illegible] the vestries. The schools in [illegible] tricts were to be monopolized by [illegible] Parliament, to prevent this, should [illegible] question.

In the House of Lords the Lord [illegible] explained the provisions of the [illegible] Justice Bill, demonstrating the [illegible] ments it would make in the [illegible] administration of the law.

Advices from the West Indies [illegible] bable that the steamship *Atlantic* [illegible] missing, is safely harbored.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The *Opinione Nationale* [illegible] markable editorial to-day. It demands the withdrawal of the French troops [illegible] renunciation of the Concordat, [illegible] pression of the budget for worship [illegible] declares that, should these measures be carried out, nothing will be left in [illegible] imbecility and fraud.

The semi-official journal announces owing to the disagreement of opinion among the members at the last meeting of the cabinet, the proposed amnesty was [illegible] doned.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—In the Cortes to-day a [illegible] tion granting a pension of $300 [illegible] children of Senot Castonca, late [illegible] *Voz de Cuba,* gave rise to an interesting debate, during which enthusiastic [illegible] were made in favor of the preservation of Spanish authority in Cuba.

It is believed here that the [illegible] of Papal Infallibility will do great [illegible] the cause of the Church in Spain [illegible] manifest tendency is towards [illegible] gious matters.

Owing to the attitude of the [illegible] Government has decided not to [illegible] cial envoy to the Ecumenical Council.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—The extensive [illegible] the New Jersey Central Railroad [illegible] nipaw, was totally destroyed by fire with its contents, including [illegible] cars and six horses. Michael [illegible] man, was burned to death while [illegible] save the books, and Thomas [illegible] injured. The loss is estimated at [illegible] 000 to $100,000

SAN FRANCISCO.—Randolph [illegible] played a billiard match [illegible] points, for $3,000. Randolph [illegible] the 1,500 points while Der[illegible] Rudolph's greatest run was [illegible] greatest run was 114.

NEW YORK.—The [illegible]

[illegible] Slocomb, of the [illegible] from Jacm[illegible] [illegible] object in the [illegible] east, about five miles distant [illegible] a wreck. He came up to it [illegible] to be a species of whale, [illegible] long, with two forks to its [illegible] feet long. It also had two [illegible] the sea turtle, of light substance, [illegible] high on the water; was 24 feet [illegible] back, which was oval-shaped; [illegible] running from its head to its tail, [illegible] being two inches apart; had white [illegible] sides; and was going [illegible] hour. It was seen in latitude [illegible] 75.

Although Mr. Froude, the [illegible] of the most remarkable of English [illegible] cannot be said to be always [illegible] either in his direct assertions [illegible] ences, he sometimes tells [illegible] truths with compensating [illegible] Take, for instance, the account [illegible] in Ireland about the middle of the [illegible] century, which we find in the [illegible] ume of his history. Having [illegible] ruthless butchery of "a [illegible] and children" by Norris, in the [illegible] Rathlin, at the Giant's Causeway [illegible] fogs, rapes, murders, [illegible] ney in Limerick; [illegible] foyle the slaughter of the [illegible] and sick and aged women, [illegible] killing of the entire garrison [illegible] Dingle, after surrender and [illegible] pression, by many similar [illegible] distance to British power. He [illegible] up the character of the [illegible] sible sentences: 'The [illegible] purchased. The entire [illegible] was utterly depopulated [illegible] helpless creatures, the [illegible] and the blind, the young [illegible] at the breast, had fallen [illegible] sword and though the [illegible] the struggle have been [illegible] of a vague horror [illegible] national traditions. [illegible] the penalty in the hearts of [illegible] for the means by which [illegible] obedience, and millions [illegible] Celts, not wholly without [illegible] the bitter memories of the [illegible] cestory. 'Not wholly [illegible] be well may say after [illegible] of horrors.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Arrangement during Session of Parliament.

Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	9.00	12 Noon.
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	9.00	12 Noon.
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Cunard" and "Carlotta" from Portland	9.00	12 Noon.
St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor	9.00	12 Noon.
United States	5.00	12 Noon.
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	9.00	7.00
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, Marsh, etc. and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa		8.00
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	6.00	7.30
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa by Stage	8.00	
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		7.00
Osgoode, Russell, and Lines of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	8.00	7.00
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	11.30	6.00
Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland Friday at 7.00 A.M.
Per direct Packet from New York, every [illegible] at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail [illegible] dian Steamer will be closed every [illegible] at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered [illegible] paid by Stamp will be received [illegible] P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island obtained at this Office. Also, Postage Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at the [illegible] Interest allowed at the rate of Four per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn any time. Five per cent. will be allowed special deposits in sums of $100, for [illegible] drawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 A.M., to 7 [illegible]

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, [illegible]
Arrive .... 4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, [illegible]

The above trains connect at Prescott with Grand Trunk Railway for all points east and west.

Ottawa Office—York street, corner [illegible] street.

A & H TAYLOR, [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for [illegible]

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures too[illegible]

BAZAAR.—The Bank Street Church realized nearly $1,000.

ROBBERY.—A good case of confidence is said to have been perpetrated on [illegible] in one of our principal hotels, on [illegible] night. The police are on the track.

TROTTING MATCH.—On Saturday [illegible] trotting match came off. "Nellie G[illegible]" against "St. Lawrence Maid" in the [illegible] out of five heats.

THE WEATHER.—Every thing [illegible] good maple sugar season. Frost at [illegible] sunshine at early morning. T[illegible] groves are well filled with the lov[illegible] sweets of spring.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The Special [illegible] the County Council came to a close [illegible] day. There was a good deal of [illegible] business transacted during the [illegible] eration.

ST. ALBAN SCHOOL HOUSE MOR[illegible] INGS.—Readings will be given th[illegible] by the Rev. C. Frederick Street, [illegible] ford, of Montreal; the Rev. [illegible] Jones, Mr. Johnson and Mr. [illegible] Music and songs.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY.—Geor[illegible] assault, fined $1 and costs.

Two cases of breach of the peace [illegible] missed.

The *Campeau* case was further [illegible]

RATHER LIVELY.—On Friday [illegible] Messrs. Garland, Mutchmor & C[illegible] twelve cases of imported dry go[illegible] were immediately unpacked, a[illegible] o'clock on Saturday morning, we[illegible] sorted and marked for the fair p[illegible] the coming day. If this is not [illegible] we don't know what the word mea[illegible]

SORRY FOR IT.—Two fellows we[illegible] on Friday evening for a breach of [illegible] They were of opposite and opp[illegible] tious opinions; after partaking o[illegible] "old rye", the irrepressible idea c[illegible] they came to blows. They we[illegible] and duly locked up in the same [illegible] some reflection one said "Pat, [illegible] think we've been making fools o[illegible] Pat thought so too. The case c[illegible] fore the Police Magistrate, and [illegible] were discharged.

Fraser of this [illegible] Rhubarb, &c., &c., at [illegible] Rideau street.

It is ever pleasing to us to [illegible] stantial proofs of progress in Otta[illegible] new shop or store opened is pr[illegible] progress. To-day we have to an[illegible] opening of a new dry goods esta[illegible] Wellington street by Messrs. Bly[illegible] [illegible], whose advertisement will [illegible] another column. Their stock is [illegible] first class goods, and their in[illegible] purchasers in the lowness of the[illegible] insure rapid sales are very great [illegible] only hope that they will receive [illegible] remunerative share of public pat[illegible]

CHIROPODY.—It [illegible] be dreaded, or one [illegible] than the toothache, [illegible] arising from corns [illegible] the celebrated Surgeon [illegible] vented a "Corn and [illegible] which since its introduction [illegible] has become one of the [illegible] of the age. We cheerfully [illegible] who are in any degree [illegible] bunions or frosted feet [illegible] remedy a trial. [illegible] about it. Sold by druggists.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very [illegible] this preparation has [illegible] favourite. The Civil Service [illegible] marks:—"The singular [illegible] Epps attained by his [illegible] of cocoa has never been [illegible] experimentalist. By a [illegible] of the natural laws which [illegible] tions of digestion and [illegible] careful application of [illegible] well-selected cocoa, Mr. [illegible] our breakfast tables with [illegible] ed beverage which may [illegible] doctors' bills." Made [illegible] water or milk. Sold by [illegible] ilb and 1lb [illegible] JAMES EPPS & Co., [illegible] London, England.

GRAND CONCERT.—We see it sta[illegible] Gustave Jacquard, the famous [illegible] who took a first prize at the *Con[illegible] perial,* of Paris, is about to visit [illegible] the purpose of giving a concert [illegible] believe the event will come off [illegible] the 25th inst., and that Mr. Jacq[illegible] assisted on the occasion by Mr. [illegible] was for some time attached to [illegible] Opera Troupe, and other well-kn[illegible] From the world wide celeb[illegible] Jacquard, we can have no doubt [illegible] receive from our musical friends [illegible] reception.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE Noon	CLOSE P.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.30	4.30
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00		9.00		11.30	
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Cuba" and "Carlotta" from Portland			9.00			3.30
St. John, N. B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon			11.30	5.30
United States	7.00	12 Noon	9.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		5.00			5.00
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, Marsh, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00					5.00
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30					
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			6.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00	12 Noon			11.30	
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00					
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00					
Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			12.30		11.30	6.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A 'Supplementary' Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart.............. 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10 00 p m
Arrive.............. 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9 00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

BAZAAR.—The Bank Street Church Bazaar realized nearly $1,000.

ROBBERY.—A good case of confidence business is said to have been perpetrated on a person in one of our principal hotels, on Saturday night. The police are on the track.

TROTTING MATCH.—On Saturday, another trotting match came off. "Nellie Gray" won against "St. Lawrence Maid" in the best three out of five heats.

THE WEATHER.—Every thing promises a good maple sugar season. Frost at night, and sunshine at early morning. The maple groves are well filled with the lovers of the sweets of spring.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The Special Session of the County Council came to a close on Saturday. There was a good deal of important business transacted during the term of deliberation.

ST. ALBAN SCHOOL HOUSE MONDAY READINGS.—Readings will be given this evening by the Rev. C. Frederick Street, Mr. Kingsford, of Montreal; the Rev. T. Bedford Jones, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Whitcher. Music and songs.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY.—George Hughes, assault, fined $1 and costs.

Two cases of breach of the peace were dismissed.

The Campeau case was further adjourned.

RATHER LIVELY.—On Friday evening, Messrs. Garland, Mutchmor & Co., received twelve cases of imported dry goods. They were immediately unpacked, and at one o'clock on Saturday morning, were duly assorted and marked for the fair purchasers of the coming day. If this is not enterprise, we don't know what the word means.

SORRY FOR IT.—Two fellows were arrested on Friday evening for a breach of the peace. They were of opposite and opposing religious opinions; after partaking of too much "old rye", the irrepressible idea came up, and they came to blows. They were arrested, and duly locked up in the same cell. After some reflection one said "Pat, don't you think we've been making fools of ourselves?" Pat thought so too. The case came up before the Police Magistrate, and the parties were discharged.

It is ever pleasing to us to observe substantial proofs of progress in Ottawa. Every new shop or store opened is proof of such progress. To-day we have to announce the opening of a new dry goods establishment in Wellington street by Messrs. Blyth and Russell, whose advertisement will be found in another column. Their stock is made up of first class goods, and their inducements to purchasers in the lowness of their prices to insure rapid sales are very great. We earnestly hope that they will receive a large and remunerative share of public patronage.

GRAND CONCERT.—We see it stated that Mr. Gustave Jacquard, the famous violincellist, who took a first prize at the *Conservatoire Imperial*, of Paris, is about to visit this city for the purpose of giving a concert here. We believe the event will come off on or about the 25th inst., and that Mr. Jacquard will be assisted on the occasion by Mr. Plainvil, who was for some time attached to the Baltman Opera Troupe, and other well known artists. From the world wide celebrity of Mr. Jacquard, we can have no doubt that he will receive from our musical friends a fitting reception.

Trade and Commerce.

Our markets have been moderately active, at least among jobbers—the demand from the country and city trade having been better than for some weeks past. There are no changes to note in staples, except sugar and molasses, which are nominally under the prices quoted this day week. All other articles under the grocery head are unchanged. Manufacturers report a good enquiry for most descriptions of goods, and sales are fully equal to those of last year at this period. The Dry Goods trade has opened with a large and carefully selected stock. To-day there was a fair number of buyers in the market, whose purchases were in most cases beyond the expectation of importers. Stocks are now almost complete, and will be found to meet the wants of the trade in every respect. We are only enabled to give the imports of the leading articles of Dry Goods for January, but expect to give February also to morrow. The imports for January were—

	1869	1870.
Woolens........	$ 65,678	129,111
Cottons..........	104,764	253,623
Silks, &c........	6,740	26,960

The total value of the imports at this port, for the month of January was—

1869.	1870.
$688,193	$848,960.

Shewing an increase in favour of this year amounting to $160,467. Of the whole imports there were free goods to the extent of $107,850, against $99,896 in 1869. Among the leading articles imported are the following, for this and the previous year:—

	1869		1870.	
Coffee........lbs	15 472	$1,778 lbs.	3,877	$571
Green Tea, "	257,936	92,158 "	57,455	18,186
Black Tea, "	68,257	19,881 "	36 274	9,299
Sugar, raw "	621,351	21,833 "	2,280 773	10,761
Molasses gals	142,913	2,781 gals	678,138	9,749
Fruit............		8,421	47 289	3,728
Hardware..............		31,416	......	26,584
Leaf Tobacco	299,045	26,911	423,022	36,920

The duties collected amounted to in—

1869 .... $177,168 0
1870 .... 167,907 9

—*Montreal Herald.*

The Halifax *Citizen* understands that the Deep Water Terminus of the intercolonial Railway has been fixed at Darthmouth, and that the Dominion Government have purchased the Queen's Wharf from the British Government for a Ferry Landing and a site for suitable buildings on the Halifax side of the harbor. It is understood that the line to be followed in approaching Darthmouth is that laid down in the original Major Robinson Survey.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN.

St. John, N B. November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—We read there has been a race between the New York showmen to obtain possession of one George Washington Nutt, who is said to be several inches shorter than General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has succeeded in getting him for three years for $30,000, board and expenses. Is it not a great thing to be a small man! and is it not equally as great to have a medicine that can be depended upon for curing colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer complaints, cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." at the nearest medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a hearty standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the most convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Cundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6b

A political squib, circulating in Paris and purporting to be an "Ordanance Royale" from the pen of Louis Philippe II., vice Louis Napoleon, contains the following suggestive passages.

"Art 18, Le Prince Napoleon Jerome est nomme commandant de la fregate chargee d'aller chercher les cendres du Rei Louis philippe a Claremont.

"Art 19. Le Prince de Joinville est nomme commandant de la fragate chargee de transporter Louis Napoleon a Sainte-Helene, pour y continuer le *Memorial* et achever la *Vie de Cesar*."

DIED.

At Wildbad, Germany, on the 21st February, Captain Ilderton John Weatherley.

In this city on the 19th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mary Margaret Prendergast, aged forty years, wife of Joseph F. Pellant, Esq., Receiver General's Department.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 a. m., from her late residence Daly street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In this city, yesterday morning, after a long and protracted illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Potts, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, Besserer street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

BLYTH & RUSSELL, NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
BLYTH & RUSSELL, NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened Opposite H F McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland.

☞ All fits guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.
1313-3m

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

Another consignment of ARGAND BURNERS, with Porcelain Shades to match,

At the Agency of

The Indian and China Tea Company,

Bangs' Block, Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1312 2

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Meda.,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminent y tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhaustion causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anæmia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

39.4m

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 18, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 1A1

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Four young men can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family. They must be members of some church. Apply by letter to F. S. S., Jones & Holland's, Elgin street, Ottawa. 1310 4

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, at the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which all coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1313 d&wtd.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No 14, Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

CANADA.

A Gentleman possessing about THREE THOUSAND POUNDS available capital, and with considerable experience in mercantile affairs and knowledge of farming, desires to obtain an appointment in CANADA as SURVEYOR or ESTATE MANAGER, or a PARTNERSHIP in a well established business, in which his experience and knowledge will be useful. None but principals or their solicitors will be treated with Address A. B. care of Messrs. Lake & Co., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 1311 2

THE GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association

Will take place in the

WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING

OTTAWA,

ON THE

TWENTY-SECOND OF MARCH,

—AT—

12 O'CLOCK.

By order,

C STUART,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 17, 1870. 1309 2.

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308f

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
JONES & HOLLAND.

1306f

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS,

Comprising about 5,000 vols. of the choicest works of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Encyclopedias finely illustrated, Family Bibles. The whole to be sold by auction, commencing THIS EVENING and will continue each evening till all are sold.

H McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

1103 3m.

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Frasers's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddeness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
Mosgrove street.

1301 1y

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Mira,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants, for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets,

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

TWO Cases Sun Shades and Umbrellas

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots and Jackets in Gros Grain, Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net, Gossamer Falls

IMITATION Thread and Cluny Edkings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ruffles, &c

REAL LACES.

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimizettes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1298 6m

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
Sussex street.

1308tf

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 188.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN. New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1295d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

1289d

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS & LUST
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

00 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE; TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB

MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE

FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,

KENMORE,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Steamboat and Barge Owners, under the name and style of HENEY & NEVILLE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by JOHN HENEY, who will pay all liabilities incurred by the late firm, and to whom all outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid.

(Signed) JOHN NEVILLE,
(Signed) JOHN HENEY.

Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1311 4

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 Per Cent E[illegible] of Previous Years

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

☞ LARGE PROFITS ☜

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P,

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq. Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are alway sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
Manager.

1298tf

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee"

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1244tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,

Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March,

Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO,

Hamilton, 10th March, 1870. 1307a

WANTED.

A situation as housekeeper by a lady who is thoroughly competent to manage a large or small establishment. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W L H, TIMES Office. 1287tf

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets,

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

☞ 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. ☜

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from and artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understan was sent to through a mistake.

G CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst, at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 1870. 1302 4

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 5 st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

Toronto, March 15, 1870. 1309 td 1awk.

By Amos Rowe, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

AMOS ROWE, AUCTIONEER.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the principal money secured by a certain Mortgage made by SAMUEL PAPILLON, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario Grocer, in favor of EDWARD GRIFFIN, of the said City of Ottawa, Esquire, (to which said Mortgage ADELE PAPILLON, wife of the said SAMUEL PAPILLON was made a party for the purpose of barring dower only) of lots lettered S and T, on the east side of Rose street, in George Sterling's Block of land, which said block of land is composed of the north half of Villa lot number three, on the north side of Ottawa street, and the whole of Villa lot number three, on the south side of Park street, in the said City of Ottawa, said lots lettered S and T, having a frontage of sixty-six feet, that is to say thirty-three feet each by seventy-nine feet deep, be the same more or less, according to a plan drawn by actual survey by DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Esq. Provincial Land Surveyor, of the sub-division of Villa lot number three, on the south side of Park street, and the north half of Villa lot number three, on the north side of Ottawa street, in the said City of Ottawa, which plan bears date Dec'r 6th, 1867, and is registered in the Registry Office for the said City of Ottawa, subject to a Mortgage in favor of GEORGE STERLING for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars.

The said land will, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, be sold by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MOSGROVE & TAILLON, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of MARCH next, A D 1870 at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

Terms to be made known at the time of sale. This sale being under power of sale contained in the said Mortgage, the said EDWARD GRIFFIN will covenant against his own acts only. All searches, abstracts and conveyances to be at the purchasers expense.

Dated at Ottawa, this 21st day of February, A D 1870.

MOSGROVE & TAILLON,

1289 3w2td Solicitors for the said Edward Griffin.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES

Times Office, Ottawa, March 21, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 00	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 50	@	0 00
No. 1	5 00	@	0 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 37½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 00
Spring " "	95	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 35	@	0 00
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess per do.	22 00	@	23 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	0 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	5 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, towell in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the state of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO, Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM.

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos, Mason and Hamlin's Organs, Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A pleasantly situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26 1933tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Ayles, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja3-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

ORDNANCE LANDS, RIDEAU CANAL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned pieces and parcels of lands situated in Townships bordering on the Rideau Canal, will be sold at Smith's Falls, Township of Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, on TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1870, at noon.

One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale; the remainder in four annual payments, with interest at six per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale.

NORTH GOWER.

N W ¼ of Lot 31, Con 3, 100 acres.

WOLFORD.

W part of Lot 30, Con D, including Wards Island, 23 acres.

Westernmost part of Lot 30, Con D, 18 and ½ acres.

Lot 30, Con E, including Dan's Island, 46 acres.

Part of Lot 29, Con 1, 46 acres. Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 9 acres.

Part of Lot 30, Con 1, 13 acres. Part of N ½ Lot 19, Con 2, 16 acres.

Part of Lot 20, Con 2, 30 acres. Part of Lot 21, Con 2, 59 acres.

BASTARD.

Lot 17, Con 2, 84 acres. Lot 20, Con 2, 32 acres.

SOUTH CROSBY.

At Chaffey's Lock Station. Part of Lot 17, Con 8, 61 acres.

At Davis' Lock Station. N W portion of Lot 12, 140 acres.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, Feby 1, 1870. 1374d1awk

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 11, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—one tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1387taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR, CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended for the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first dose. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to for sale.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
1307 3 Clerk Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street). Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.
N. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.
Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

H. P. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late Times Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City, Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.
N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.
AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 903y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 36tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 290tf

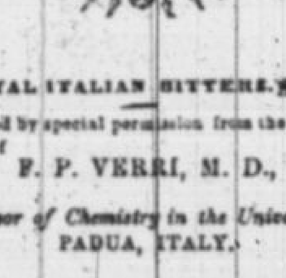
HORACE LAPIERRE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A M F GIANELLI

Commission Merchants

CITY AUCTION MART, AND COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamberlin's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s, 5s and 10s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible] 11

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in Ottawa.

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children —it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDNER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

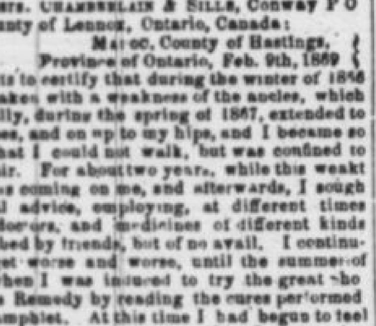
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq, Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th Instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

Ottawa, January 21 T RAJOTTE.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon, Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also. Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street. Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197 y

DRS. A. & A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111,6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR, CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN STS., *OTTAWA.*

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with *EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.*

Good stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.
292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—R A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.
OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER. SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs T & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 5 Subscribers	$	5 00
Club of 10 "		8 00
Club of 20 "		15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 92td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

If you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallons Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st*,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1348 4law3

taints of Scrofula ... they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. ...

Syphilis or *Venereal* ... are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. ...

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., *Practical and Analytical Chemists.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic.

... For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required. For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. ... For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. ...

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME" NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM! THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man," and his improvement, by all the means ... Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions, the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them." ...

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January 1870, commences a NEW SERIES ...

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. ... $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT. The undersigned will rent ... BANK, three miles from Ottawa ... and Farming Implements ... None need apply but a thorough ... 5 2m

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments* ...)

The best and cheapest in the ...

1160.3.40.2m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour ... and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... Managing Director.

V. NO.

... Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the LATEST AND BEST STYLES in Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and DEFYING COMPETITION. A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ... taken for all sorts of work. Only good workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY

DENNIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*) ... for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ... Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes ... Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

... numerous other articles necessary to ... a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co., Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtmans, n ... bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of ... Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY; ... and flavor, at extremely low rates ... and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey ... Irish Whiskey. ... Old Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... and other Ales. ... Syrups, all grades.

... STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ... AT TWENTY-FIVE ... CENT BELOW COST.

... or bar aim. 1165

... TELEGRAPH COMPANY ... under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ... FOOTE & THOMSON, T H DUNN; ... MOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO ... KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

... give notice of my intention to supply ... mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE ... KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ... I have now ... to enlarge my manufactory ... to make the wholesale trade ... I have now is undoubtedly the largest ... and the question of quality is readily ... making known the fact that I raise ... from seed procured at any expense ... It is the best; they will therefore ... comparison with any imported ... and important fact is that being ... manufactured in Ottawa there ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower ...

... NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle ... Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... Post Office, Ottawa.* ... Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau.

... Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... highest prices given. 1198y

... MAMMA: ... delightfully warm in church this morning ... feet were as warm during the service as ... been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ... on the hearth rug, so you need not ... attending church till next summer, ... for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ... me that

H. MEADOWS & CO. OF THE CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT, ... put up a NEW WARM AIR FURNACE *And it Works to a Charm.*

... prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ... and can refer to several churches and ... in this city that we have heated. The ... are the best testimonials we can offer ... given on application ... and Tinware as usual. ... given to job work. ... &c. delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex street.

H. EASTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS ... DEALERS IN Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA. End of Little Sussex-st. ... advanced on goods consigned for transport ... Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

... DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. ... gentlemen can be accommodated ... board and rooms. Gentlemen ... will find superior accommodation ... day or week at moderate terms. ... house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings and the ... 219tf

NOTICE is hereby given that the ... OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY ... apply at the next ensuing Session of the ... of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act ... them to extend their Line of Railway ... terminus, at or near the Suspension ... said Bridge and its approaches ... the Village of Hull, in the Province ... with the consent of the Municipality ... and to connect the said extension with ... Tramway of like guage, that may ... to Aylmer or other points, from ... Village of Hull, and for other purposes.

By order,

January 6, 1870. 1258tf

The Ottawa Times

V. NO. 1313. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

...y Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE ...TAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

...ld inform my customers and the public ...al that I am now receiving my Fall ...ter Stock of Foot Wear which will be ...mplete in every department, representing

...ATEST AND BEST STYLES ...dies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...ock as usual is chosen with great care, ...warranted to give satisfaction, and at ...DEFYING COMPETITION. ...supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

...taken for all sorts of work. Only the ...kmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

...S WHELAN,

...39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

...G OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ...selected stock, comprising Groceries, ...iquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...es, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ...Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and ther Vinegars.

...PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...merous other articles necessary to con... ...omplete stock.

...Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young ...ite fresh and cheap.

...FEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on ...

...ORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennesit & Co, Hen... ...per's and other brands.

...LAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood

...ES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine ...Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines ...es, in wood and bottle, Improved by age.

...INES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...and avor, at extremely low rices; ...and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and ...'s Irish Whiskey. ...'s Old Irish Potteen. ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...and other Ales. ...and Syrups, all grades. ...ers' prices.

...STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...ING AT TWENTY-FIVE ...CENT BELOW COST.

...or bar sizes. 1105

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...ed under Chapter LXVII of the ...lidated Statutes of Canada.

...OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange ...ice, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

...PH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Trea... ...FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...OND, Manager. 1141tf

...TANT TO ...KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI... ...N STORES AND OTHERS.

...give notice of my intention to supply ...mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ...for ...four years ...me to enlarge my manufactory I ...to make the wholesale trade my ...

...I have now is undoubtedly the larges ...and the question of quality is readily ...making known the fact that I raise my ...from seed procured at any expense ...it is the best; they will therefore ...able comparison with any imported. ...ther and important fact is that being ...manufactured in Ottawa thereby ...freight, packing, duty and other expen... ...enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ...

...advantages, I think, cannot fail to ...ose who may favor me with their orders. ...NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ...Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ...PostOffice, Ottawa. ...Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau

...Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...highest prices given. 1126y

...MAMMA!

...delightfully warm in church this morn... ...feet were as warm during the service as ...been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ...on the hearth rug, so you need not ...attending church till next summer, as ...for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ...me that

...H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE ...PITAL STOVE DEPOT,

...put up a ...W WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

...prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ...and can refer to several churches and ...in this city that we have heated. These ...are the best testimonials we can offer. ...given on application ...and Tinware as usual. ...given to job work. ...&c, delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

...H. EASTON & CO.,

...MMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN ...Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

...dvanced on goods consigned for trans... ...Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

...DUIGNAN'S, ...PARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

...gentlemen can be accommodated ...fortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ...the Capital will find superior accommo... ...the day or week at moderate terms. ...This house is situated in the immediate ...of the Parliament Buildings and the ...banks. 219tf

...ICE

Is hereby given that the ...WA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

...ply at the next ensuing Session of the ...ment of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act ...ling them to extend their Line of Railway ...terminus, at or near the Suspension ...across said Bridge and its approaches, ...ugh the Village of Hull, in the Province ...e, with the consent of the Municipality ...and to connect the said extension with ...way or Tramway of like guage, that may ...ected to Aylmer or other points, from ...Village of Hull, and for other purposes.

By order.

January 6, 1870. 1254tf

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:—

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.
Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81. The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET.

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, & LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 85 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

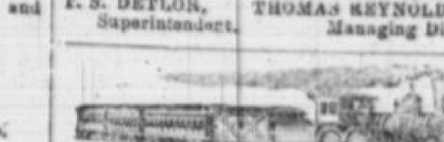
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 35
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 16	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

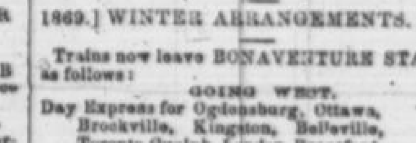
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m
Night do do do do .... 7:30 p m
Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 a m
Trains for Lachine at 6:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1:30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m
Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m
Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m
via Vermont Central.
Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ...... 3 a m, 4.40 p m
Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

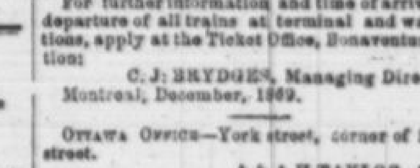
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.
Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.
Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00
Halifax 20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00
Halifax 15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York
or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE,

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m., and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Militar Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against risk, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT. A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporations, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. A ROWE. 1298 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

1896 tf A ROWE, Auctioneer.

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the herein before in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this, Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3

SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1302 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

MARCH 20. 1006-147

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. B. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

☞ BEEF AND MUTTON. ☜

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations,
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1283 3 y

Shoes for Theatrical Characters.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Within the past ten years theatrical shoe-making has been domesticated among us. Once the customer of a th... could be relied on to furnish the "make-up" of a character in its details. The "stars" usually providing their own wardrobe complete from Paris or London, no great demand was made upon native resources. But with the advent of new and magnificent theatres, supporting first-class stock companies, running a play often for an entire season, the costumer's art became a most important auxiliary, and theatrical shoemaking a business itself.

Thus we find that at the opening of Booth's Theatre, a little over a year ago, Mr. Somers, a theatrical shoemaker, furnished sixty-five pairs of shoes, of five different styles, for 'Romeo and Juliet.' The material for these shoes, a prain white kid, was imported, and, with the design, furnished to the shoemaker, who returned them to the customer to be stained, to represent different materials.

Since the introduction of the "Black Crook" era in dramatic history, a regular and most profitable business has been conducted in the making of satin slippers for the ballet. These are worth from $2.50 to $3.50 per pair, according to the quality of the satin, which costs from $3 to $4 a yard; with heels the price is from $4.50 to $5.50 for ladies, and about twenty per cent higher for gentlemen.

The ballet dancers always use the best satin, flesh-coloured, and seldom use a pair of slippers the third time. These dancing slippers never vary in fashion, always being made to fit the foot closely, yet permitting perfect flexibility; they are of fine black kid, and very popular among the ladies of Europe for house wear, a fashion that has not obtained as yet, outside the profession, to any extent in this country.

Circus people and gymnasts are also regular customers of theatrical shoemakers but the most expensive and artistic workmanship is called into requisition for such actors as Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davanport, G. H. Clark.

The following items from the account of the above named theatrical shoemaker with Edwin Booth will give some idea of the styles and prices in this branch of business:

One pair turret-topped, plum coloured morocco boots, for Sir Giles Overreach $28 00
One pair scarlet silk high-tongued shoes, for Cardinal Richelieu ... 12 00
One pair silk velvet Venetian shoes, with cut point front and back toe and instep 12 00
One pair red morocco Roman sandals for Brutus 10 00
One pair King Richard strapped shoes long pointed toe, of plum-coloured velvet, (very elegant) 16 00
One pair buckled-top boots, King Charles I. style, plum-coloured morocco, made very high and to fold over, lined with the same material, using three skins 25 00
One pair black silk velvet shoes with three straps for Hamlet. 12 00

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society held in London on the second inst., Sir James C. Lawrence said the First Lord of the Admiralty had publicly intimated his intention to apply three troopships for the emigration of discharged labourers at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, and other Government towns, on condition that the victualling expenss—£2 5s per head—were paid, and, continued Sir J. Lawrence, if there was any room in the vessels, after preference had been given to the Government employes, then it might be placed at the disposal of the society on the same terms. Another gentleman said that five hundred families were ready to emigrate from Deptford alone. It further appeared that each of the troopships could carry a thousand souls and that the committee had chartered three steamships from Temperleys, Carter and Darke, owners of the Avon and other vessels, one of which would sail on the fourteenth, another on the 28th of April and the third on the 12th May, for the conveyance of emigaants to be sent out under the Society's direction. They would contain at least eight hundred statute adults. Before adjourning the Committee directed the Secretary to chorter still another vessel so as afford increased accommodation to the thousands who have signified their intention of flocking to Canada. The *Times* of the 3rd inst., says:—

The intelligence of the proposal of the Admiralty to send out discharged artisans from the Government establishments to Canada in Her Majesty's troopships has, been received with great satisfaction and a large number of candidates have already applied to have their names entered as intended emigrants. Two evenings in the week have been set apart at Deptford dockyard for receiving names.

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244 a

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138 3 W6m

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Educational Scheme.

LONDON.—An additional House of Commons report was sent this morning.

Mr. Murdella spoke in favor of the bill, and for taking the ground that the merely permissive clauses should be made compulsory.

The House demanded the withdrawal of the religious clause of the Bill.

Mr. Jacob Bright spoke in favour of the bill, claiming that it provided a school for every child, and made attendance compulsory.

The debate was continued till the adjournment at an early hour.

Mr. Temple favoured this project for religious teaching, and Mr. Beresford Hope thought the plan heathenish.

Mr. Richards charged the Government with underrating the religious sense of the people, and Messrs. Bailey and Fawcett opposed the Bill on general principles.

Mr. Dilke favoured Mr. Bright's amendment, and Mr. Gladstone deprecated it as having a tendency to surrender the liberal party. He vindicated the bill in a long speech, and eloquently appealed to both parties to support the measure. He revised and analyzed the argument that had been made against it, and showed that it was not an imperial measure.

After speeches were delivered by Mr. Hardy and others in support of the bill,

Mr. Bright's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

The contract for the construction of the Condenas railroad was signed here on Thursday. The work is to be commenced within a year.

One Booth, an American, has been sentenced for imprisonment in Londonderry, for killing a man named Tyler, in November last.

The Bishop of Barbadoes died to-day at his house, in Western England.

Among sporting men the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with Oxford.

QUEENSTOWN.—The steamship *City of New York* has arrived.

A boat from the steamer *Samania* reached this port at six o'clock this morning. She left the steamer forty miles off, with her shaft broken. Two tugs have gone to bring her in.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The High Court for the trial of Prince Pierre, Napoleon Bonaparte, for the homecide of Victor Noir was convened at Parris yesterday. The Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived here. An enormous crowd of people collected around the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors. The city is crowded with strangers. Mr. Olivier is a candidate for the Acadamy of France.

The Emperor and Empress are to be Godfather and Godmother to the grand son of Ambassador Lavallette.

PARIS.—Prince Bonaparte arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the *Gendarme* and accompanied by the chief officer of the Police. Paschal Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the affray, and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise*, are also in Tours as witnesses. Rochefort, Grouset, and Milliere were transported in charge of officers because they are undergoing sentence as prisoners of La Sainte Pelagie.

Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every hour.

The Marquis of Boneville, Roman Ambassador, is expected to arrive here to-day. He has received a *conge* for eight days, and has been summoned here for consultation. It is believed that the absence of the Marquis of Boneville will last three weeks.

The discussion in the Council on the 21 Canons, will not begin until he returns to Rome.

ITALY.

ROME.—There will be a meeting of the Ecumenical Council to-day, in order that the Pope may pronounce Mass for the late Count Montalambert.

The funeral service of Count Montalembert, organized by General Lerode, and in which Bishop Dupanloup was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, as it was regarded as a manifestation against the Ecumenical Council as the incident produced an ill effect. Mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of Montalembert by an Italian priest of the Pope's selection.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—The official *Gazette* publishes an a decree requiring bishops and clergy to take the oath to the Constitution within two months.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune*, to-day, publishes a letter from Havana, written by an American filibuster, who was an eye witness of the battle that ended so disastrously for General Quello, and so victoriously for General Jordan. According to the correspondence the number of Spanish killed and wounded exceeded the number of Cubans engaged in this battle—a piece of information which the patriots acquired in part by having to disinter the Spaniards to get their clothing. He writes that the Spaniards buried their dead on the field, and retreated forty miles to fortify themselves in a strong position, where they remained two weeks, without daring to leave their entrenchments, even for food. Their loss included 200 killed and 125 who died and were buried in their refuge. General Jordan fought the battle with 548 men, including negroes and Chinese, and some of them were so ragged that they had to strip the dead. Deserters confirm the total loss and place their wounded at about 300. The loss of General Jordan was 200 killed and wounded. It is General Jordan's own testimony that none fought better than the negroes and the Chinese.

Present advices state that another insurrection has broken out in Hayti. The pickets in the southern departments are in arms against the new Provisional Government.

WASHINGTON.—President Grant stated today in a conversation with several gentlemen from Tennessee and other Southern States, that he was in doubt as to how far he was authorized to go in sending United States troops into any State, and it was his purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject, communicating all the facts, and let them indicate the course to be pursued in the premises.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244a4

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Attention—Wm P Lett.
The Annual Soiree of Bank Street Church.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

☞ For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

England rules in America to-day. English gold has completely anglified the United States. Every enterprise, be it railroad or canal, steamship or sailing ship, is under the indirect management of a John Bull now. The whole trade of the United States is carried on by British merchants in British bottoms. The whole of the United States public works are managed by British born people, and the money to pay for them comes out of British purses. There is nothing in America now that can be called American. The manufactures are all British, the ships are all British, the speculators are all British, the capitalists are all British, and, indeed, there is nothing now purely American in the United States unless it be General Ulysses S. Grant and Mr. Hamilton Fish—all else is British. Annexation now would not be any gain to the rabid people on this side of the line 45°, who think of it. The attachment of Canada to the United States would be merely the closer assimilation of two countries in which the predominant influence is English. The United States are, if anything, more English than the Dominion of Canada All the manufacturing and trading, and fighting talent of the United States is English, to use that word in its broadest sense. Every telegraph under the ocean belongs to England; every ship that swims, of the better kind, is English; all the business money of the world is English. England, at the present moment, while Sir Alexander Galt and Mr. Huntington are dreaming of annexation, owns everything in the United States, which is worth mortgaging. The United States cannot manufacture for themselves. They can produce wheat and cotton, and tar, and lard, and pine logs, but they manufacture nothing now for exportation seaward—neither nutmegs nor wooden-clocks. There never has been a country so utterly subdued by another as the United States have been by England since 1861. The flying of the United States flag is now almost an absurdity. There will be soon nothing left of the great American Republic but the flag and a spread eagle. All the merchants in all the great cities of the American Union are English or Scotch, and all the great generals are Irish—except one. Then what could induce any person to look to Washington just now? Annexation to the United States would not free Canada from British control The only effect would be to destroy those peculiar institutions in this country, which Britain is now, by treaty, bound especially to protect, a protection which would be necessarily withdrawn in the event of annexation. It is no wonder that British statesmen should be indifferent to the retention of Canada, since "the war" has virtually reconquered the United States for England. The proceedings of government too, are carefully watched in the interest of Great Britain at Washington, and it is almost immaterial who is nominally chief magistrate. This condition of things will increase as the country grows larger and with the greater frequency of intercourse.

That which is surprising in connection with this matter is the idea that an outlay of British gold in this province is a loss to us. All the fortifications which we shall build must be made with British gold, to be repaid at a long date, in Canadian industry. All the soldiers that we keep here will, for a very long time indeed, be fed at England's expense. England pays all our customs duties, or nearly all. There would be no trade in the Dominion were it not for England. Her ships chiefly fill the St. Lawrence to take away our wheat, flour, rock oil, staves, deals, lumber, ashes, and timber. The money which England pays for these things provides us with the wherewithal to pay duties upon English manufactures. This money—this British gold—Sir Alexander Galt and Mr. Huntington advise Canadians to pay over to the Treasury at Washington so that we may become a very great people!

The *Globe* has certainly made a pretty mess of the Government "shin-plaster scheme" after ten days of thinking over it. All astray about the little shin-plasters, everything else is so distorted, where partially true, and so ridiculous where altogether untrue, that we shall make it our business, within a little less time than our contemporary has expended on the matter, to, at least, endeavour to place the subject in a clearer light.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Hon Sir A. T. Galt moved an amendment to ask for the power of negotiating treaties directly with foreign powers. He sustained his position by asserting the necessity for seeking more extended markets.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied in a speech of great energy, contending that the amendment struck at British connection, and did not indicate the best way of obtaining Reciprocity. He stated that Britain had given us the power to negotiate direct through the British Minister at Washington. He moved an amendment in this sense, and was very loudly cheered.

Mr. Smith, of New Brunswick, said his loyalty had never been questioned, but did not agree with Sir John A. in the interpretation of Sir A. T. Galt's amendment. He did not believe the United States would give us Reciprocity, but contended we should seek powers to extend our trade with the West Indies and Brazil.

HALIFAX.

Special by Telegraph.

Halifax, N. S., March 21.

Great indignation is expressed here at the efforts of New Brunswick to get the currency resolutions passed, notwithstanding the disposition of Sir Francis Hincks to allow them to stand over till next session.

The Press—Union and Anti-Union—is unanimous in condemnation of any change in the Nova Scotia currency, so easy is it of calculation.

The opinion here is that the Finance Minister will gracefully yield; if so, it will cause much satisfaction, and make the Government still more popular in Nova Scotia.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 21, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3:15 o'clock.

Mr. STREET presented a petition on behalf of enlarging the Welland Canal.

Mr. SIMPSON presented a petition for the erection of Light Houses, on the Georgian Bay.

[illegible] STEWART CAMPBELL introduced a bill to extend 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 141, to all parts of the Dominion. He said the object was, to enable the Synod of Nova Scotia to operate with the Synod of Canada. It came recommended largely from Nova Scotia, as it had the sanction of 77 out of 80 clergymen, and of 50 out of 56 charges.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought it was a matter with which this House had no concern. There must be some other mode of doing so.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had already had some correspondence on the subject. The Bill must be carefully considered, but this was a matter which must be borne in mind, that whatever powers existed in the Provincial Parliament must exist either in the Local or Dominion Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought there was nothing in the law to prevent the various religious bodies uniting, and there was no doubt that the Local Governments had the power of incorporating such bodies.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Hon. J. H. CAMERON pointed out the difficulty that existed in consequence of the different Synods being in different Provinces. The matter however required the gravest consideration.

After some further remarks the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. M. P. RYAN introduced a Bill to incorporate the Society of Canadian Artists. Read a first time.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) introduced a Bill to provide for the Registration of Marks or Brands in marking timber.

A message was received from His Excellency, with a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd March, 1870, on the subject of the Merchants' Shipping Colonial Act of 1869.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN moved that it be printed before the Bill founded on it be introduced.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked if the Finance Minister was not yet prepared to bring down returns relative to defalcations in the public departments.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Would make a note of it.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT, resuming the debate on Mr. Huntington's motion, said the amendment of the member for South Oxford was substantially the same as his, but considered it well to include the words "British possessions," as the trade relations would include them. The motion of the hon. member for Shefford had called attention to the necessity for commercial relations with other countries, and was divided into three divisions. The discussion had wandered from the true question and fixed more on one portion of it, that relative to the Customs' Union, which it was felt could not be accepted by the House. He did not propose to take up that point. He would consider whether it was not desirable to have unrestricted commercial relations with other countries, and to carry this out to obtain further powers of negotiating. Beginning as they were it was to the last degree important that they should not be led astray. As far as they could judge of the policy of the Government as it was one of restriction, and, in some respects, of retaliation, it would be productive of mischief. He felt the true policy was one of unrestricted trade relation, on which depended the binding of the Provinces and the admission of the others not yet admitted. He read the amendment already published, and said it would be observed the words were almost those of the motion, and stated what should be the true policy of the country. He would first remark on the right of negotiating proposed to be asked as it might be objected to as trenching on the rights of the Imperial Government, but these were considerations for them. In 1865, in the Confederated Council for trade there was a perfect unanimity on the subject, and in the same sense as this. The Imperial Government assured the Provincial that they cordially approved of the suggestion, and that they would do all in their power to carry out the wishes of the Council. Sir Emerson Tennant on the part of the Board of Trade wrote in the same sense, but warning against discriminating duties. The Foreign Office, with which it was supposed to conflict, and there the only real objection, if it can be called so, was made, and that was, that Colonial negotiators should not assume any independent character, but place themselves in communication with the British Minister. Considering all these things, it was evident that the Imperial Government regarded this favourably. Practically these Commissioners acted independently in their negotiations with the Emperor of Brazil and others, and if this motion were carried he had no doubt the Imperial Government would give it full effect. Very great practical benefit would result from this Government being put in immediate connection with foreign states, and seeing what had been done in 1865 he had no doubt of a favourable reply. The promotion of the interests of this Dominion was *pro tanto* that of the Empire, and such a course would be highly beneficial. In regard to the United States this Government had been allowed to negotiate almost directly with the United States. Another advantage was the avoidance of perpetual reference to the Imperial Government, which, by the number of hands through which the negotiations passed, caused great delay. He had no doubt that no obstacles would be thrown in the way by Mr. Bright, now at the head of the Board of Trade. He believed that great advantages might have flowed to this country from the work of the Commissioners to the West Indies, had it been in their power to negotiate the matters for which they had called attention. They had been met in the most friendly spirit. The Spanish and Brazilian authorities had offered the relaxation of many of the duties and restrictions which affected the shipping and products of this country, and the Commissioners' report showed clearly that every disposition existed to treat fairly and liberally, and the bare enumeration of the countries visited and interests discussed, showed of what importance direct negotiation was. It was clear that if these were to be negotiations, it must be done through Ministers, clothed with responsibility and not able to shield themselves under the Foreign and Colonial office. The report showed what a field there was in the countries visited, and yet, hitherto nothing had been done. Government might give an explanation, but until then they must be held guilty of great neglect. This was more important in view of the trade relations between Canada and the United States, which the Finance Minister expressed his fears of not having resumed. This interruption rendered it imperative that other markets should be found. It was for this the Commission had been sent, and had done its duty thoroughly. The communications from Cuba and Brazil were couched in the most friendly spirit, and this being the case, he regretted nothing more had been done. They were then brought face to face with the interruption to trade relations with the United States, while there was an abundance for export. There were two courses open—one building up the Chinese wall, the other developing the resources of the country, and by free trade to encourage every industry. Very contradictory statements were made as to the prosperity of the country, but the question was not whether it was well off now, but whether it could be made better. He believed that every sensible man recognized that the freer access there could be to the United States' markets, the better, and it was argued that a certain line of policy would compel such an opening. They had now to consider what the principle products were. Of the exports, nearly $50,000,000, agriculture furnished $20,952,107; forests and mines, $21,932,465; fisheries, $4,322,704, and the balance about $2,116,000, from miscellaneous sources. It could not be denied that the great interests were the producing interests. No restriction could repel the consumption in the country of all that was raised. They might raise the price locally, but at the expense of the foreign market. Great Britain furnishes markets for wheat and grain, and square timber; United States for white wheat, lumber, &c. Many thought that the export of square timber to Great Britain was a mistake, and that it ought to be sent as sawed lumber, and he considered that as one of the most important interests. The export to the United States of that commodity was not for consumption altogether there, but for other countries also. In Great Britain there were no duties against their produce. In the United States they were met with heavy duties in every article; and the question was, if they had not markets independant of the United States. In Cuba alone they could find an increased market, and this would give immense employment to the shipping of the Maritime Provinces. Competition against the United States had been forced on by themselves, and he believed that the surest way to obtain reciprocity was to undersell them. His belief was that the United States should be let alone. He feared that the Government were not going to let them alone, but to adopt a defiant policy. He believed they should go on as they had been doing, and showing them that they could look after their own interests. At the same time he desired to have open trade relations with the United States, and he believed that Ontario would derive great benefit; that the Province of Quebec, which had suffered much, would unquestionably benefit greatly by reciprocal relations, and he asked the members from that Province if they were prepared to support the Government in such a policy as would delay this? New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would also be benefited; and while he thought so, he thought no change in policy towards retaliation should be adopted, because it was unwise and unstatesmanlike. Foreign trade is essential to this country, and he bore testimony to the support he had received from the Minister of Militia while they were in office together. He thought that with trade relations was coupled cheapness of transportation, and this brought him to the Canal question. Eastward was the Bay Verte Canal, a comparatively inexpensive work, and as they came westward there was a general desire for access to the ocean by the Canals. There was the improvement of the Ottawa, and the construction of the Champlain Canal, but the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals demanded the first attention. He regretted that the indications were that the Government had no intention of doing anything towards these ends, and he asked how they could expect to deal with them from the state of the revenue. If they had waited till the Budget came down they might have had a party triumph on this point, but they desired to prevent an evil and to obtain a positive good by taking up the Canal question now. If the Government undertook the construction of works evidently for the good of the country he believed the people would not shrink from the taxation. Everyone knew that it was from the customs that the revenue mostly was derived, but these ought to be founded on something tangible and not by a return to a vicious system. Such works would attract a large emigration, so much needed here. For two or three years the Government has shown complete inaction, to the great detriment of the country. With regard to the Intercolonial Railway, he believed that even yet a large amount could be saved under a different system, and he might find it his duty to call attention to it. He should not be surprised if even this year the Finance Minister might be compelled to ask for increased taxation, without anything to show for it. It was expected that Confederation would be followed by energetic measures for the advancement of the country. Nothing had yet been done, and he feared that a spirit of discontent would follow. When he heard the rumours of a prejudicial policy to be adopted by the Government, he felt that the House, and he believed, the country, would show unmistakably that the policy was wrong. He believed that taxation should be made only for revenue purposes. By this means he felt that they could free themselves from any appearance of thraldom to the United States; he would improve the Canals, and on no account close them up to the trade, and although he did not expect a majority, he yet felt confident that a large number would show by their votes that they opposed a vicious policy, such as was apprehended.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, that while the member for Sherbrooke was professing to support the resolution of the member for Shefford, he in fact gave a most satisfactory answer against them. The main proposition, contained in those resolutions was to establish a Customs Union with other countries, a proposition which neither the House nor the country would accept, because it involved discrimination in favour of foreign countries and against the Mother Country. That proposition had been completely wiped out of existence by his amendment, and the member for Shefford had assented to this amendment, although it absolutely destroyed what that hon. gentleman had considered the most important part of his resolutions. The proposition of the member for Shefford in favour of a Zollverein had gone to its grave, and there let it rest in peace. It could not, he was sure, be brought up again in this Parliament, for the people had pronounced, most unmistakeably, against it, because it disloyally involved legislation against our own Empire, and in favour of a country foreign in Government, foreign in policy, and unfriendly. But while the member for Sherbrooke could not support the proposition of his friend, he had endeavoured to break the fall of that hon. gentleman, but he (Sir John) for one was resolved not to let him off so easily. He could move an amendment to the amendment, for the purpose of at once allowing the House to pronounce upon the proposition involved in the resolutions of the member for Shefford. The member for Sherbrooke ought to have introduced his amendment as an original resolution, and not attempt to prevent the House from giving its condemnation to the proposition of the member for Shefford. But, in fact, the amendments were almost as objectionable in spirit as were the resolutions. Why should we pass a resolution asking for power to negotiate treaties by our own ambassadors alone? The member for Sherbrooke himself had shown that there was no necessity for that course, because England had shown in cases of the West India Commission, and proposed a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, a desire to act in negotiating treaties concerning Canada, in accordance with the wishes of the Government and people of Canada. Why then should we throw away the great advantage we now have of the assistance of England in negotiating treaties? How much better to have the powerful assistance of Great Britain, than to go, with bated breath and humble tone, pleading *in forma pauperis*, with foreign countries to make a treaty with us. Their answer would be "we don't know you; who are you? A Province of England. Then send England to us; we will treat with her." That would be the deserved answer we would get. But besides the manifest advantage we would lose by the adoption of these resolutions, there was another important consideration. After going to England and asking her to be kind enough to give us a letter of introduction to Spain or any other country, after getting power to negotiate a treaty without England having a word to say in the matter—supposing she would grant that—then we go to work to negotiate a treaty, that is, if other nations would consent to treat with us. But we would be treating only for Canada, and would not consider the interests of Great Britain. What guarantee then would we have that England would ratify a treaty of our making even if foreign nations were weak enough to enter into a treaty with us, without having a previous guarantee that England would ratify it. Supposing, then, that the treaty goes to England, and it is not for the interests of the Empire that England should ratify it, what then? Why, we have England, and Canada in direct opposition—in a hostile attitude, which we ourselves had courted. We would place England in a position we had no right to place her in—that of either doing injury to the people of England, or resisting the demands of Canada; and the seeds of discontent would be thus sown, which would grow into the complete separation of the two countries, and the union of Canada with the United States. These resolutions in effect—he would not say that was their object—but in effect, amounted to a declaration that we should sever our interests from England as soon as possible. England had been kind enough to her colonies, and God knows she had been kind enough to Canada, and ungrateful would we be if we did not take every opportunity of acknowledging what a kind protecting mother she had been to us (cheers). Supposing then England ratified a treaty against her own interests in order to favour us, her spoilt child; treaties may be broken. Supposing such a treaty were to be broken, were we to call upon England to spend her blood and treasure to maintain a treaty which was actually against her own interests, and in the making of which she had no voice; The proposition was reduced to an absurdity. The hon. member for Sherbrooke had said that John Bright would favour us in the event of our adoption of these resolutions. Very likely he would, because it was well known that Bright was in favour of Canada being separate from the Empire, or better still, annexed to the United States. But although Bright and others in England held this view, the unmistakeable voice of the people of England was in favour of the old cry of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce," believing that the day of England's decrepitude had come when she abandoned her Colonies, and the Government of England had been forced to announce that they would regard with regret, a severance of the Colonies from England, and that the whole force of the Empire would be employed to maintain their connection. As to the advantages of free trade with the United States and other nations, there could be no difference of opinion. The member for Sherbrooke had complained that in the four years since 1866 nothing had been done to extend our trade, though part of that time the hon. gentleman himself was a member of the Government; and even now, he said our policy towards the United States should be to do nothing. During last election, the strongest cry against the Government in Ontario, was that they had gone too far to receive free trade with the United States; and undoubtedly the policy in the country now was, that while we should be ready to listen respectfully to any proposal coming from the United States, we should go no further in that direction than we have already done. The hon. gentleman had charged the Government with adopting a retaliatory policy. That was a phrase that might mean anything or nothing. If, for revenue purposes, we impressed a duty on any article, now free, or increased existing duties on any article, that might be called retaliation. When the proper time came, the Finance Minister would announce the policy of the Government in that respect, but he would not be carried or argued into a statement of their policy in advance. He believed the policy Government would propose would be satisfactory to the House and the country. As the Finance Minister had said, they would have no retaliatory policy, but they would have a Canadian policy (cheers). But even with regard to a retaliatory policy, it was not unknown to British statesmen, and had even been excused and justified on occasion by political economists.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Such as the Berlin Decrees and Orders in Council?

Hon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Long after that; long after the new *regime* had been established, after Canning had inaugurated a new policy with regard to commercial matters, for he and Peel were in spirit free traders. The hon. gentleman could not have forgotten the celebrated rhyming despatch in reference to the Dutch Minister Flack, who had been playing so long at the Hague with the question of the shipping:

"In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much;
With equal advantage the French are content,
So we'll clap on Dutch bottoms twenty per cent.
Twenty per cent."

Nous frapperons Flack with our twenty per cent. That twenty per cent. was sufficient to obtain a Reciprocity Treaty with the Dutch which he believed still existed. He did not say they would impose twenty per cent. on the Americans, but they would go on in their own course. They had no Canadian policy, and he thought it was the member for Sherbrooke himself who had supported this by putting on fifty cents a barrel on American flour (laughter.)

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said, he had done so, but he had explained in the House at the time that he had done so against his own will.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Yes, and the member for Chateauguay had charged him with introducing a corn law (laughter). They had to do so because it was the will of the people. He would not follow the member for Sherbrooke in his remarks on the Canal policy, and whether the improvements should be made from revenue or be charged to posterity. It was too important to be brought up in discussing a question of free trade or to be mixed up with Customs Unions. He believed he must show the House and the country the real meaning of the motion, and put an end forever to such motions for a Zollverien, and to the assertion of a right to declare peace and war, independent of Great Britain. He moved that all after the word "resolved" in the main motion be struck out, and the following substituted:

"That this House, while desirous of obtaining for the Dominion the freest acess to the markets of the world, and thus augmenting its existing prosperity, is satisfied that that object can best be obtained by the concurrent action of the Imperial and Canadian Governments; that any attempt to enter into treaties with foreign powers without the strong and direct support of the Mother Country, as a principal party, must fail, and that a Customs Union with the United States, now so heavily taxed, would be unfair to the Empire and injurious to the Dominion, and would weaken the ties now happily existing between them."

Hon. Mr. SMITH (New Brunswick) said, that those who had supported the amendment of Sir A. T. Galt, had reason to complain of the charge against their loyalty, brought by the Minister of Justice. It might be supposed from his remarks that they were gravely and solemnly discussing the question of separation from the mother country. He had read the motion carefully over and saw nothing in it to justify such a belief. He believed the question brought up rose far above all personal or party politics, and that, as put on the amendment, would not only not have opposed, but on the contrary, would have accepted it. He believed that in Confederation they had not realised what was promised. He could appeal to the Minister of Customs, if they were not told, and the people in New Brunswick believed, that in Confederation their powers would be extended and that they would have greater power to make treaties, and do for their own interest, what they could not do while separate and weak. But the Minister of Justice said was true, he could not see what difference there was. They had no more power than they had formerly, when negotiations were conducted with the American Government precisely as they would have to do now. He was astonished to hear the course of argument taken by the Minister of Justice. Did he wish it to go the to country that he desired to restrict the power of the people to legislate for their own interest, and meant to tell them when they respectfully asked for powers to treat with other nations that they are trying to effect a severance of the Dominion from the Mother Country. How could those be charged with disloyalty who supported the motion of the member for Sherbrooke, as the Minister of Justice had undertaken to charge them?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, he never said they were disloyal. He had been speaking of the motion with respect to Customs Union.

Mr. MACKENZIE said, the Minister of Justice said the amendment was as bad in spirit and almost in letter as the original motion.

Hon. Mr. SMITH (New Brunswick) would acknowledge readily the tremendous power of the Minister of Justice, which he himself could scarcely resist, but it would be well to see if there was any disloyalty in the amendment proposed by the member for Sherbrooke. Nobody would deny that what was contained in the first clause was desirable. He had not the remotest hope of a general commercial treaty with the United States, and therefore all legislation ought to be based on this condition. He held that the British market was not a market for New Brunswick produce and ships. It was true, they sent their ships there, but no encouraging return was received. On the other hand, the British and Spanish West Indies were large markets, and if they could they should seek these and other markets for their products. He believed the shipping interests in the United States were nearly ruined, and to endeavour to restore them bounties and other inducements were offered by that Government. If they could not get a general treaty, seeing the resources of the Province to which he belonged for shipbuilding, they might possibly enter into an arrangement to have their ships by giving a fair equivalent. Now, he thought, was an opportune time, when a movement had been made in that direction, to open up negotiations with a view of obtaining registration in the United States for their ships, which would certainly be a vast boon on the people of the Lower Provinces, as well as of the Upper Provinces, by perhaps giving a right to fishing on the coasts. Then the coasting trade would be of great benefit, but that he despaired of obtaining. He failed to see any trace of disloyalty in the other clauses. The Minister of Justice was able to protect the interest of Canada, but there were able statesmen in Britain who were as able to protect themselves. The Minister of Justice had made a serious charge and had gone far beyond what he had a right to do. Even the resolution of the member for Shefford was not open to the charge of disloyalty, but he had thought it impracticable, and had declined to vote for it, although he would support the amendment. It did not ask for full powers, but for the right to originate, leaving the veto with the Crown, a position quite consistent with the colonial relations which existed. All the powers promised under Confederation had dwindled down to that of appointing Lieutenant Governors, and he could not believe that that was all the people expected. They were told they had now a nationality, but where was the evidence of it. He did not blame the Government for the appointment of Commissioners, but what had been done in their report? Nothing at all. In his Province, New Brunswick shipbuilding had culminated in 1864, but had been going down ever since; in that year 163 vessels had been built of 92,000 tons; in 1865, 148 vessels of 65,000 tons, and in 1866, 86 vessels of 34,000 tons, and it was desirable that something should be done to restore the trade.

Hon. Mr. HOWE was about to speak, but it being six o'clock, the House rose.

AFTER RECESS,

Mr. RYAN (Montreal) with the consent of the House, introduced an Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Sun Insurance Co., of Montreal.

Hon. Mr. HOWE resumed the debate. It was not his intention to indulge in any animadversions on the loyalty of the hon. members for Shefford or Sherbrooke, but he regretted extremely that in bringing forward a question of such importance, they had made it a party matter. Fully two-thirds of the speech of the hon. member for Shefford had been an attack upon the Government. He had referred to the difficulties with Nova Scotia, but he (Mr. Howe) had received no sympathy from the hon. gentleman opposite, but the Hon. Minister of Justice had done all he could under the North America Act to set aright the financial arrangements of which Nova Scotia complained. As regards the conduct of the Local Government of Nova Scotia, he would say he had traversed the country from end to end to assist in their election, but when he accepted Confederation, they had used all their power to prevent the election of himself and the hon. member for Colchester, but they had not succeeded, and when they had to go before the county a year hence for re-election, he had no fear of the result. With regard to the charge of petty procrastination, made by the hon. member for Shefford against the Government, if the hon. member for Sherbrooke had found them such procrastinating men, he would not have stayed with them as long as he had. Not one member of the Opposition had raised a warning voice with regard to the North West difficulties last session.

Hon. Mr. LE VESCONTE—I beg the hon. member's pardon. Both myself and the hon. member for Kings spoke about it.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said he did not know, but during the illness of the Hon. Mr. Macdougall he would not refer to that question. But if we had these independence resolutions carried out there would have to be of a uniform system, and some interest would have to be sacrificed. We reach foreign nations through our merchant marine, who are at this moment carrying the flag of the Dominion into all nations; and if the hon. members saw the number of ships building in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they would see the facilities they had to reach foreign nations. He contended that the Government, down to the present hour, had exhausted all the means in their power to obtain Reciprocity from the United States, and the hon. member for Shefford should not have made the assertions he had when the Government could not place upon the table the papers relating to Reciprocity, while negotiations were not yet entirely closed. He referred to the Trade Convention at Detroit in 1865, when Consul Potter, acting under instructions from the department to which he belonged, had advised the American merchants not to favour Reciprocity and they would starve Canada into annexation. Since then he had considered it would be impossible to obtain Reciprocity, but the Americans were gradually breaking up their restrictive policy, and if Canada continued independent a couple of years, there might be a Reciprocity Treaty formed. He referred to a pamphlet published at Washington by Mr. Walker, who had received encouragement from parties in Canada. We had the Intercolonial Railway to complete and the North West territory to develope before undertaking other enormous expenditures upon canals.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON asked if the hon. gentleman meant to say that the Government had no canal policy until these questions were settled.

Hon. Mr. HOWE—Not at all, but the hon. member for Shefford ought to have indicated the canals he wished to have cut. We ought not to present a broken up appearance to the United States with regard to Reciprocity. The reference of the hon. member for Shefford to the diplomacy of England was unhappy, for that diplomacy in the hands of such men as Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon had greatly benefited the interests of Great Britain. In his reference to the lumber trade, the hon. member had made an argument which worked against himself. These Ottawa lumbermen had come from the United States to this degraded country and were each making more money every year than all the Cabinet put together, (laughter.) He did not think any legislation could benefit them. The Zollverein had been abandoned by the hon. member for Sherbrooke because it was impossible, and then his policy was broken and shattered. In order to obtain a Zollverein, we should have to discriminate against British manufactures, and assume a portion of the enormous burdens now weighing down the people of the United States. If we become independent we become like Mexico; we could not keep a standing army, and our merchant marine would lose the protection of the British Navy. Who would suppose that the United States would guarantee the independence of the Dominion. If there was ever to be war between England and the United States, he would rather fight under the old flag and with old associations. If we had a Zollverein we would have free trade with 30 millions of people, but we would lose free trade with hundreds of millions in all parts of the world, with whom our ships, under protection of the British flag now, trade. He referred to the great work of Colonization by Great Britain in all parts of the world, and all those Colonies were open to trade with Canada. The hon. gentleman went on to speak of the immense increase in the revenue and trade of Great Britain, and drew from it the argument that it would be a great loss to this country to be separated from an Empire so large and so prosperous, and engaged in so large a trade. It was of great consequence to us as a maritime people, to be connected with an Empire that was mistress of the sea and would continue to be so. It was imprudent for us while we were trying the experiment of Confederation, to enter upon other schemes of the nature proposed. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland had been referred to, and he would say that these Provinces would not be likely to join with us if they saw us divided on such great questions as this. As the question had been made a party question by gentlemen opposite, they should not object if we did not allow them anything more than a party triumph.

Mr. MACKENZIE had been wholly opposed to the motion of the member for Shefford when it was brought in. The Secretary of State had declined to discuss the question from a sentimental point of view, but as a British subject, who had chosen this as his home, he would regard any question with feelings of sentiment, attached as he was to British connection, which he hoped never to see severed. The member for Westmoreland complained of being charged with disloyalty, but he need not be astonished if he were attacked often by the gentlemen on the opposite side. He had been attacked for disloyalty himself, but, like Burke, he could say he was loyal to his sovereign, but not, therefore, to his sovereign's maidservant and manservant, his ox and his ass (laughter). He would regret exceedingly if the emigration from some parts of Lower Canada should be taken as a measure for all the Dominion. In Ontario they had prospered reasonably. If in 1861 they had a population of 1,400,000 and that it was now almost, if not quite, 2,000,000, they had no reason to be dissatisfied. But that was no reason why the Government should sit supine, and therefore he looked with interest on all questions of trade. He believed in the freest possible legislation, and that the policy deliberately set up by the United States had been prejudicial in the extreme to themselves. In the evidence before a congressional committee, a gentleman stated, that out of 104 ships in (Calcutta, 101 had the British flag, and in Boston out of 60 vessels only 17 had the Stars and Stripes). It was not from the want of resources, for they were unlimited, and nothing had saved that country from Bankruptcy but the immense resources of their new territory. He thought it a poor substitute for statesmanship to be contented with looking to one man as leader, and to regard others as followers. The speech of the Minister of Justice was remarkably eloquent and very disingenious. He thought that the amendment was was very ingenious, and likely to compel every Ontario member to vote for it. It was stated that we had no reason to fear for British statesmanship when we had such men at the head of affairs. Did he forget the conduct of Lord Russell at the Vienna Conference? of Lord Ashburnham, when he gave up a great part of New Brunswick, and it might be said of Minnesota and other countries? It was said that if independence was guaranteed to Canada it would be different. He wanted no such position; he would either be a part of the Empire or cut free, and if there was to be war with the United States he would shoulder a musket himself, but he had too much confidence in the statesmen of the United States, although there were lawless men ready to attack Canada. He referred to the emigration from the Eastern States to the West, and the same thing took place here, so that it was a reason why the North West Territory should be taken advantage of. At the beginning of the war with the United States the population here was 400,000, and that of the United States 8,000,000, or as 1 to 20. Now they were 4,000,000 to 40,000,000 or one to ten, and an increase in every respect. The Minister of Justice had tried to belittle the country by the picture he drew of our envoys being asked where they came from, and what they were, as if Canada was so small and contemptible. The principle of negotiating with foreign countries had been initiated, and it was surely legitimate to argue that what had been done in little should be extended, and professed to believe that Canadians would have to go foreign nations unknown to the Imperial Government. The fact was, the very reverse, and yet he did not think that it was absolutely necessary that the Imperial Government should allow every treaty. That was not to be expected, yet it did not necessarily lead to a quarrel, as was proved by the difference that existed regarding the Governor's salary. It was absurd to say that every treaty disallowed would necessitate giving up making treaties; the Ministry might have to give up altogether from their legislation if they followed the same course. With regard to the retaliatory policy, it might be necessary, but any merely revengeful policy would be utterly indefensible. He believed with a patriotic Government they could, with the advantages of the valley of the St. Lawrence compel the Americans to make better terms. If the policy of the reciprocal legislation proposed had beed carried out, it would have been most disastrous. But the Minister of Justice objects to do anything except through the British Minister, while in that prposal it was intended by reciprocal legislation to do away with the power of the British Government. He could understand specific legislation for a term of years, but not the proposal to change reciprocally year after year. He was not to be caught by the well drawn amendment of the Minister of Justice, for he thought it was well to obtain the power asked for, and more, he believed that before many years it would be impossible to conduct commercial legislation through the Colonial Office, and it was the policy to give enlarged powers to the Colonial possessions. He had been surprised to hear one of Her Majesty's Ministers denounced in the strong terms used by the Minister of Justice, who also stated that, and the Minister was suspected of similar feelings. It was but following the same course as he had last session, when he described another as an underling. He thought Bright would survive the attack, and he thought if the member for Sherbrooke and those who supported him were no greater sinners than Bright, they would not have much to answer for in legislation. He thought that if the amendment was expected to catch his vote the Minister of Justice would be mistaken.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER felt it necessary to make some observations upon the question under discussion, as the hon. member for Shefford had cautioned the House against being led away by the dangerous doctrines he had uttered with regard to the protection of the Canadian Fisheries—a policy which had been borne out by an article in the *Globe* of the 14th. For a complete answer he would refer to the terse and eloquent words of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. When a member of the Government he had resisted the encroachments of the American fishermen in Canadian waters. He read from the journals of the Nova Scotia Legislature, a Minute of Council, urging the necessity of the national rights of Canada in the Fisheries, being recognized and fully protected.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said, if the despatch was so good, he had better read it all,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was a public document which he would, however, hand him, if he desired it. Other portions of it spoke still more strongly, and the licensing system was clearly referred to in it as being merely temporary to avoid exposing to loss the American fishermen, who had previously made their arrangements. Was it surprising that the question should be considered, when it involved the business of a large portion of the inhabitants of British America, involving, as it does, a trade of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Had the member for Sherbrooke not done so, he would have been recreant to his duty, and would have struck a fatal blow at the business employing 20,000 seamen, who besides would form the nucleus for a navy which one day would be an important part of the defence of the Empire. He entered upon an explanation of his course during the American war. He had exhorted the people to hold aloof from all interference, in the slightest degree in a struggle with which they had no concern, and which they must deeply regret. When the *Chesapeake* was seized, he was the adviser of the Governor, who had a delicate task to manage, and so successfully had he done it, that he was thanked by both Governments. When the head of the United States Government fell by the hand of the assassin, he had been the first to move a vote of sympathy, the first that had been moved anywhere. No man had a higher estimate than he had of the United States, but that was no reason why British America should put themselves in a position of abject humiliation, instead of adopting a Canadian policy. He did not believe that a nation which had exhibited so much patriotism as the United States could not but sympathise with another people taking the same course of protecting itself. When the Reciprocity Treaty was done away with in spite of Great Britain and the Colonies, who would not say that they were to go back to the state in which they had been before that arrangement had been made. He protested against the statement that he had spoken of a defiant policy. He had used no such word. He advocated nothing defiant or retaliatory. He was ready and prepared for the removal of the duties as soon as the other country was, and this from the ten years experience they had had of the good effects of the Reciprocity Treaty. It was the member for Sherbrooke who first took the step regarding the Fisheries, and further to carry out the same views had laid on a duty of half a dollar on every barrel of flour imported. His views had agreed with those of the member for Sherbrooke, and it was with some difficulty he had consented to the granting of licenses, and there was not a free trader in the House but knew there was scarcely an article in the free list to which the member for Sherbrooke had not proposed to attach a duty. He said there was a large and growing body of free traders, but did he know that one of the strongest arguments used by the free trade party is the argument, that Canada will shut them out of the fisheries, and impose the same duties as the Americans did. The result of the restrictive policy of the United States was that the imports from the United States had fallen in Nova Scotia from $4,000,000 to less than $2,500,000, while the direct trade from Canada proper to the United States, had increased from $700,000 to $2,000,000. They might well despair if they left nothing to exchange with the United States, and he read several extracts to show this from the *Globe*, on an article respecting the fisheries. Those who had lately returned from the Committee of Ways and Means reported that no Province was so favourably regarded as that of Nova Scotia, giving another strong proof that the policy adopted by Nova Scotia had not acted prejudicially in this respect. We had it in our power, owing to our geographical position to protect ourselves by a policy, not retaliatory, but of encouraging the industries and products of our country, and in such a way that in two years we would be indifferent as to whether we ever got Reciprocity with the United States. Give Nova Scotia the coal trade of 283000 tons which Ontario now gets from the United States, and give Ontario the trade of nearly two millions in breadstuffs, which Nova Scotia imports, and the result would be a general increase in every branch of our industry. Nor would such policy necessarily raise the price of these articles, as the interchange of articles would make carriage rates much lower than they at present are. Such a policy was worthy of this country, irrespective of its effects upon the United States. It was not correct that we were dependent upon the United States for a bonding system, because the United States would not take away that advantage from us, knowing that we have command of the St. Lawrence. The adoption of such a policy would tend to induce the employment of British capital in this country. In relation to the state of feeling in Nova Scotia, for which the member for Shefford was so solicitous, the national policy was popular there, as was evidenced from the fact that out of eleven newspapers published in Halifax, only one had said a single word in opposition to it. Even such strong Anti-Confederate papers as the *Acadian Recorder* were in favor of it. It was unpatriotic, on the part of the member for Shefford, to be continually stating on the floor of this House that Nova Scotia was in a state of intense dissatisfaction. It would be bad enough to do so, if it were true, but evidence was most decidedly clear that the statement was without truth. Repeal had ceased to be a subject of discussion among the people, and some of the leading merchants and others of Halifax, who were Antis, were now giving their hearty support in favour of carrying out Confederation. Another evidence, in the same direction, was the elections that had taken place since the general election. In the face of evidence of that kind, was it patriotic or honest to repeat statements to the contrary, which were calculated to do us great injury in the eyes of the whole world. He had no hesitation in saying, that no man could go down to Nova Scotia and declare himself in favour of the project of the member for Shefford, and carry his election in a single constituency in Nova Scotia, because that project would involve $5,000,000 of direct taxation upon the people. With reference to the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke, he believed it was calculated to be very in-

...les we fought for you, of the 150 years of ...giance we gave you.

Mr. CAYLEY regretted very much the ...onal attack of the member for Hun...ton. There is no truth in the allega... that commerce is decaying and the ...ntry going to ruin. He saw every...re prosperity and satisfaction. Mon...l is gaining every day in strength, in ...merce, and in population. If we look ...und us we see that Ottawa, a mere ...ge a few years ago, is now with a ...ulation of 20,000 souls. In his county, ...uharnois, which counted a few souls ...years ago has to-day a population of ... with flourishing manufactures, ...h can ...pete with American on s... was ...ora... to a Reciprocity Treaty; ...he wo... ...denounce the Government ...would ...and kneel before American ...icians in order to obtain its renewal. ...Government had acted with dignity, ...there was no fault to find with it if ...Americans resisted. It is true we ...emigration, but he knew the reason ...emigration. Let gentlemen of the ...site side express less contempt for ...dian institutions, and less infatu tion ...American ones, let them stop their ...papers denouncing everything which ...Canadian, and praising all that is ...rican, and there would a population ...deceived and blinded.

...r. McKEAGNEY said the resolutions ...ed to him too vague. The country ...ed the products protected, and not ...speculative resolutions productive of ...y. About retaliation he could not un...and it. Was this a question of retalia...? Was it not a question of regula... our own affairs as the Americans ...lated theirs. It was ridiculous to say ...wise. Could farmer Jones not fence ...place in to keep out farmer Brown's ...e, and if farmer Jones' cattle came in ...Brown's place could not he fence his ...without being called retaliatory. ...Highlanders who came from the United ...at the time of the revolution, and ...they not loyal, and unless they were ...ected their minds would become dis...ted and the annexationist would use ...uments to unsettle them.

...r. CHIPMAN said, that he believed ...free unrestricted trade, and without ...rence to what the Government might ...k, he was in favour of the resolution ...the member for Sherbrooke. The ...r amendment was brought forward for ...rliamentary purpose. They had been ...l by the member for Cumberland that ...allowed to carry out a ...ain line of policy they ...ld have a Reciprocity Treaty. Now ...told them it would be two years. It ...ht run as far as five years. He had ...l them that Nova Scotia was satisfied ...ause he was, and the election showed ...few they were so. He told them the ...e story to-night, yet the people of ...va Scotia are not yet satisfied. There ...s attempt made to conciliate Nova ...otia, which was very good as far as it ...t. They were satisfied so far as that ...was a great talk of repeal, and they ...e told it would not be suffered, so they ...e up repeal. The captain and the ...e jumped over first, the third and ...th mates were very inactive, and the ...was to be worked by two hands be... the mast. They are satisfied they ...obtain repeal. They submit be... they can't help themselves. The ...gentleman (Dr. Tupper) refers them ...e election at Richmond. An influ... gentleman was sent down and was ..., that was how they were satisfied. ...member for Colchester who was first ...ten, it seemed to be agreed that he ...to help the other. Hants county was ...her instance in which a man who had ...ed his country faithfully. He went ..., and his old friend said he was ...ing for office, and it would be ...l to turn him out. None of these ...e proofs of the country being satisfied. ...Yarmouth the son got a bigger vote ...n the father, and he ventured to say ...t if a free vote were taken the hon. ...tleman (Hon. Dr. Tupper) would not ...returned. He had classified the people ...Nova Scotia, and said that those who ...e against Confederation ought not to ...trusted. Since he had come in he (Mr ...pman) had not been trusted much with ...thing. He looked the thing in the ... and saw retaliation. He could under...d the Government to come down, say... they wanted a tariff for revenue. But ...alk of retaliation was nonsense. At ... time they were told this was a ...t Dominion; at another moment they ...e told they were as small as Mexico. ...en a man went to sea for the first time ...y give him a keelhauling, and if he lived ...l he was a fine fellow. Another thing ... walking the plank, and this had ...en done to the member for Sherbrooke. ...e had seen some marvellous things since ...came here. He had been taught proper ...pect for all authorities, and for the ...inions of the British Government. That ...emed to be a great mistake. He had ...arned that every man should love but ...e wife—quite enough for any man. He ...lieved loyalty to consist in being ...abiding, and had they not been ... in Nova Scotia they would have ...ne as they did at Red River. ...e said he believed in Independence ...was told he was an annexationist and ...enian. Now here's a gentleman that ...offered the position of Finance Minis... if he would smother his opinions ...out independence. He was offered the ...nighthood, and he frankly said he would ...ept it if his opinions were not in the ...y. He obtained the Knighthood and ...er Majesty can give a Knighthood to ...h a gentleman, where were the charges ...disloyalty. It seemed a common place ...ng to charge the member for Shefford ...th disloyalty? He could see little differ...e between his resolution and the ...endment to the amendment. They ...re all alike. Britain, the Minister ...Justice said, had been very kind to ...nada. So she had, but not so kind to ...va Scotia. Lord Carnarvon in 1867 said ...was said that Canada was protective and ... other Provinces free trade, and that ...nada would overbear the others. That ...thought proceeded from imperfect in...mation. Then he had heard words very ...complimentary to Mr. Bright, and he ...they had adopted the system of the ...ited States. Are you loyal then? ...ughter). He also said that he want... the population of the Provinces to do ...t they liked for their own interest. ...at more? To become an indepen...t state if they liked. John Bright ...l that. Then he (Mr. Chipman) was all ...ht. Or further, to annex themselves to ... United States. When he said that was ...y man to be charged with disloyalty after ...t, the member for Cumberland had ...l that if any Nova Scotian voted for the ...olutions he need never face a Nova ...tian constituency again. He would try ...and give them a hard time to put him ... He had also said that Hon. Sir A. T. ...lt had fallen low. If he (Mr. Chipman) ...ught he would ever fall as low as the ...mber for Cumberland he would call on ... churches to pray for him (laughter).

...Mr. BOLTON preferred to have the ...otion adjourned at that hour. The ...n of the member for Sherbrooke com...nded itself to the judgment, at least, of ... Lower Province members. They had ...realized all that had been promised ...ir staple industries—and they should ...tainly give expression in some way to ...ve them restored. The member for ...mberland might have some hope for ...ty on coal, and those in Ontario for ...eadstuffs, but New Brunswick had no ...rticular interests to which protection had ...en promised. Large extracts had been ... ...papers. He could read ...om ...ocal ...k papers, which had ...e as ... any to promote Confe...eration, and they denounced in the ...ongest manner the proposals for a reta...atory policy. He would support the pro...sal of the member for Sherbrooke, be...use he felt that their interests were de...ed, and they required to have their ...de extended. The Customs and Excise ...venues had decreased, but not their burdens, which, on the contrary, seemed to be increasing. He referred to the cry of loyalty which had been so muce made use of against all those who differed from the Government. He had yet to learn that loyalty to the Dominion had to be measured by votes to the Government. He had voted for Government measures as far as he thought they were right, and sometimes a little further, but the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke, commending itself to his judgment, he intended to support it.

Mr. McCALLUM thought it necessary to give a reason for the vote he was about to give. He agreed, to a certain extent, with the motion of the member for Sherbrooke, but how was the treaty to be got. No man on either side denied that the treaty had been beneficial. During its continuance, however, their neighbours over the line had a quarrel among themselves, and the Americans thought they would punish the Canadians. The member for Sherbrooke had made an attempt to get a Reciprocity Treaty. He asked for bread and they gave him a stone—a grindstone. He protested against the cry of ruin and decay. The country was prosperous, and nothing would be gained by a plea of poverty.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON was always an admirer although not a supporter, and he admired the sound of the gong that called his followers together again to the good old tune. But while he heard a little of the old cheer, there was a grim cruelty in mocking the members for Hants and Cumberland. When they looked back to the past career of the Minister of Justice, he thought he might have exhibited a little more forbearance towards his victims. The member for Cumberland forgot that he was a puppet, set up for fifth rate work as a *claqueur*. He referred to the position of these two in raising the good old cry which had so often done good service, and these two had no right to complain if they were held up as the *claqueurs* of the Minister of Justice. The member for Cumberland must not suppose that every one did not know that he had his speech carefully prepared under the direction of the Minister of Justice. He admired the skill with which that honourable gentleman manipulated his tools and put first class men to the work of drivellers. The Minister of Justice rose with the fine sepulchral tone which he knew foreboded mischief, and regretted it was his duty to stamp him (Hon. Mr. Huntington) out. He might instil into the mind of his followers that it was the duty of every one to put him (Hon. Mr. Huntington) down, but if he came to his constituency and tried the same old cry that made the dry bones of old Toryism rattle he would be laughed at. It would be a gratification no doubt to the member for Cumberland to read in the Government papers that he had delivered the most finished piece of oratory since the days of Demosthenes. It seemed to be perfectly fair to declare him (Hon. Mr. Huntington) an annexationist and an advocate of Independence. But the member for Cumberland will have to learn to stop reading lectures to the member for Sherbrooke and him; when he learned that he was only the mouth-piece for the ill nature of any man who put him on. He (Mr. Huntington) had made an argument which had not been met, by which he proved that this commercial policy which would tend to the progress of the country would tend to cement the union, and make it perpetual. It was attempted, but it was not till the full thunders of the Minister of Justice fell, that the full import of the charges to be brought against him and his supporters was realized. On some future occasion he thought he might show the member for Cumberland that it was time to give up the game he was playing. He thought he would not attack the member for Sherbrooke who had certainly tried to avoid any attack, but had been driven into it. He (Mr. Huntington) had been accused of attacking the Government, and he must say he had no great confidence in them. He was not disposed to refuse the amendment of the member for Sherbrooke, and the country would think so some day. In moving for a Customs Union he did not bind anyone to this policy, nor was he himself bound down, as it was only that or some other means more suitable. He complained that there had been no policy with regard to canals which commended itself to the best interests of the country, and without these there would be no reciprocity without widening canals. That might cost $6,000,000 or over $10,000,000. While at present there was no revenue from them, but on the contrary, a loss of probably $2,000,000 a year, while the Erie was the great feeder for railways, which were all doing well. He asked the Minister of Justice if this would not be more worthy of his attention, than mere clap-trap speeches, intended for mere politicians. Even as a politician merely, he might give credit to men who were trying to educate up the people to wider views, and he was glad that the debate had taken place as it would educate the people, and if the country learned what were the best elements of success, they would treat with contempt those utterances against the statesmen of Great Britain and the leading journals.

At 1.20 the members were called in and the vote taken on Sir John's amendment, resulting in 100 yeas, 58 nays; majority for the Government 42.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. HOLTON, Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, the first business taken up would be the resolutions respecting Dominion Notes.

The House adjourned at 1.40.

City Council.

Several communications and petitions were read, and referred to their respective standing Committees. A communication was received from the Chairman of the late public meeting on the Street Railway question, and submitted to the Council.

Alderman Traversy's resignation was read, and after the expressed regret of the Mayor, and several Aldermen at his retirement, a motion accepting the resignation was passed.

A motion that His Worship the Mayor and City Solicitor co-operate with the city representatives in the Dominion Parliament, to oppose the Street Railway Bill, as far as they deem such opposition to be in the interests of the city, was carried.

Several Aldermen entered into a somewhat lively debate on the subject of the Street Railway, during which proffers of bets were made and taken up.

In the discussion Alderman Featherston remarked that the press of the city had been entirely unopposing to Mr. Reynold's report on the street railway, and argued that the deliberative opinion of the city supported a street railway.

A copy of petition, received by telegraph from Montreal, was handed down by the Mayor, the prayer of which was against the issue of Dominion fractional currency in paper.

The Council did not concur in the prayer.

A motion of regret at the resignation of Alderman Traversy, was carried.

The report of the City Engineer was sent to the Board of Public Works.

The Council then adjourned.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 20th instant, the wife of J. P Macpherson, Esq., of a son.

Of a daughter, the wife of J. W. Russell, Esq., on the 21st instant.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, after a long and protracted illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Potts, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, Besserer street, on this day Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 4 o'clock, p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.30	3.30
7.00		9.00	Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.		11.30	
		9.00	Halifax, N.S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland.	8.00	11.30	
	12 Noon		St. John, N.B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			3.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States		11.30	3.30
11.30		3.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa		11.30	5.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	11.30	3.30
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			5.00
		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00		5.30
7.00	12 Noon		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	3.30
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.30	3.30
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			6.00
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.10 p m, 11.50 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

FRENCH kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

NEW GOODS opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

THE MARKETS.—MONDAY.—Were poor, owing to the state of the roads and weather.

FIRST of this season's Lettuce, Radishes Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

THE STREETS.—Our streets are in a horrible condition. Our sidewalks, for the most part, uncleared of snow. Why do not our city authorities look to this?

POLICE COURT—MONDAY.—John Liberty, charged with having broken windows—the case was dismissed.

Mary Anne Campeau—selling liquor without license—case adjourned.

Mary Anne Campeau—keeping a house of ill-fame—case further adjourned.

GOOD NEWS FOR OTTAWA.—We are glad to inform our readers of the great progress that is being made in the construction of the Central Canada Railroad. There has been 350 men to work on the big cuts all winter. They will all be completed by the 1st of June. Mr. Jas. Goodwin is building the culverts, and will have them finished by the 12th of July next. The company are positive of having the road open in September next. This they must do to save their charter. What is our agricultural societies doing towards preparations necessary for the great exhibition which is promised, provided we are ready in 1871? It will be a proud day for the Valley of the Ottawa when this road is completed, and when the Dominion Exhibition is here.

FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.—As the procession of St. Joseph's Society was passing the store of Messrs. P. A. Egleson & Son, a span of horses belonging to Mr. Robert Taylor, of Nepean, took fright at the band, and breaking the lines with which they were tied to a post in front of the store, ran down York-st. Mr. Taylor, having grasped the reins, hung on and was dragged a considerable distance, receiving a dangerous wound from a kick from one of the horses. He remained senseless, and on being lifted from the ground, exhibited a wound in the head, which bled profusely. The horses were tied satisfactorily, and the poor man was nearly killed. It should be expected that bands would cease playing, on perceiving horses so uncontrollably restive as were those of Mr. Taylor.

UNION ST. JOSEPH.—St. Joseph's Day looks inauspiciously for the celebration. Notwithstanding, nearly four hundred tradesmen assembled at the hall of the Canadian Institute, to do honor to the day chosen as a festival by the Society. They formed themselves into a procession, and marched down Church, over Cumberland, and up St. Patrick Streets before mass. The Cathedral was well filled. Grand Mass was chanted by the Very Rev. D. D. Dandurand, Vicar General and Administrator of the Diocese. Madame Dorion presided at the organ, and an eloquent sermon was preached, in French, by the Rev. Mr. Saimon. During the mass a solo was finely executed by M'dlle Dorion, and a duo by M'dlle Dorion and Mr. Arthur Marrier. The procession reformed and marched through the principal streets headed by Sutherland's excellent band. This society has invariably made one of the most respectably appearing, if not the most numerous, turn-outs in the city since its organization. Its object is altogether benevolent and its usefulness, so far, cannot be questioned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 21.

Clark, Monahan and Dunn, charged with frauds on the revenue by making or cleaning postage stamps, were committed for trial to-day.

Rev. Mr. Punshon preached an eloquent funeral sermon on the late Rev. D. Cooney, at Elgin street Church, this morning.

Yesterday morning the corpse of a newly born infant was found in the Rossin House, where its mother is employed as a servant girl.

Another body of an infant was found on Saturday, in rear of a house on Oxford street.

The Assize Court opened to-day, Judge Hagarty presiding. There is a large calendar.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 21.

Whilst carpenters were employed, to-day, tying a scaffold on a new building out on St. James street, a man fell from the top to the cellar, and was injured very severely.

Four tavern keepers were up this morning at the Recorder's Court, for selling liquor on Sunday. Fined each $20.

A squabble took place last night on the ice between this city and St. Lambert's. Two men, coming over from the latter place, were badly beaten, and deprived of their horse and sleigh, which was left this morning on the ice, opposite the Custom House Square.

It has been raining all day. The streets are flooded with water and slush.

The Cunard steamer *Samaria* is safe. At six o'clock this morning she was lying off Cork harbor, and two tugs had gone to bring her in, she having her shaft broken.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 21.

The man who was assaulted on St. Patrick's Day, for crossing the line of procession, died to-day.

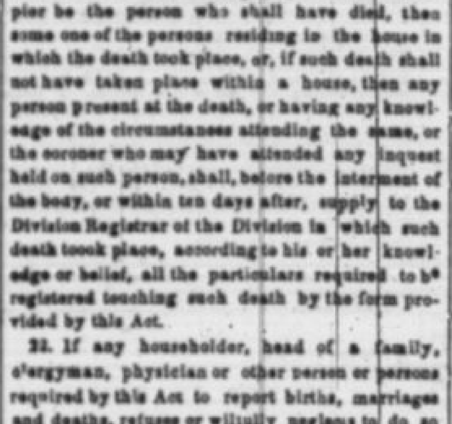
EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

SOIREE.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS FREDERICK'S, Lower Town
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
1313d MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.



PUBLIC ATTENTION.

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM P LETT,
Division Registrar,
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313-6wlawk

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

Another consignment of ARGAND BURNERS, with Porcelain Shades to match,

-At the Agency of

The Indian and China Tea Company,

Bangs' Block, Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1310 2

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St David
From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,
A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1294 tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Steamboat and Barge Owners, under the name and style of HENEY & NEVILLE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by JOHN HENEY, who will pay all liabilities incurred by the late firm, and to whom all outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid.

(Signed) JOHN NEVILLE,
(Signed) JOHN HENEY.

Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1311 4

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1304 ly Mosgrove street.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

Opposite H F McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland. All fits guaranteed. BLYTH & RUSSELL.

1213-3m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, at the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which all coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1312 d&wtd.

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 tAl

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Conac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Miss.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a all assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants, for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; he best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's an "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets,

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

TWO Cases Sun Shades and Umbrellas

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots and Jackets in Gros Grain, Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net, Gossamer Falls

IMITATION Thread and Cluny Edgings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ruffles, &c

REAL LACES.

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimizettes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1298 6m

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
1306tM1 Sussex street.

HOUSE TO LET.

A large STONE HOUSE to let, at the foot of Kent street, well situated. Apply to JOHN BLYTH, Kent street. 1304tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River. Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN. New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Connor street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACCAS ST
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 T Y & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

00 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE, TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES, all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M & CO. In order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,
KENMORE,
An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

OUT TO-DAY.

THE
Canadian Parliamentary Calendar
AND
Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
1306tf JONES & HOLLAND.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAHMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
1295 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

1 ... Per Cent. E... of Previo Years

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and from the equity, and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq.—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.
A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,

Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March,

Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO.

Hamilton, 10th March, 1870. 1307a

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Four young men can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family. They must be members of some church. Apply by letter to F. S. S., Jones & Holland's, Elgin street, Ottawa. 1310 4

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 22, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring "	1 00	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do.	20 00	@	00 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	0 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	3 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication; which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, towill in the wake of civilization

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it from counterfeit and imitation.—*Catinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.
—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

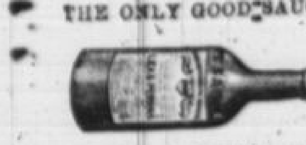
CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236. Law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1702-4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite [illegible] Terrace, Upper Town frontage [illegible] feet.

Sub lots [illegible] Lot 35, Con A. Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres

Terms of payment—one tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar-water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As A DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As A LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 25th February, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases: Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to for [illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Inventions, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1233-6m

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 13, 1869. 1021-10y

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 386tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in the city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons saving household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

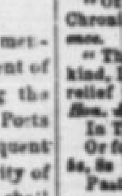
Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P,
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P,
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa,
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.



FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s and 10s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Caudill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s 6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible]

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingles No 1 and Extras.

43-3m LAW & JOHNSTON

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in town.

GARDENER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons covering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDENER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
437 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

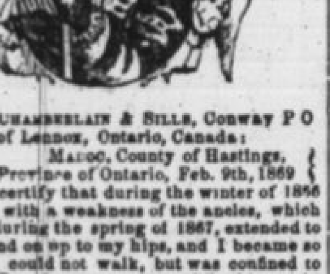
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in town.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

Ottawa, January 21 T RAJOTTE.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DRS. A. & A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

293tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan. Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$	5 00
Club of 10 "		8 00
Club of 20 "		14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 22td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOWS,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ

PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st*,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 13, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869. 1263.6 lawk

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING [illegible]

they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

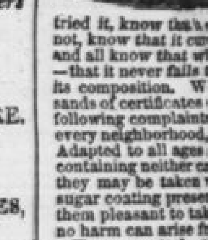
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," and its improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character, and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and how to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January, 1870, commences a NEW SERIES, commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal Premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Vol. V. No.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

in Ladies', Misses, Children's, and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care and is warranted to give satisfaction, at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Good workmen employed.

GEORGE MUR[illegible]

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

has for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and numerous other articles necessary in a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co., Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira, prices, in wood and bottle, improved

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY,

proof and flavor, at extremely low, and Stewart's Scotch Whisky, Irish Whiskey, Old Irish Potteen, and London Porter, pts and qts and other Ales, and Syrups, all grades, [illegible] prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] or bar aims.

[illegible] TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible], Chairman; D C THOMSON, [illegible] & THOMSON, T H D[illegible] [illegible], Manager.

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to [illegible] mixed or otherwise, TOMATO and MANGO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. The increase of trade during the last four [illegible] compelled me to enlarge my manufactory, and I have decided to make the wholesale trade a principal purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the best in Canada, and the quality is [illegible], by making known the fact that [illegible] pickles from seed procured at any [illegible] as it is the best, they will [illegible] favorable comparison with any imported. Another and important fact is that [illegible] and manufactured in Ottawa [illegible] saving freight, packing, duty and other [illegible] I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower.

These advantages, I think, cannot [illegible] to those who may favor me with their [illegible] JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail* [illegible], *Park street, Ottawa, or direct* [illegible], *Post Office, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the [illegible]

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles or [illegible] the highest prices given.

OH, MAMMA!

It was delightfully warm in church this [illegible] My feet were as warm during the service as [illegible] had been sitting in front of our Parlor [illegible] them on the hearth rug, so you need [illegible] up attending church till next summer [illegible] stand for fear of taking cold, for the [illegible] told me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT

have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores, [illegible], and can refer to several churches, [illegible] in this city that we have heated. [illegible] consider are the best testimonials we can [illegible] given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. [illegible] &c, delivered free to any part.

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex street

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA.

End of Little Sussex [illegible] advanced on goods consigned to [illegible] sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M.

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Three more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms. The house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his farm [illegible] BANK, three miles from Ottawa [illegible] and Farming Implements, [illegible] None need apply but a thorough [illegible]

5 2m

MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments*)

The best and cheapest in the country [illegible]

1160.3.4d.fm

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,

ALSO,

PORK "CHICAGO MESS"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

F[illegible]

Mess Pork, Chicago [illegible] and Sand Point [illegible]

Ottawa, December [illegible]

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and [illegible] in and for the said County of Carleton, [illegible] holden at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of [illegible] hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which all Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1312 d&wtd.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa [illegible] Managing Director.

The Ottawa Times

VOL V. NO. 1314. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

...HEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

...PITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

...ould inform my customers and the public ...eral that I am now receiving my Fall ...Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be ...complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

...Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...stock as usual is chosen with great care, ...is warranted to give satisfaction, and at ...ES DEFYING COMPETITION. ...ge supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

...ers taken for all sorts of work. Only the ...workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

...ENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

...ING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ...well selected stock, comprising Groceries, ...Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ...Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. Bordeaux and their Vinegars.

...SS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...he superfine other articles necessary to con... a complete stock.

...EAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young ..., quite fresh and cheap.

...OFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on ...premises.

...IQUORS— Cognac Brandies; Henault & Co. Hen..., Piper's and other brands.

...OLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood ...ottle.

...INES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine ...y, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines ...pipes, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

...WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. ...ey's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ...'s Irish Whiskey. ...'s Old Irish Potteen. ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...and other Ales. ...and Syrups, all grades. ...ers' prices.

...OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...LLING AT TWENTY-FIVE ...ERCENT BELOW COST.

...or bar sins. 1105

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...ed under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

...OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange ...ce, 19 Sparks Street.

DIRECTORS:

...SEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Trea... ...OOTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...MMOND. Manager. 1141tf

...ORTANT TO

...KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI... ...ON STORES AND OTHERS:

...by give notice of my intention to supply ...mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ...of trade during the last four years ...decided to make the wholesale trade my ...purpose. ...stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest ...and the quality of quality is readily ...making known the fact that I raise my ...from seed procured at any expense ...it is the best, they will therefore ...favorable comparison with any imported. ...another and important fact is that being ...manufactured in Ottawa thereby ...freight, packing, duty and other expen... ...will fall 40 per cent lower than ...

...advantages, I think, cannot fail to ...those who may favor me with their orders. ...MES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ..., Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ..., Post Office, Ottawa. ...Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

...Notice.—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...highest prices given. 1129y

...delightfully warm in church this morn... ...ere so warm during the service as ...sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ...on the hearth rug, so you need not ...attending church till next summer, as ...for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ...as that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

ON THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

...just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

...are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and ...ings, and can refer to several churches and ...ings in this city that we have heated. These ...nder are the best testimonials we can offer. ...mates given on application ...and Tinware as usual. ...ention given to job work. ...es, &c, delivered free to any part of the ...

H MEADOWS & CO, 35 Sussex street.

...H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...eat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

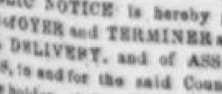
...an advanced on goods consigned for imme... ...sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

R. M. EASTON

...RS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

...few more gentlemen can be accommodated ...comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ...ing the Capital will find superior accommo... ...by the day or week at moderate terms. ...This house is situated in the immediate ...ity of the Parliament Buildings and the ...eral bank. 219tf



...OTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

...PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the ...rts of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL ...OL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI ...IUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, ...be holden at the Court House in the City of ...awa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, ...the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which ...coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and ...others concerned, are required to take notice, ...govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL, Sheriff.

...ff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1312-2d&wtd.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c. &c. to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS.

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importer, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa. 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ton bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 33 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870. until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

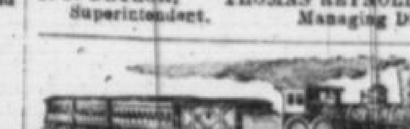
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

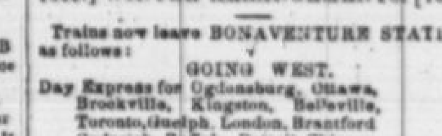
10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ...... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ...... 7:15 am

Trains for Lachine at ...... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ...... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at ...... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at ...... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ...... 9 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at ...... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

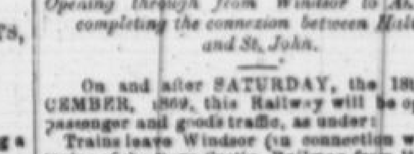
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.15 a m and 6.50 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St. John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.
Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00
Halifax 20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00
Halifax 15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York
or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove. Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa December 20, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

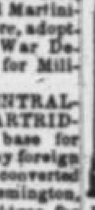
FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES, for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.



The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Trapter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.
Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 30, Sparks street, Ottawa

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants; shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.
Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

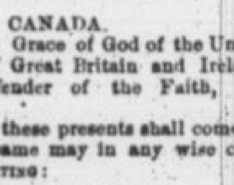
By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.
1896 tf



JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA. } WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

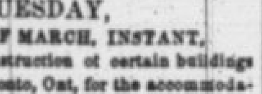
NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively, by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weigh of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3



SEALED TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

TUESDAY,

22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT,

At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1297 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duser & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

March 20. 1000-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm;

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. R Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 300 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

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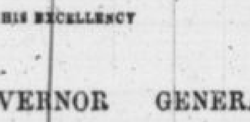

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NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.
Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.3 y

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 21, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. RYAN moved the appointment of a special Committee to inquire what steps have been taken, and what progress has been made in the United Kingdom, towards establishing a uniform International Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins, and to report how far such a system may be advantageously applied to the Weights, Measures, and Coins of the Dominion. The mover said the subject was one which had required a great deal of interest, and its growing importance warranted some such enquiry as proposed in his motion. It had first attracted attention during the Exhibition Universelle at Paris, where great inconvenience had been experienced in ascertaining the prices at which things could be produced. At that exhibition upwards of 200 persons had met to discuss the matter, and all of them approved of the idea of uniform Weights, &c. The movement had originated in France, had spread through Great Britain and the United States and other countries, and he thought the Dominion should not be behind in the matter. He referred to the steps which had been taken, by the European Convention to inaugurate a Decimal System, showing how gradually public opinion had been formed. As he said we were about to have a new issue of Coin for the Dominion, it was important that it should be of some Decimal value, so as to correspond to the proposed new British sovereign, that is, our silver should bear a Decimal ratio to the French 25-francs piece, which would probably be the future standard, and to the United States five dollar piece. The Committee to consist of the following: Hons. Messrs. Anderson, Allan, O'Dell, Wilmot, Sanborn, Ritchie, McPherson, McMaster, St. Just and the mover.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL thought the result of the labours of such a Committee could not fail to be useful. He hoped at some time, not this session but early, the matter would be taken up by Parliament, and the information which the Committee would collect together would be of the greatest service to Parliament, and also to the general public.

Hon. W. WILMOT thought the public would be under very great obligation to the mover. The British sovereign was a very inconvenient standard of value, and he hoped another standard would be adopted less inconvenient.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY was also gratified to see the motion moved, and hoped the matter would be treated with calmness and consideration. The motion was then carried.

Hon. Mr. GOUVREMONT moved an address, for a statement relating to the amount paid annually by way of indemnity under the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, for part of the Township of Whitworth in the County of Temiscouata; to whom paid, and as to how the indemnity has been expended.

The House then, again, went into Committee on the Bill relating to Light Houses, Beacons and Buoys—Hon. Mr. Wark in the chair.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER said he had given notice of an amendment to the first Section, but as the Minister of Marine had consented to alterations which would limit the powers which the clause, as originally worded, would have conferred on the Department of Marine and Fisheries, he would, with the consent of the House, withdraw his amendment.

The first section as amended was again to, and the second was agreed to without amendment.

Hon. Mr. RYAN was not sure that he understood the full scope of the third section, but to him, it appeared that it would place all the Light Houses, Beacons and Buoys, under the absolute control of the Marine and Fisheries Department and do away with the control and supervision of the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec. He was afraid that this centralization was dangerous, and to him it appeared that, where local authorities had managed well they should not be disturbed in the exercise of their functions. He would therefore move an amendment to the section,—the effect of which was that the Trinity Houses should not have power to erect Light Houses &c., unless by consent of the Department of Marine. This, he thought, while confirming the Houses in the excercise of some of their functions, would clearly limit their powers.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said, before deciding how to vote on the amendment, he would like to hear from some of his hon. friends from Montreal some facts as to the working, history and management of these Trinity Houses.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER, the seconder of the amendment, said that, on a former occasion when the Bill was under discussion, he had been under the impression that the Trinity Houses could not build Light Houses without the express sanction of Government; if there was any doubt on that point the amendment was calculated to clear it up. The object of the original clause—it had been said—was simply to limit the powers of the Houses, but it appeared to him that it would sweep them away entirely. He then proceeded to read from a return made in 1867, to show the important and extensive duties and functions of the Trinity Houses.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN—what are the salaries attached to the offices?

Hon Mr. TESSIER read off the list of salaries.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN—Is it proposed to do away with those salaries.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—Not by the present Bill. The question of salaries will come with the Bill, to be introduced, on the Pilot service, to which it more properly belongs.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER said it should not be supposed that the duties of the Trinity Houses were light and unimportant. They could not be so when it was remembered that there were 50 or 60 Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys and Landmarks, under the control of the Houses. And besides that they had the control of about 250 pilots.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL denied that it was intended to sweep away the Trinity boards; and he had been grossly misunderstood if it was thought he had ever said the Trinity Houses were unfit to perform their duties; on the contrary, he had always borne his testimony to the respectability and usefulness of the boards. What he had objected to, was not individuals, but the system. He objected to an intermediate administration, because it was unnecessarily expensive. He did not think, as his hon. friend (Mr. Tessier) seemed to do, that the most important function of the Boards was, the management of Light Houses. The most important of their functions was, the control of 150 pilots, and, this of itself, was amply sufficient to engage the attention of the Boards. He then said, that the main object to be attained, was uniformity of management, and at the same time economy in administration; the latter could be attained through the former. In Ontario there were 67 Lights which entailed an expenditure of $42,000, the cost of management being $2,250 or 5¼ per cent; in Nova Scotia there were 60 Lights, involving an expenditure of $93,000, the cost for management being $2,293 or 3¼ per cent; in New Brunswick there were 25 Lights maintained at an expenditure of $40,000 the cost of management being $2,600 or 9 per cent; under the Montreal Trinity Board, there were 41 Lights which involved an annual expenditure of $25,000, the cost of management being $6,600, or 25¾ per cent, and under the Trinity Board of Quebec 23 Lights involving an expenditure of $41,000, cost of management $15,000, or 37 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Those figures he thought, would justify the action he proposed to take.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said the Trinity Houses had not expected to have their management impeached on those grounds.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said that the figures were based on the report of the Civil Service Commission (outside service), which had been before the Country seven or eight months, and he could not see that the Trinity Houses should be taken by surprise. He then read from the Report to show that the Commissioners pointed out where economy might be introduced in the managements Trinity House of the affairs.

Several members here, interrupted the Minister by suggesting that the best comparison would be, that of management in for purely Light House service, in the several Provinces; but the Minister of Marine said it would be almost impossible to separate and distinguish the expenditure of one service from another.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON enquired if the Boards did not perform the functions of Boards of navigation.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL yes, and the extent of those functions would be seen in the fact that in 1867 there were 11 suits before the Boards, the penalties imposed in which amounted to $23; in 1898, 15 suits, penalties imposed $180, and fines collected $10 (Hear, hear and laughter) and in 1869 he did not know the number of suits, but the fines collected were $10, (Laughter.)

He then went on to say that his hon. friend (Mr. Ryan,) had objected to centralization as being dangerous, but in respect to the River Police, what had been the result; why that the aggregate cost of its maintenance had been reduced from about $34,000 to $18,000 and the whole force would be maintained by the tax of 2 cents per ton upon the tonnage of the ports; and the cost of the steam boat service had been reduced about two thirds during the last three years. In the face of those economies would the hon. member say that there was no good in centralization. As to the object he had in view, he might say that it was intended to do away with the Trinity House in Montreal, but not that in Quebec; but it was proposed to merge the Montreal Board in the Harbour Commissioners; and there would be a tax levied, of one cent per ton, which would produce about $6,000, a sum amply sufficient to pay the salaries of the officers. This tax he thought was only just to the country, which should be relieved of any burden that could properly be thrown upon particular branches of trade. This proposed reform, he said, was based upon a report of the Civil Service Commission, which had not yet been published, but which would be laid before the House in a short time.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN was surprised that the Minister of Marine should go over the whole ground after it had been gone over before, and refer to reports and figures which had not been placed before the members. Referring to the Bill, he said the object was evidently to take from the Trinity House all the powers conferred upon them by previous Acts. If that was desirable, or not, it should be done openly and clearly, and nothing should be left in doubt. But the Minister of Marine proposed to take away the functions while leaving the salaries. If the boards had their functions taken away, the salaries should be taken away also. He was afraid that the Bill would leave the door open for the creation of offices and the increase of expenditure.

The Committee then rose, and reported progress and the House adjourned.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244a4

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—New York Tribune, Jan. 12th. 1260

ONLY A COLD LET IT GO AS IT CAME—Deceive not, yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244 a

CHIROPODY.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244.a

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks: "The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 11385W6m

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, a thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rink Music Hall—Ottawa Philharmonic Society.

Canada Central Railway—John G. Richardson.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

CANADA SUPERIOR TO INDEBTEDNESS.

There is no one, in this Dominion, weak enough to imagine that any individual claims against Canada could not be promptly met. There is no one that will even fancy that it is beyond Canadian capability to satisfactorily arrange and prolong Canadian indebtedness to foreign capitalists. No one, who has read of the first effect of national indebtedness upon the public mind in England, can however, be astonished, at the effect of our comparatively trifling Dominion liabilities, upon a similar class of minds. The demand liability may be even so placed before ordinary minds as to excite mistrust and misapprehension. When the *Globe* places these latter liabilities at seven millions of paper money or promises to pay, against $1,750,000 in gold to protect such promissory notes with, he labors to impress upon the public mind of Canada the belief that the paper currency of Canada is inconvertible. It does not occur to the *Globe* that gold is only wanted to meet the demands of persons who, from peculiar circumstances, may need it, and not as a guarantee of the capability of the Dominion to realize in gold whenever the need should arise. That need will never arise while the public have confidence in the certain growth of Canada in material wealth. The gold of Canada lies in her lands, and lakes, and rivers, and gulfs, and sea coasts. The wealth of Canada consists in a vast cultivable soil, great navigable waters, inexhaustible fisheries, immense mineral wealth, great forests, and in an increasing, intelligent, and energetic population. All that has contributed to make the United States a nation of 40,000,000 of people, and has already given to this Dominion 4,000,000 souls, exist. There is no indebtedness beyond the power of such a country as this is to pay. There is no country in the earth, not even Australia—with such a prospect of future greatness as Canada. The future—the immediate productive future—of Canada is greater even than that of the United States. There is very little of old or fully settled districts in Canada, while the whole eastern coast of the United States is as unproductive in the way of unmanufactured exports as London or Glasgow. Here there is a raw material of gold, silver, copper, antimony, iron, coal, ashes, petroleum, salt, gypsum, lumber, and timber, which, for centuries hence, will attract foreign Capital, and there is land to produce bread-stuffs enough to feed Europe and the Eastern United States and our own Maritime Provinces, for centuries to come. Canada is superior to the heaviest indebtedness. In fact the more money Canada owes to the foreigner of any land the more productive she will become, and consequently the wealthier. All that Canada needs to become rich is an increased borrowing facility. Her railways and canals, and indeed, all her public works have been built on the credit of posterity, but, if it were desired or desirable to increase the burden of taxation upon a present generation, there would be no difficulty on the part of the government in paying off every cent of public indebtedness. If the United States are now reducing their paper at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, it is done at the sacrifice of her shippers and manufacturers, and of a present industry generally. The people are much taxed directly to pay off the public burdens, and everything they eat and wear, in house rents, in articles of luxury, and on the ordinary necessaries of life. An American citizen pays more for the coat he wears to the State than to the tailor, while here certain kinds even of cloth can be manufactured and sold cheaper than in England, notwithstanding the higher value of labour. Here our most burdensome taxation is municipal. The Dominion taxation is scarcely felt. Here the taxation, which presses upon us, is that from which immediate and direct benefit is obtained. In the United States the direct burdens are municipal, state, and national. There, however, the people have had no dread of greenbacks, and why should the people of Canada be bugabooed by Shin-plasters? It is easy to frighten people, unaccustomed to figures, with a parade of millions of indebtedness. Those who judge of others wealth by their own individual wealth must naturally be appalled at the parade of sums, which, looked upon comparatively, seem fabulous. Our contemporary the *Globe* parades the cash reserves of all the Banks at $15,000,000—we may say $16,000,000—and tells its readers that one-half of this amount is to be handed over to the Government in exchange for Dominion paper. This alone, if true, would be a guarantee for the convertibility at least of that paper. It, indeed, makes the paper what a farmer would call not as good as gold, but as good as wheat. But it is not quite true, because it is not quite necessary. Our contemporary the *Globe* goes still further, and proclaims to all who read that valuable newspaper, but valueless instructor in financial economy, that small bills are to be issued—in value from 5 to 50 cents—to replace all the foreign silver and the small note circulation of the Banks. This is just about as true as that there are to be four Government Banks—one in each Province—for the issue of Dominion notes, managed by Government officials. It is just about as true as that the Government is not at any time prepared to meet the demand of the Post Office Savings' Bank depositors for $1,226,060, should so foolish a demand be even possible; and it is much more true than the statement that the effect of Sir Francis Hincks' Banking scheme is to make the Government liable to pay $10,000,000, with only $1,750,000 of specie on hand to protect it. The whole country is on hand to protect any indebtedness of the Government. The whole resources of the country are constantly on hand to protect the people of the country from loss. The banks would necessarily place the whole wealth of the whole trade of a country at the service of the country if there were need, but happily there is none. The banks live by the superior intelligence of the Government, as on the facilities afforded for increased commerce they necessarily fatten. The banks are the cash representatives of the soil and labor and trade, and all these things the Government regulate and control under the direction of the people and in the interest of the people.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

A somewhat sharp debate took place on motion for concurrence in Sir Francis Hincks' Banking resolutions. Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, Messrs. Cartwright and Gibbs, and Hon. Hillyard Cameron contended that the proportion of specie should be held against circulation, and not against debenture reserve.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks and Hon. Mr. Tilley contended in reply that when twenty-five per cent. in gold was held against the debentures, there never could be less than twenty per cent. of gold against the circulation, while at times the proportion of gold might be much greater, and therefore they held to their plan as affording greater security for the Dominion notes. Hon. Sir Francis Hincks said it might happen under his scheme that against eight million of notes issued, four millions might be kept in gold.

The amendment broke down on a division of 59 to 91.

Mr. Blake moved an amendment to affirm the principle, simply that the reserve should be held against circulation, which was lost in a thin House, on re-assembling at recess by 53 to 62.

Thus ends the struggle on the Dominion Notes' Measure.

Hon. Mr. Langevin's Official Arbitrators Bill was moved a stage.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin's Census Bill, and some other Bills, were also moved forward a little, and the House adjourned at 11 p.m.

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the killing of Victor Noir began in the City of Tours on Friday. The Prince arrived from Paris in charge of one of the *gendarmes* and accompanied by a chief officer of the police. Several editors of the *Marseillaise* are also in Tours to take part in the trial as witnesses. Among them are Rochefort, Milliere, and Grousset, the latter, being the writer of the challenge to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, which cost the bearer his life. They are all in charge of officers, as they are serving out sentences for various crimes against the state. The Emperor takes great interest in the trial, and has arranged to have reports sent to him by telegraph every two hours. A late despatch from Tours says that the city is excessively crowded with strangers. The trains to that place are overloaded with passengers. Tours is an ancient city of about 40,000 inhabitants, and is situated in the department of Indre et Loire, 120 miles S. S. W. from Paris. It is a favourite residence of the English whose numbers within it are estimated at 3,000. In the neighbourhood of the city is the castellated den of Plessis les Tours, the scene of one of the most interesting incidents in Scott's "Quentin Durward."

OUR STRENGTH AND THEIR STRENGTH, &c., by the Rev. Æn. McD. Dawson, at Mr. Waller's, 2 Rideau street; and all booksellers.

The Reverend Æneas Macdonell Dawson has published a neat volume entitled "Their Strength and Our Strength—the North West Territory, and other papers chiefly relating to the Dominion of Canada. The first division of this valuable work is political, being a series of seven letters in refutation of the Goldwin Smith and Hon. Robt. Lowe's theories, and a lecture on the British Colonies. The second division contains an accurate geographical, topographical and statistical description of the North West Territory. The third division contains a funeral sermon on the death of H. J. Friel, Esq., late Mayor of this city; the Poets of Canada; and a sermon preached at the Requiem of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, at L'Orignal, on the 28th of May, 1866. The fourth division contains a variety of original poetry by the Reverend Mr. Dawson. The fifth, original reviews, and the sixth is a notice of the death of the Rev. Thos. O'Boyle.

This volume is a most important addition to Canadian Literature, and was to be expected from the high character and prominent position the Reverend Author achieved at his first appearance in the ranks of Canadian literature. There can be no doubt that Father Dawson has rendered this country inestimable service by his vigorous attacks on political theories and mischievous speculations of the British Radical school, and has clearly demonstrated the falsehood of the data on which those theories were founded, and vindicated a right to the title of his book, "Their Strength and our Strength" as very peculiarly applicable; while the admirable article on the North West is replete with information of the most valuable character. The sermons on the eminent men lost to the country are specimens of pulpit eloquence of a high order, while the reviews of the Canadian poets is undertaken in the clear, critical style, and with the genuine good nature for which the Rev. Father is distinguished. The author's original poetry bears evident marks of taste and ability. It is of a very high character indeed, and portions of it are touchingly beautiful. of this latter character are the translations of the "Dies Irae" and "Te Deum," both extremely difficult subjects, but singularly well and skilfully handled. Altogether this is a most interesting and valuable addition to the national literature, and reflects great credit on the ability and taste of its author.—*Volunteer Review.*

The Detroit *Tribune* says: Mr. J. W. Johnston, of this city, has recently sold to Mr. Forest Smith Campbell, a Scotchman, an eighth interest in a tract of mineral land on Wawa Lake, in Canada, on the north shore of Lake Superior, for the large sum of $40,000. This land is thought to contain extensive deposits of copper and silver.

The recent movement of the loyalists in Red River was not such a complete failure as we were at first led to believe. The object of the rising was to accomplish the release of the Canadian prisoners who have been held in custody by Riell since the beginning of the troubles. When the call was made the people promptly answered it, and at one time there were over six hundred in the field, under the command of Boulton and Schultz. This force would have been a match for any that Riell could have brought against it; but the leaders very properly decided on peaceful negotiations before proceeding to extremes. Accordingly a deputation was sent to Riell, with a demand for the immediate release of the prisoners. At first the demand was refused, but on the following day, by which time the loyal force had increased, Riell liberated all but twenty-four, who refused to swear to keep the peace. These he said he would not liberate under any circumstances. By another day, however, the loyalists had increased to 700 men, and were preparing to march on Fort Garry. This was more than Riell had expected. He became alarmed, suddenly changed his mind, and that evening liberated all the prisoners, even including four who had been sentenced to banishment. The loyalists, having accomplished their purpose separated, and it was while a small party of them were returning to their homes, accompanied by Boulton, that, that officer was arrested. The result of this movement shows that there is a strong party in the country which Riell cannot control.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

It is rumored that John Sandfield Macdonald is in some way assisting in the management of the Post Office Department. We believe the rumor to be incorrect. Indeed, the only foundation for it is that the Canada postage stamps are getting to be so inferior in quality, so thin as to paper, and so sparing as to gum, that it was considered certain Sandfield must have had something to do with their get up.—*Hamilton Evening Times.*

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 22, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business

Hon. Mr. McCULLY moved for an address for correspondence relating to Compulsory Pilotage. He said the Maritime Provinces took very great interest in the question, and it had been engaging the close attention of the mercantile and shipping community there. His object in making the motion was to obtain interchange of thought and opinion with members from other Provinces.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said there was no objection to produce whatever correspondence there might be on the subject.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON moved the consideration of a third report of the Printing Committee, which recommended the printing of certain documents.

The House then went into Committee again on the Bill relating to Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, Hon. Mr. WARK in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON said it appeared from what the Minister of Marine had stated in the House yesterday, there was to be another Bill on the subject of Pilot Service &c. As the whole policy of the Government was not before the House, and as the Minister had quoted from a report which which was not before members he (Mr. Macpherson) would suggest the postponement of the Bill for a week, more or less, until the House was placed in possession of the whole policy and information of the Government. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN, who seconded the amendment, did not express any opinion as to the merits of the Bill, but thought all the information that could be given should be placed before the House.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL had no objection whatever to give all the information the Government had to give; but the House was really in possession of all that could be brought down. But the amendment was intended to defeat the object of the Bill, not to elicit further information, and he could not accept it. With respect to the other Bill which he had mentioned yesterday, he said that it was in the hands of the Law Officers, but it was uncertain whether it could be prepared and matured before the next meeting of Parliament.

A discussion then followed; the chief points of which had been brought out in previous discussions of the Bill; and finally the Committee divided on the amendment, the contest being 19, and the non-contests 38.

Hon. Mr. RYAN then proceeded to address the Committee on the amendment which he had moved the previous day, and at the hour of six when the Committee and House rose, he signified his intention of withdrawing the amendment if the seconder (Hon. Mr. Tessier) would concur.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER was understood to say that he would concur conditionally.

The House then rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The House went into Committee again on the Light Houses, Beacons, and Buoys Bill. Mr. WARK in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the amendment to the third clause, moved by the Hon. Mr. Ryan, was withdrawn, and the clause was adopted without amendment. The fourth clause, and an additional clause were also adopted.

At this stage the Hon Mr. RYAN entered the House, and said that the Committee had been too hasty, for he had not, before recess, absolutely withdrawn his amendment; he had consented to withdraw, subject to the approval of the seconder (Hon. Mr. Tessier) and he understood the seconder had some conditions to propose.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER said his object was simply to have it clearly defined in the clause what particular functions the Trinity Houses were to be deprived of.

Some discussion arose as to the necessity or otherwise for the clause, as a repealing clause of the ninth section of the Act of 1868, and the discussion was afterwards extended to embrace the general proposition of the Bill.

The Bill was reported with amendments.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said in order to meet the views, as far as possible, of those who had moved the amendments, he was willing to postpone the third reading of the Bill till Thursday next.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes was adopted; and the Bill was read a third time.

The House then, (10:40) adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3.25.

Mr. STREET presented a petition for the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Mr. DREW presented a report from the Private Bills Committee, on the Bill to enable tolls to be collected at Collingwood Harbour.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER presented the report of the Railway Committee.

Mr. MACFARLANE presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

The Union Bank of Halifax and Pacific Railway Company had complied with Standing Orders.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER presented a report on the state of the Militia, and each member would receive one copy, with a military map; the others were without the map. He also laid before the House regulations for active and reserved Militia and Military Schools, prepared by the Adjutant General, and approved by the Governor in Council.

Mr. BROUSSEAU made some remarks as to the practice in respect to the printing of Departmental Reports.

Mr. MACKENZIE said by the rule hitherto followed, the House paid for the composition and the Departments for the paper and press work of the quantity required.

Mr. BLANCHET hoped that a sufficient number of rules and regulations would be printed for the officers of the Militia.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that it was intended to have these printed in a different form, in French and English, put up in a cheap binding, and distributed to officers and men.

Mr. CURRIER presented a petition respecting the Ottawa City Railway.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS presented the report of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reporting favourably on the Amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Gore Bank.

Mr. MACKONZIE asked when the report of Thunder Bay would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the return had been delayed, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Dawson, on official business. It would be down to-morrow.

Hon. Sir ALEX. T. GALT asked whether they were likely to get the correspondence respecting the fisheries.

Hon. Sir J. A. MACDONALD—Not immediately. They were in expectation of a despatch by every mail.

The concurrence on the Resolutions respecting Dominion Notes was put.

Hon. Sir ALEX. T. GALT said it was usual to read the resolutions twice. There had been no first reading.

The resolutions were then read *seriatim*. The first clause was concurred in.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the concurrence in his resolutions on Dominion Notes.

After some discussion on a point of order, the first resolution was concurred in.

On the second reading,

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved an amendment, which has already appeared, and which was for the purpose of providing that the reserves to be held by the Government, shall be twenty-five per cent. not of the debentures, but of the issues and for removing the ambiguities which he said had so perplexed the minds of members on both sides of the House. He also changed the amount from five to nine millions, and said the House must see that to carry out the plan as proposed, the latter amount must be required.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS believed that to some extent the objects of the hon. member for Lennox were the same as his own. He did not, however, believe that the resolutions of the hon. member were so safe as his own, and said it was a total delusion to suppose that the effect of the resolutions proposed by the Government, is that a less amount of specie shall be held, than by that of the hon. member for Lennox or by the Act of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. He called the attention of the House to the terms of that Act, and the manner in which he proposed to provide for securities for the issue of notes. The simplest way to arrive at a conclusion, as to the respective merits and soundness of the schemes, was by comparing two returns which he had placed upon the table last evening one showing the actual working of the scheme of the member for Sherbrooke, and the other showing what will be the effect of the scheme now proposed by the Government.

Mr. MACKENZIE said, they had not been laid on the table till about two o'clock in the morning and there had been no authority given for their distribution.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said this was his misfortune. Under the one system the law would have prevented the Government from using any of the specie deposited in the Bank of Montreal against the notes; under the other plan the Government could not have been prevented from doing so. The plan of the member for Lambton was even worse than that of the member for Lennox and was more unsafe. The aggregate specie deposit held by the Government under Hon. Sir A. T. Galt's scheme was thirty-three and a third per cent and in January last the circulation dropped to $8,834,000. The scheme of this gentleman who charged him (Sir Francis) with not providing sufficient security, would have used that money and caused a fall in the circulation. the whole scheme of the member for Sherbrooke was calculated to cause the Government to be continually speculating in Debentures, buying at one time and selling at another. By the scheme now proposed there was a fixed amount of Debentures which would be unavailable. The terms of the resolution were not obscure but it was infinitely safer to hold specie and a fixed amount of debentures.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT could not see how the second proposition of the Finance Minister was safer than the first proposition as stated by the Finance Minister. The first proposition was for the issue of seven millions, and required a specie reserve of 25 per cent of the issue. Now his proposition was for the issue of nine millions, with a specie reserve reduced to 15 per cent, of the debentures. With reference to the Act of 1866, he was not aware that he was any more responsible for it than the present colleagues of the Finance Minister, and if they were satisfied to be told that their Act did not secure the interests of the public he certainly should not complain. But a sufficient answer to that statement was, that no difficulty had occurred under that Act. Under that Act the amount of specie reserve was based on actual circulation, but the measure of the Finance Minister proposed to reduce specie reserves to 15 per cent, and that too of the debentures Government may happen to hold. People who held Dominion notes did not care to know how many debentures Government might hold, but how much gold Government had for every note issued. What better security was debentures than the notes themselves. It was a delusion to say that debentures were a safer basis for the amount of specie security than the amount of notes actually in circulation. It was the duty of this House to leave no doubt with regard to the security of those notes, because part of the security held by the Banks, was to be in these notes. If the Finance Minister would only put into plain English the amount of specie, security he will hold for every dollar issued in notes, then the House would be prepared to say whether the amount of security was large enough; and he could not see why the Government should show so much reluctance to consent to do this.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said that he could scarcely imagine why the member for Sherbrooke was so obtuse as he wished to appear. He would put a few propositions so as to arrive at the truth. He would ask the member for Sherbrooke if, under the proposal, five millions of notes were issued: If there were four millions of debentures and one millions of gold, there was clearly here 20 per cent. of gold. If so, how could that be affected by an increase which was to be dollar for dollar? Suppose that after the circulation has remained at the five millions for a month, it was reduced to four millions and a-half, instead of the reserve of gold decreasing it would be increased.

Hon. Sir ALEX. T. GALT asked where the money was got to pay for the notes taken out of circulation?

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said out of the gold, but they were bound to hold 20 per cent of debentures, and to replace that gold. to make up the amount.

Hon. Sir ALEX T. GALT asked if it was not possible debentures would be sold to provide the gold?

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said the gold would be taken out of the reserves in deposit. He did not think that any Finance Minister would fail so to guard himself, so as not to be compelled to sell debentures, whether it was suitable to the time or not. By the time the circulation got to from $7,000,000 to $9,000,000, the gold would fluctuate to an amount of from 22½ to 30 per cent. The reserve could not go below 25 per cent. of the debentures.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT asked if it never occurred to him, that debentures would have to be sold, on which this percentage was based.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said the circulation would have to be largely reduced before that happened. There was no difficulty under the old Act of keeping up $4,000,000, and if the Banks required to hold from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. of reserves, the debentures were less likely to come back. It was the general feeling of the House that there should be from 20 to 25 per cent. on circulation, (cries of yes on circulation) but it was better secured on the amount of debentures than on circulation.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT asked for an explanation of that 25 per cent.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT could not understand how the scheme showed additional security to the one he proposed.

Mr. GIBBS thought if the Finance Minister who had been disposed to meet the wishes of the House were to promise, that the Bill when introduced, would have this particular clause to affirm the specific amount based upon circulation, rather than the amount based upon debentures, the House would cheerfully meet any amount he might place in that clause which he thought sufficient for the interests of the country. This would meet the difficulty the hon. members seemed to be labouring under. He thought it would be a very poor recompense to the country if any serious blunder had been committed, that the only redress we should have would be the impeachment of the member of the Government who had been guilty of such a course of procedure. It would be unsatisfactory to the country to know this would be the only remedy, after a vast amount of mischief had been done. As Banks were to hold Dominion notes, he thought it was highly important that the House should fix a minimum amount of of security to be held at all times. The Minister of Finance would be meeting the views of the House, if he would state the amount of specie he will hold shall be against circulation, and not against debentures. It would be far better for the public to see the amount of notes issued, and the amount of specie held against them for redemption, than that there was a large amount of debentures held against them. If he (Sir Francis) will not, then his (Mr. Gibbs) must say that he thought the amendment of the hon. member for Lennox did not go far enough to suit he (Mr. Gibbs') views. He desired to retain what was proposed to be retained in the original resolution—fifty per cent. upon the first five millions; 25 per cent. upon the next five millions, and then that the minimum shall never go below 20 per cent of the total amount of notes that may be in circulation at the time. He was surprised to see the hon. member for Lambton had come down to 13 per cent.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he merely translated the Finance Minister's proposition into intelligible English (laughter)

Mr. STREET said there seemed to be difference of opinion between the Finance Minister and other members of the House, as to the meaning of the resolution. It seemed to him to be an unfortunate thing, that they were sending out from this House a Bill on which they were not themselves agreed; as to the amount of specie that was to be held for the redemption of notes. It would so confuse and confound the country, that they could not ascertain definitely the security for the paper which was to form a circulating medium. He thought there was a want of definitiveness in the Finance Minister's resolution, and therefore he should grant the request the hon. member for South Ontario had made, and so shape his resolution that there could be no question about it, though he had no doubt of the security of a debenture, he did not think that was as good a security as gold (hear, hear).

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the hon. member for Sherbrooke had alluded to the legislation of 1866 and said his, then colleagues, were also responsible for it. He (Sir George) accepted the responsibility and held that that law had done good service at that time.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Why do you attack it now?

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—well I am about to tell the hon. gentleman, but I cannot tell him all at once, (laughter). My tongue may articulate slowly, but I think it can do as much work as any man's tongue (great laughter). He regretted that his hon. friend (Sir A.T. Galt) had taken the course he had. A great deal had since 1866 been said against the Bank of Montreal, but the fact was, that Bank was the only Bank which understood its business. They accepted the measure, but all the other Banks would have nothing at all to do with it, but they afterwards would have to come in, but we could not take them.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Why did you not carry the measure through as introduced?

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—The Banks would not have it, they would not take the candy, (laughter). If the hon. member for Sherbrooke were Finance Minister now, he would not be in a position to offer Banks such terms as he did in 1866. His hon. friend (Sir A. T. Galt) was now trying to confuse the resolution now before the House.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT—I want to make it clear.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER then went on at some length to explain the resolution, contending that it clearly expressed the intention of the Government, and that there was good security provided for notes to be issued.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT—How much gold will you have if the circulation is eight millions.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER was not ready to go into calculation, but he was ready to answer that the Receiver General of the day would have to comply with the law, (laughter).

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT—By the Act of 1866 you could answer at once.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said there would be a good deal of elasticity in the provisions of Sir A. T. Galt's scheme. There might be four millions at one time, six millions at another. He stated on behalf of his colleagues, that they were very grateful for the amendment of the member for Lennox. His amendment, except that it provided for a reserve of gold on the total issue, not on the debentures, it was a mere rearrangement of the clause introduced by the Minister of Finance, except also, that he had laid aside a very important provision which would oblige the Government of the day, before issuing any increase of gold, that they should pass an Order in Council. The hon. member said the Government could issue nine millions at once, instead of beginning modestly at five millions as proposed. He was doing useless service. The Government were perfectly satisfied with the explicit language of the resolutions, and had arranged that the debentures should be the basis upon which the reserve is to be held, and he (Sir George) could not see why this arrangement should be altered to suit the hon. member. Without giving any pledge on behalf of the Minister of Finance, he said that when the Bill which is to be based upon the resolutions is brought down, that the Government was not obliged to take the exact wording of the resolutions, and any alterations of grammatical consideration could then be made to meet the most scrupulous examination. He had no doubt that the Finance Minister would see this done.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Peel,) had listened attentively to the Minister of Militia, but did not think the matter was any clearer than before. The only clear proposition that he saw, was that of the member for Lambton, in which the reserve to be held was clearly defined. The resolutions of the Minister of Finance and member for Lennox, appeared to him, both to give a sort of fluctuating standard for reserves, between twenty-five and fifteen per cent. He believed the proper basis for reserves was circulation, and if the Government were not to adopt this basis, they would adopt some other which would be clear to the House and country. The only actual reserve fixed in these resolutions, was fifteen per cent. and, therefore, 15 per cent. is the required reserve. The whole difficulty was in reference to this fluctuation allowed. He could understand that the fluctuation was necessary if the reserve were upon the circulation, but if based upon debentures he thought it might be fixed at once. Unless some fixity was settled upon he did not see that the House was at all likely to get out of its present muddle.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT made some explanations in reply to the hon. gentleman.

The members were then called in, and a division was taken on the amendment with the following result: Yeas—59; Nays—91.

YEAS—Bechard, Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bowell, Bowman, Cameron (Peel), Cartwright, Chipman, Colby, Connell, Coupal, Currier, Dorion, Fortier, Galt, Geoffrion, Gibbs, Godin, Holton, Huntington, Joly, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Kempt, Kierskowski, Lapum, Macdonald(Cornwall), Macdonald (Glengarry), MacFarlane, MacKenzie, Magill, McCallum, McDougall (Renfrew), McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morrison (Victoria, O.) Oliver, Paquet Pelletier, Perry, Pickard, Pozer, Redford, Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Wellington C. R.) Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Snider, Stirton, Street, Thompson, (Haldimand), Thompson (Ontario), Tremblay, Wells, Whitehead, Wright (Ottawa County), Young—59.

NAYS—Anglin, Archambeault, Archibald, Ault, Beaty, Beaubien, Bellerose Bertrand, Blanchet, Bown, Brousseau, Brown, Burpee, Cameron (Inverness), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Coffin, Crawford (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferris, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Grant, Gray, Grover, Hagar, Heath, Hincks, Howe, Huot, Hurdon, Irvine, Keeler, Killam, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Macdonald (Kingston), McDonald (Antigonish), McDonald (Lunenburg), McDonald(Middlesex), Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McConkey, McDougall (Three Rivers), McGreevy, McMillan, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munroe, O'Connor, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Ray, Read, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross (Champlain) Ross (Dundas), Ross (Victoria N. S.), Ryan King's N. B.), Ryan (Montreal West), Savary, Shanly, Simpson, Smith, Stephenson, Sylvain, Tilley, Tupper, Wallace, Walsh, Webb, White, Willson, Wood.—91

Mr. BLAKE said, with all the explanations that had been made, he confessed he could not understand the Government's intentions. He was told that it was extremely inconvenient to have the gold reserve based on circulation, and that there should be a fixed amount in proportion to the debentures; yet the debentures fluctuated and it was desirable to see how this would operate. He was told that this was a point of absolute safety.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Yes, $4,000,000.

Mr. BLAKE—Then when the circulation got to $4,000,000, there was no need of a gold reserve. If not below, what sum is the point of absolute safety at which nothing need be done, but above which something is required for security? He believed there should be an intelligible proportion between specie and the notes in circulation, and he therefore moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee, to insert a clause providing that there should be a specie reserve proportional to the Dominion notes outstanding.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the member for West Durham admitted that the circulation of Dominion notes was represented by either debentures or specie.

Mr. BLAKE said by both.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS said well, by both. It was perfectly obvious, that if the amount required to be held was in proportion to the debentures, it was also held in proportion to the circulation. Take a circulation of $5,000,000 so often referred to. It was obvious that 25 per cent. on debentures was equal to 20 per cent. on the circulation. But if the reserve was held in reference to the debentures, it allowed for those fluctuations which were always liable to take place, and which hon. gentlemen opposite did not appear to calculate on. When they talked of fixed rates, because an amount that might be safe at one time, might not be safe at another, and it would not be maintained that the same fixed amount would be as safe when the circulation was $6,000,000, as when it was $5,000,000. The hon. gentleman had sneered when the Minister of Agriculture had said, and said rightly, that there was a point of absolute safety. Yet the Government of Great Britain had fixed a point of absolute safety, beyond which all the issue must be represented by gold. The Government were taking the small note circulation, and the chartered Banks were to hold a portion of their reserves in Dominion Notes, which *quoad* the Government were in circulation, and were used in paying the balances between the Banks. He held that the present resolution gave greater security than the Bank Act passed by the member for Sherbrooke, when a member of the Government, as he believed he had shown without attacking that Act. The balances in the Bank had ranged from $37,000 to $711,000 in five months. Under his scheme these amounts would be held in specie, while under the old Act that could have been used by the Government. The member for Sherbrooke had asked what amount of gold would be held when the circulation was $8,000,000. Why it would be $4,000,000, unless they had occasion to issue debentures, under the stringent regulations that had been provided. The hon. gentleman opposite had been arguing all the time that there would be an amount of circulation far above what he had ventured to calculate. It was said the circulation would be something like $12,000,000. If it turned out that there should be a large circulation, it should be recollected that the maximum amount it was possible to issue was only $7,000,000, and no prudent Government would issue such a sum in debentures if there was only $8,000,000 in circulation.

Mr. BLAKE said they wished to guard against imprudent Governments.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said, that taking $4,000,000 as the point of safety, with the small notes in circulation and the deposits bound up, the power he sought was not too much to ask. The gentlemen opposite were pleased to be sarcastic about the language in which the resolution was expressed. They might be very obtuse, but he found no difficulty in understanding them. The ground of attack was a very plausible one, that the gold should hold a proportion to the issue and not to the debentures, but it was only plausible.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said that the Finance Minister had undertaken to answer the question he had put to the Minister of Militia, as to the amount of gold when the circulation was $8,000,000, and said it would be $4,000,000. When the circulation rose from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, with $4,000,000 each of debentures and gold, it would seem that greater precaution would be necessary when the circulation reached $9,000,000. But as soon as the public returned six millions out of this, instead of having the $4,000,000 when they came back to the $8,000,000, it seemed to him they would only require to hold 15 per cent. of gold. He insisted that they should fix some standard.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

AFTER RECESS

The vote was taken on Mr. Blake's amendment, with the following result:—Yeas, 53; nays, 62.

YEAS—Bechard, Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Carmichael, Cartwright, Cheval, Connell, Currier, Dorion, Fortier, Galt, Geoffrion, Gibbs, Godin, Hagar, Holton, Huntington, Joly, Kempt, Kierzkowski, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macfarlane, Mackenzie, Magill, McCallum, McDougall (Renfrew), McMonies, Merrit, Mills, Morrison (Victoria, O.,) Oliver, Paquet, Pelletier, Pickard, Pozer, Redford, Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Wellington, C. R.,) Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Snider, Sturton, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson, (Ontario), Tremblay, Wells, Whitehead, Young—53.

NAYS—Archambeault, Archibald, Ault, Beaty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Blanchet, Bown, Brousseau, Brown, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron (Inverness), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Cimon, Coffin, Costigan Coupal, Crawford(Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Daoust, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferris, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Grant, Gray, Grover, Heath, Hincks, Huot, Hurdon, Irvine, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Keeler, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, LeVesconte, Macdonald (Kingston), McDonald (Middlesex), Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McConkey, McGreevy, McMillan, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munroe, O'Connor, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Ray, Read, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Dundas), Ross (Victoria, N. S.,) Ryan (King's, N. B.,) Ryan (Montreal West), Shanly, Simpson, Stephenson, Sylvain, Tilley, Tupper, Wallace, Walsh, Webb, White, Willson, Wood—92.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he would take the vote on Mr. Cartwright's amendment as conclusive, with regard to the one of which he had given notice, and therefore he would not press it to a vote. He would say, however, that not a single member on either side who had spoken on the subject, had declared that they understood the resolutions in the sense in which the Minister of Finance interpreted it. He referred to the curious picture of successive Finance Ministers denouncing the views of their predecessors, forgetting that the head of the Ministry was responsible for them all. He hoped, however, he would get the support of the leader of the Government at any rate, in moving the following amendment, taken word for word from the Act of 1866:—

"That the sum to be held in specie by the Receiver-General for the redemption of Dominion Notes, shall be 20 per cent. upon the amount thereof in circulation, so long as such amount does not exceed five million dollars, and for any excess over five millions, 25 per cent. of such excess shall be so held in debentures of the Dominion to the full amount, by which such specie falls short of the total issue of Dominion notes."

Hon Mr. DUNKIN thought the member for Lambton either did not, or would not, understand the scheme of the Government. He seemed to think that because the Government and some of its supporters had voted for the scheme of Hon. Mr. Galt as being a safe one, that they should vote for it now. There was no reason in the world why the Government should now vote for it, when they had a scheme which they considered a much better one. He went on to explain that the scheme was based upon an analogy with the English system. The great portion of the small notes in issue were in such demand for use by the people that it is impossible that they should ever come in to be redeemed. The circulation of the Bank of England is based upon the debt of fourteen million pounds sterling, owed to it by the Government. This was the principle upon which the scheme of the Finance Minister was based, not that a certain percentage should be kept in reserve, but any thing above the safety point should be kept in gold. For every dollar note in circulation above what was considered a safe amount, the Government would keep not a percentage, but a gold dollar. The Government took the stand, that four millions of dollars was a safe amount for it to hold in debentures. It might be that there will be twelve millions issued; now if we are found to keep only twenty-five per cent. the Government he thought would be treading on dangerous ground, much more dangerous ground than they were prepared to tread upon. It was quite impossible that any human ingenuity could render the Government bankrupt under its proposed scheme. The hon. gentleman then went into full explanations of the scheme of the Finance Minister.

Hon. Mr. WOOD contended that the scheme was perfectly simple, and explained at some length and in detail the method of its working.

The amendment was then put and lost, 53 yeas, 92 nays. Majority for the Government, 39. The main motion was carried on division:

YEAS.—Bechard, Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Cameron, (Huron,) Carmichael, Cartwright, Cheval, Colby, Connell, Currier, Sir A. T. Galt, Geoffrion, Gibbs, Hagar, Holton, Huntington; Jones, (Leeds and Grenville,) Kempt, Kierzkowski, Macdonald, (Cornwall,) MacFarlane, Mackenzie, Magill, McCallum, McMonies, Merritt, Metcalfe, Mills, Morison, (Victorio, O.) Oliver, Paquet, Pelletier, Pickard, Pozer, Redford, Ross, (Prince Edward,) Ross, (Wellington, C. R.) Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Snider, Stirton, Street, Thompson, (Haldimand,) Thompson, (Ontario,) Tremblay, Wells, Wright, (Ottawa County,) Young.—53.

NAYS.—Archambeault, Archibald, Ault, Beaty, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bown, Caldwell, Cameron, (Inverness,) Campbell, Caron, Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Casault, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Crawford, (Leeds,) Daoust, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferris, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Sir Francis Hincks, Holmes, Hurdon, Irvine, Keeler, Lacerte, Langevin, Lapum, Lawson, Le Vesconte, Sir John A. Macdonald, (Kingston,) McDonald, (Middlesex,) Masson, (Soulanges,) Masson, (Terrebonne,) McConkey, McMillan, Morris, Morrison, (Niagara,) Munroe, O'Connor, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pouliot, Read, Renaud, Ross, (Champlain,) Ross, (Dundas,) Savary, Shanly, Simpson, Sylvain, Tilley, Wallace, Webb, Willson, Wood.—62.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT, with reference to the last resolution, that he could not approve of doing away with the system of inspection, and would like to divide the House on that resolution.

By general consent the resolution was declared carried, on division.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS introduced a Bill based on that resolution.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN moved the House into Committee on the Bill to extend the powers of the Official Arbitrators in certain cases therein mentioned. He explained that the Bill had been amended to make it applicable only, to cases since 1867, and applicable to other departments that Public Works.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER suggested that any claims arising anterior to 1867 should be referred to this Board by consent of the parties.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT agreed with the suggestion.

Hon. Col. GRAY objected to such a proposal. He thought any such claims should be settled in the various Provinces.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL objected to such a proposal also, as provision had already been made for such cases in New Brunswick.

Hon. M. TILLEY said that it had not been proposed originally to go beyond 1867, and he agreed with the member for Carleton as to its prejudicial effects in such cases as he had mentioned.

Mr. MILLS argued that there was no need for such a Board, as the arbitrators did not possess the confidence of the public, and he thought the cases should be decided by the Supreme Court.

Mr. CASAULT thought that cases anterior to 1867 should be decided as previously.

Hon. Mr. SMITH (New Brunswick) said by a law in New Brunswick there had been already power given to claimants to appeal to the Court; and, besides, he did not see how this Parliament could arrogate power to settle claims to be settled by the Provinces. He was, however, in favour of the Bill, as it now stood, confining the cases to those subsequent to July, 1867.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions as amended, and the Bill was read a first and second time, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

It was announced that the Election Bill would be taken up on Thursday.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS moved the consideration of the Public Accounts to Committee.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved the consideration of the statement of defalcations in the Departments to the same Committee.

In answer to Mr. BLAKE,

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not intended to introduce a Bill respecting the Government of Rupert's Land, as a deputation was effected.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked when it was probable the Session would terminate. Already they were in the sixth week, and the Budget, the really initial step to the more serious business, was not down yet.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said he expected the Estimates would be printed immediately, and he would make no delay thereafter.

Hon. SANDFIELD MACDONALD said that from the bill of fare there should be no difficulty in getting through before May, but all seemed to expect it would be late.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was not the length of the bill of fare, but the toughness of the articles.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN moved the second reading of the Census Bill. There were no schedules, and the directions were included in outline in the Bill. He felt it desirable to assimilate the taking of the census as much as possible to that of their neighbours, and was therefore desirous of waiting to see all the provisions made there. The time was also left indefinite as far as regarded the month and day. The last Census was taken on the last Sunday in January in Canada proper. In the Lower Provinces in June. In the United States in was in June, and in Great Britain it was in April. He thought June would be the most suitable month, dependent, however, on that at which others were doing it, of course consulting the convenience of the [illegible] ion. He went carefully over the [illegible] in somewhat similar terms to [illegible] in the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. MACKENZIE approved [illegible] the Bill, but pointed out difficulties [illegible] working.

Mr. BLANCHET thought June [illegible] best season for taking the Census.

The Bill was then read a second [illegible]

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN moved the [illegible] reading of the Bill to amend the Act [illegible] ing the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec. He proposed [illegible] into Committee of the Whole on [illegible] Some discussion arose respecting [illegible] per course to be taken, and the [illegible] allowed to stand over.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD [illegible] the second reading of the Bill [illegible] Court of Divorce and matrimonial [illegible] New Brunswick—Carried; and [illegible] went into Committee of the Whole [illegible] and reported with amendments.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD [illegible] he proposed on Thursday to [illegible] journment till Saturday, Friday [illegible] statutory holiday.

After some conversation it was [illegible] that the House meet on Saturday [illegible] o'clock.

The House adjourned at 10.50.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPART[illegible]

Abstract of the Postmaster-General's [illegible] port for the Year ending 30th [illegible] 1869.

The report of the Postmaster [illegible] the year ending 30th June, 1869 [illegible] The financial reduction in rates [illegible] thus stated:—In Ontario and [illegible] about 88 per cent. of the [illegible] collected, the result was as [illegible] revenue for the year ended 31st [illegible] $940,076 56; postal revenue for [illegible] ed 31st March, 1869 (new rates [illegible] menced from 1st April, 1868) [illegible] It will be seen that there is a [illegible] collections of the first year, [illegible] tion of 49 per cent. on the [illegible] rates of letter-postage, as [illegible] with the collections of the [illegible] mediately preceding. Eighty [illegible] post-offices were established in [illegible] Quebec during the year, and [illegible] post offices and way offices in New [illegible] wick and Nova Scotia. Many new [illegible] have been opened and a large [illegible] thorized to mail facilities through [illegible] minion. Every effort has been [illegible] prove the postal communications [illegible] maritime provinces and Ontario [illegible] and with this view amongst other [illegible] daily mails have been established [illegible] river St. John route to Riviere du [illegible] on the Metis route to Restigouche [illegible] arrangements for the conveyance of [illegible] tween Montreal and St. John New [illegible] by way of Bangor, have also been [illegible] so as to accelerate the course of the [illegible] that route. In January, 1869, the post [illegible] establishments of the Dominion compri[illegible] 638 post offices and way offices, 180 clerks [illegible] letter carriers in the [illegible] way mail clerks and [illegible] 2,220 mail contractors, seven [illegible] spectors, twenty-six clerks in the [illegible] offices. The seven post office [illegible] the local supervision of the [illegible] branches and are stationed, one in [illegible] one in New Brunswick, two in [illegible] three in Ontario. The revenue from [illegible] of postage stamps in Ontario and [illegible] $540,116, New Brunswick $44,[illegible] Scotia $55,984. The revenue from [illegible] paid in money and from all other [illegible] Ontario and Quebec $366,446, New [illegible] $9,809, Nova Scotia $8,235. Total [illegible] 701. Balances in the hands of postmasters [illegible] in favor of the Imperial Post Office [illegible] packet postage account have [illegible] deducted in calculating the [illegible] revenue accounts. It is remarkable [illegible] larger the proportion of the prepaid [illegible] postage stamps is in the maritime [illegible] than in Ontario and Quebec. The [illegible] penditure in Ontario and Quebec [illegible] 814 38, New Brunswick $85,443, [illegible] $105,285 31. Subsidies paid to [illegible] steamers carrying mails are paid by [illegible] appropriations, and do not therefore [illegible] the account of the expenditure [illegible] post office appropriation. The [illegible] Portland service with Liverpool by [illegible] line; from returns made by the [illegible] on board the packets, the number of [illegible] &c., carried by the Allan line [illegible] have been as follows: To and from [illegible] letters 960,900, newspapers [illegible] books 27,750; to and from United [illegible] letters 129,000, newspapers [illegible] age on letters passing between [illegible] Quebec and the United States; [illegible] Ontario and Quebec, $139,455 [illegible] ed in the United States $179,896 [illegible] $319,352 53. The returns from [illegible] provinces do not give any details [illegible] to the correspondence exchanged with [illegible] United States. Registered letters [illegible] mated number of registered letters [illegible] by post in this year was as follows [illegible] Ontario and Quebec, 640,000; in New [illegible] wick, 24,700; in Nova Scotia, 40,000 [illegible] 704,700. Casualties occurring with respect [illegible] registered letters in the year ending [illegible] June, 1868, were, in Ontario and Quebec [illegible] New Brunswick, 8; Nova Scotia, [illegible] estimated number of parcels sent by [illegible] this year was 24,800, producing a [illegible] revenue of $4,960. In Ontario [illegible] the number of dead letters was [illegible] in New Brunswick, 19,968; in Nova [illegible] 12,000. The number of money [illegible] offices in Ontario and Quebec [illegible] Brunswick 32; Nova Scotia [illegible] amount of money orders issued in [illegible] and Quebec $2,353,408; New [illegible] $286,315; Nova Scotia $072,[illegible] to meet the cost of the system [illegible] tario and Quebec $13,707; New [illegible] $2,469; Nova Scotia $2,367. Cost of [illegible] taining the system in Ontario and [illegible] $11,205: New Brunswick $[illegible] tia $5,523. On the 1st April [illegible] principal post offices in Ontario and [illegible] commence to receive deposits [illegible] bank account, and on 1st July [illegible] more offices were added to the [illegible] then a few more savings bank [illegible] from to time been authorised [illegible] total number in operation at the [illegible] the first year's business 213. The [illegible] ber of deposits received during the [illegible] year ended 31st March, 1869, was [illegible] total amount of deposits, $861,[illegible] ber of withdrawals, 3,148; total [illegible] withdrawals, $187,045 58; the [illegible] accounts opened, 6,855; closed [illegible] maining open on 31st March [illegible] Total amount at the credit of [illegible] the 31st March, 1869, inclusive of [illegible] $676,388 40. Charges of management [illegible] the year, including preliminary [illegible] vertising, commission to postmasters [illegible] other items, $12,319 01. It has [illegible] thought expedient to attempt to [illegible] Post Office Savings Bank system in [illegible] itime Provinces as yet, and it is [illegible] cessary to do so as there are already [illegible] ment savings banks in existence [illegible] under a different organization.

(Signed,) A. CAMP[illegible]

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, April, 1869.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid [illegible]

Maravilla Cocoa.—[illegible] "Globe" says:—"Various [illegible] facturers have attempted to [illegible] for their prepared Cocoas, but we [illegible] any thorough success had been [illegible] Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered [illegible] ary qualities of 'Maravilla' [illegible] their perfect system of preparation [illegible] of all species of the Theobroma [illegible] duced an article which [illegible] Cocoa in the market. [illegible] cate aroma, and a rare [illegible] purest elements of nutrition [illegible] Maravilla Cocoa above all others [illegible] paths and invalids we could not [illegible] more agreeable or valuable beverage [illegible] packets only by all Grocers, [illegible] had Taylor Brothers, [illegible] Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate [illegible] Brick Lane, London, Eng.

TOM THUMB ECLIPSED.—[illegible] been a race between the New York [illegible] obtain possession of one George [illegible] who is said to be several [illegible] General Tom Thumb, and that P. T. [illegible] succeeded in getting him for three [illegible] 000, board and expenses. [illegible] to be a small man and [illegible] have a medicine that can be [illegible] curing colds, rheumatism, burns, [illegible] complaints, cholic, &c.; if so [illegible] of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," [illegible] medicine dealer's for 25 cents.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament.

Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway.

Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.

Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland.

St. John, N. B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor.

Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa.

Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa.

Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.

Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage.

Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mill, and Burritt's Rapids.

Osgoode, Russell, and Lines of St. L. & Ottawa Railway.

Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau.

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every M[illegible] at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for [illegible] dian Steamer will be closed every [illegible] at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letter[illegible] paid by Stamp will be received unti[illegible]

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the D[illegible] nion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfo[illegible] land and Prince Edward Island, ca[illegible] obtained at this Office. Also, Postage [illegible] Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this O[illegible] terest allowed at the rate of Four per [illegible] annum, and deposits can be withdraw[illegible] time. Five per cent. will be allowed [illegible] cial deposits in sums of $100, for the w[illegible] of which 3 months' notice will be [illegible]

Office Hours from 8 A.M., to 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaste[illegible]

Post Office, 3rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY,

[illegible] 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00

[illegible] 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00

The above trains connect at Prescott Junc[illegible] Grand Trunk Railway for all points so[illegible] and west.

Ottawa Office—York street, corner of Su[illegible]

A & A H TAYLOR, Agent

LOCAL NEWS.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothach[illegible]

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russ[illegible]

A choice lot of real and imitation [illegible] just opened at Magee & Russell's.

French kid gloves. New make in [illegible] colours at Magee & Russell's.

New Goods opening out every day at [illegible] Mutchmor & Co's.

First of this season's Lettuce, Radis[illegible] Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Bura & Co's [illegible] street.

THE MARKET.—TUESDAY.—Notwithstan[illegible] disagreeable state of the weather, [illegible] the market was good. Purcha[illegible] were plenty.

POLICE COURT.—TUESDAY.—Two cases [illegible] liquor without license—dismissed [illegible] The Campeau case was futher adjourned.

POPULAR READINGS.—The readings [illegible] at the St. Patrick's Hall promise [illegible] very good, and we expect to see a[illegible] do, the hall crowded.

BANK STREET CHURCH SOIREE.—The an[illegible] entertainment will be held in [illegible] basement of Bank Street Church on Th[illegible] night. The attendance promises to [illegible]

THE PHILHARMONIC.—The second concer[illegible] this useful society of art will take plac[illegible] Rink Music Hall on Friday evening n[illegible] the day is a statutory holiday a well f[illegible] may be calculated on.

THE STREETS.—While the sidewalks [illegible] being cleared of snow in most of the princ[illegible] streets those in Elgin street present a [illegible] absence of neatness. They chiefly f[illegible] lawyers' and insurance offices.

HONESTY.—A son of Mr. Grant, in [illegible] Edinburgh, found a purse containing [illegible] the other day, and after cons[illegible] discovered the owner, to whom [illegible] it. The boy was well reared; [illegible] parents deserve as much credit as [illegible] little fellow.

[illegible] advertising and good value d[illegible] Mutchmor & Co. advertised [illegible] in black silks. In a few days they [illegible] half of the stock imported. They [illegible] a few pieces left at 3s. 9d. 4s. 9d. 5s. 6s. [illegible] 7s. 6d. 8s. 9d. 10s. 11s. 3d. and 12s [illegible]

Dominion Rifle Association.

[illegible] adjourned general annual meeting [illegible] association took place yesterday, in [illegible] block of the public buildings, [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Botsford in the chair. [illegible] discussion arose from gentle[illegible] whose commands had been affili[illegible] the association, but who had not [illegible] voting at the Dominion m[illegible] for any approaching matter which m[illegible] up before the association, the period [illegible] their dues merely entitling them [illegible] on questions of past significance, u[illegible] of the association. To avoid [illegible] convenience, and to further the inter[illegible] the Association motion was introd[illegible] Captain White, and seconded by Col[illegible] fixing the 30th June in each yea[illegible] latest period whereon to pay the an[illegible] of sectional association, willing to a[illegible] exercise the right to vote at all m[illegible] and join in the matches of the Cen[illegible] The motion was concurred in. [illegible] annual report of the Council of the As[illegible] was read and approved of. It was

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	DELIVERED. P.M.
Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	12 Noon	9.00		11.50	5.30
Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00	9.00	8.00	11.50	5.30
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland		9.00			
St. John, N. B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor	12 Noon				5.30
United States	7.00 12 Noon	9.00		11.50	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30	3.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00				
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30	6.00			3.00
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			8.00		3.00
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00 12 Noon			11.40	5.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00			11.35	5.30
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00				6.00

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Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

Note.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 a.m., to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, 3rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Leave .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

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Ottawa Office.—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

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A choice lot of real and imitation lace just opened at Magee & Russell's.

French kid gloves. New make in new colours at Magee & Russell's.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co.'s.

First of this season's Lettuce, Radishes ... &c., &c., at J. B. Bure & Co's, 31 ... street.

The Market.—Tuesday.—Notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather, and ... the market was good. Purchasers ... plenty.

Police Court.—Tuesday.—Two cases of selling liquor without license—dismissed. The Campeau case was futher adjourned.

Popular Readings.—The readings this evening at the St. Patrick's Hall promises to be very good, and we expect to see as we ... do, the hall crowded.

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The Philharmonic.—The second concert of this useful society of art will take place at the Rink Music Hall on Friday evening next. ... day is a statuory holiday a well filled ... may be calcu'a'ed on.

The Streets.—While the sidewalks are ... cleared of snow in most of the principal ... fares in Elgin street present a sad ... of neatness. They chiefly front ... and insurance offices.

Honesty.—A son of Mr. Grant, in New Edinburgh, found a purse containing some ... the other day, and after constant ... inquiry discovered the owner, to whom he ... it. The boy was well reared; and his parents deserve as much credit as the little fellow.

By advertising and good value does. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. advertised extra ... in black silks. In a few days they sold ... half of the stock imported. They have ... pieces left at 3s. 9d. 4s. 9d. 5s. 6s. 3d. ... 7s. 6d. 8s. 9d. 10s. 11s. 3d. and 12s. 6d. ...

Dominion Rifle Association.

The adjourned general annual meeting of the association took place yesterday, in the ... block of the public buildings, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Botsford in the chair. Some preliminary discussion arose from gentlemen ... whose commands had been affiliated ... the association, but who had not the privilege of voting at the Dominion meetings, for any approaching matter which might ... up before the association, the period of paying their dues merely entitling them to ... on questions of past significance, under the rules of the association. To avoid such inconvenience, and to further the interests of the Association motion was introduced by Captain White, and seconded by Colonel ..., fixing the 30th June in each year as the latest period whereon to pay the annual ... of sectional association, willing to affiliate and exercise the right to vote at all meetings, and join in the matches of the Central ...ty. The motion was concurred in. The annual report of the Council of the Association was read and approved of. It was followed by the reading of the reports of the Secretary, and of the Treasurer, both of which were received, and approved. The election of a Council for the current year was next effected with the following result:—

Council—Ontario.

Hawkesbury, Lt. Col. Higginson, 18th Battalion.
Perth, Major W. J. Morris.
Hamilton, Lt. Col. Skinner.
Toronto, Lt. Col. Brunel, 10th Royals Battalion.
Oshawa, Lt. Col. Fairbanks, 34th Battalion.
Guelph, Judge Macdonald.
Chatham, Capt. Stephenson, M. P., 24th Battalion.
Woodstock, Capt. McCleneghan, 22nd Battalion.
Kingston, Lt. Col. Hamilton.
London, Capt. Walker.
Ottawa, Lt. Col. Forrest, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
Cobourg, Lt. Col. Boulton, Cavalry.
Port Hope, Lt. Col. Williams, 46th Battalion.
Lakefield-Peterboro, the Rev. V. Clementi
Toronto, Lt. Col. Gillmor, "Queen's Own" Battalion
Hamilton, J. J. Mason, Esq.

Quebec.

Levis, Lt. Col., the Hon. J. G. Blanchett, M. P., 17th Battalion.
St. Johns, Lt. Col. Fletcher.
Terrebonne, Lt. Col R. Masson, M. P.
Montreal, Lt. Col. C. J. Coursol.
St. John's, Lt. Col. F. Marchand, 21st Battalion.
Ormstown, Lt. Col. A. McEachren, 50th Battalion.
Montreal, Thos. Morland, Esq.
Quebec, Lt. Col. C. E. Panet, 9th Battalion.
Halifax, E. T., Lt. Col. Bagwis, 55th Battalion.
Montreal, Lt. Col. J. Grant, 5th Royals.
Montreal, Lt. Col. Chamberlin.
Quebec, Major T. H. Grant, Garrison Artillery.

New Brunswick.

Westmoreland, Lt. Col. Hon. A. E. Botsford, Senator.
St. John, Lt. Col. Hon. J. H. Gray, M.P.
Bathurst, Lt. Col. Hon. J. Ferguson, Senator.
Sussex, Lt. Col. E. B. Beer.
Fredericton, Major R. Simons.
St. John, John Boyd, Esq.
Miramichi, Lt. Col. Richard Hutchison, M.P.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Lt. Col. W. Creighton, 1st Batt Halifax M. Artillery.
Halifax, Major Wylde, Naval Brigade.
Halifax, Major A. K. McKinlay, Halifax Volunteer G. Battery.
Pictou, Lt. Col. J. Hudson.
Kentville, Lt. Col. L. DeV. Chipman.
Halifax, Hon. J. Locke, Senator.
Sidney, Cape Breton, Lt. Col. Hon. J. Bourinot, Senator.

The meeting then adjourned till to-day, at ten o'clock, then to meet for the election of a President. The prospects of the Association are fair beyond anticipation. There is a balance on hand of over seven hundred dollars—a sum which will be considerably multiplied by contributions from associating sectional associations.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 22.

An investigation was held in the Police Court, in reference to the supposed murder of a person whose body was found sometime since near Charlesbourg.

It is rumored that a robbery of the silver in charge of the Post Office, has been committed on the train between Riviere du Loup and here.

A Concert and Readings will be given this evening in the National School, the proceeds to go to the Ladies' Protestant Home.

One Morency, while engaged in decorating the St. Sauveur Church, in honor of St. Joseph, fell from the scaffold upon a woman who was praying, and had his skull fractured.

The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society hold religious services in the Wesleyan Chapel to-morrow evening.

The Recorder's Court is sitting at present to decide on the rights of voting. Several hundred petitions have been presented, and are being contested keenly.

J. P. O'Meara, of the Quebec Customs, died yesterday.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 22.

The plating of the three new boilers at the Water Works, in use only 30 days, has given way, and new plating has to be substituted.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London.—Mr. Cook played Mr. Roberts at billiards at Preston, on Saturday night. The former won easily. The score stood, Cook, 1,000; Roberts, 614.

The University boat crews will commence to practice on the Thames on Wednesday for the annual race. The substitution of Derbyshire for Hornblour as stroke oar of the Oxfords, is considered fortunate. The conservancy of the Thames have taken unusual precautions to prevent interruption or accident.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says, Adelina Patti narrowly escaped death while returning from St. Petersburg. The car in which she was travelling took fire from the stove while the train was in motion, but fortunately the flames were extinguished in time to prevent serious consequences.

Advices from Rome represent the Pope as exerting every means of influence to conciliate the opponents of Infallibility.

Liverpool.—The ship *Michael Hutchinson*, just arrived from San Francisco, sunk in this harbor to-day.

Dublin.—The funeral of Casey, the Fenian, took place in this city yesterday. Vast crowds were in attendance.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The truce existing between the parties in the Cortes has been broken.

The Unionists have sustained an amendment to Senor Tiguretas New Loan Bill for $100,000 sterling.

On the passage of his Bill the Ministry had determined to make it a Cabinet question.

During the debate General Prim used these words—"Since the Unionists gave us battle, Radicals let us defend ourselves."

This declaration caused intense excitement, amid which Admiral Topeto left the Ministerial bench.

The amendment was rejected by 123 to 117.

A deep interest is felt in political matters here.

A crisis is imminent.

General Prim's victory on the Loan Bill apparently involves the necessity of the retirement of Regent Serrano.

Admiral Topete has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and is to be replaced by Admiral Berangoe.

It is asserted that Serrano will tender to the Cortes his resignation of the regency.

The future course of the Progressionists is doubtful.

It is not known whether they will unite with the Republicans, or agitate for a restoration of the monarchy.

FRANCE.

Paris.—The High Court of Justice was organised this morning, and is now in session. The Court room is crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present are Madame Noir, mother, Louis Noir, brother of Victor. At half-past ten the prisoners were called and lots drawn, and at noon the jury chosen entered the box, and were sworn in. As soon as these formalities were completed, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into court, attended by a Captain of Gendarmes. The utmost stillness prevailed, and the scene was most solemn. The greffier read the act of accusation. The Prince waved the reciting of his rank and titles. The usual interrogations were addressed to the accused, who replied with great self-possession. The articles tending to prove his criminality were laid on the table before the prisoner, they consisted of a pistol, cane, hat and two cards. The President of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The advocate for Partie civile demanded that the Court require the presence of M. Rochefort, and the President replied that he would give the necessary orders. The first witness examined was Boisseau, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting.

The Secretary of the Commissary was the second witness, and his evidence corroborated that of the first.

The third witness was Ulric De Fonville; his testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. He was subjected to a most rigid cross examination.

Paschal Grousset was the next witness. He was brought into Court in charge of five gendarmes. His replies to the questions asked were so irrelevant, and his conduct so defiant, that the Court refused to hear him further. He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language, and, on the requisition of the Procureur, was removed to prison. His deposition was read in his absence.

The conduct of M. Grousset is generally condemned. M. Fonville seemed too much excited to testify properly, but his behaviour gains in comparison with that of Grousset.

Le Pays is assured that the reply of the Papal Government to the note of Count Daru has been received here, and that it refuses to concede the admission of the French representative to the Council.

Are you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN.

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

Extracts.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
Gagetown, N.B.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great Shoshonees Remedy, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce *Dyspepsia*, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a hearty standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the most convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist,
St John, N B.

Agents—Francis Caudill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6b

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON

Will take place in the

RINK MUSIC HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th MARCH.

The programme will embrace operatic choruses and vocal and instrumental duets, solos, &c.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert to commence at 8 p. m. precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be procured at Orme & Son's Music Store, and H. & J. Gowan's, Sparks Street, or from the Committee.

Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1314 3

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John Street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached, may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON,
President.

W. R. WORSLEY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

SOIREE.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS FRODERICK'S, Lower Town
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
1313td MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

Opposite H P. McCarthy's Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland.

All fits guaranteed. BLYTH & RUSSELL.

1213-3m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 18, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 td

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

Another consignment of ARGAND BURNERS, with Porcelain Shades to match,

At the Agency of

The Indian and China Tea Company,

Bangs' Block, Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1312 2

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Steamboat and Barge Owners, under the name and style of HENEY & NEVILLE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by JOHN HENEY, who will pay all liabilities incurred by the late firm, and to whom all outstanding accounts due to the firm are to be paid.

(Signed) JOHN NEVILLE.
(Signed) JOHN HENEY.

Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1311 4

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
1309tf JONES & HOLLAND.

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable; old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. *It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a all assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants, for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Eg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
3rd Dec, 1869. No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have just received per Express from London.

LADIES' Straw and Fancy Bonnets

LADIES' and Girl's Straw Hats

TWO Cases Feathers and Flowers

TWO Cases Sun Shades and Umbrellas

LONDON and Paris Pattern Bonnets

LONDON and Paris Pattern Paletots and Jackets in Gros Grain, Cloth and Velveteen

LADIES' Made up Skirts

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing

BRUSSELLS Net, Gossamer Falls

IMITATION Thread and Cluny Edgings

LACE Falls, Frillings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ruffles, &c

REAL LACES.

POINT Lace Overskirts

HONITON, Maltese and Thread Laces

HONITON Berthas, Collars and Ties

HONITON and Maltese Chimizet tes and Setts

HONITON Handkerchiefs

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1298 6m

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
1306tM1 Sussex street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River. Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH,

Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

TO LET.

Three first class dwellings in Elgin Terrace, O Conner street, with all modern improvements. Rent free till 1st May, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

Ottawa, February 21, 1870. 1289d

TO LET.

A first class detached Brick dwelling situated on Maria street, containing eight rooms, with soft and hard water in the kitchen, and a good yard and stable.

Rent moderate. Possession on 1st of May.

For further particulars apply to

R W CRUICE,
1289d or MESSRS LEWIS & PINHEY.

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS.
3 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES,
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES, all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,
KENMORE,
An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1304 1y Mosgrove street.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
1295 12 3awk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

1 25 *Per Cent E of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are alway sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

City References.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, ... at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—Benjamin ..., Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of ... Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—Carroll Ryan, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H Beaumont Small, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—Charles Sangster, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. Christie, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—George Henry Macaulay, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—Henry Jas Morgan, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.

A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264.tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J MCMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

Montreal, March 1870 1297 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on by McINNES, CALDER & CO will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of McINNES, BROS & CO.

D McINNES,
A McINNES,
HUGH McINNES
JOHN CALDER.

SPRING BUSINESS.

The repairs and improvements to our premises are now nearly completed, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th INST, we shall commence to open our importations which we have been receiving for some time past, ex steamers via New York, and by THURSDAY, the 17th, our assortments will be complete.

We begin this season's business with an almost entirely new stock of goods, purchased for cash. Our determination is to supply our customers with their goods at such prices as will enable them to compete with goods, whether purchased in any of the markets of Canada, or by direct importation.

McINNES, BROS & CO.

Hamilton, 10th March, 1870. 1307a

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Four young men can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family. They must be members of some church. Apply by letter to F. S. S., Jones & Holland's, Elgin street, Ottawa. 1310 4

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souno Oolong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

PUBLIC ATTENTION.

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

24. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM P LETT,
Division Registrar,
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313.6w1awk

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Medal,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves!

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON.
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 23, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.		none.	
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring "	1 00	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK. Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do.	20 00	@	00 00
Prime		none.	
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	0 00	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	0 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over a hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses ... and which they should ... Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines' Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1302 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot ...

Terms of payment ... and place of sale, and the money ... made in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 10th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended in the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO,
18th March, 1870. 1308a12 1

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither ... Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases: Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to ...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle Bolts and Extras.

LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street). Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1213-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa. N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. REES EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 48y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 903y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 386tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 388y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor,

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART, AND COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P,
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P
James O'Reilly, Esq., Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent

FOR ASTHMA and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 11s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. ... 11

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 8 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
39,6m Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS In Ottawa. AND GROCERS

TRADE-MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDNER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c. &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

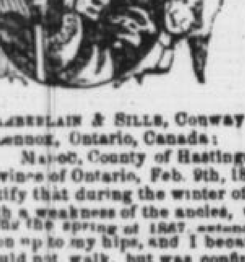
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada;

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS:

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 3m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 31

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197y

DRs. A. & A. PHILION, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Duke street, Le-Breton's Flats, Ottawa. 1111.6m

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Lunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

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THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

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THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—R A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by

SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allen, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00	
Club of 10 "	8 00	
Club of 20 "	15 00	

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Carleton,
To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

If you require stoves and stovepipes.

STRANGERS!

Where shall we go?

C P DORION,

Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

—The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a newspaper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity for such a newspaper, in both languages spoken in Ottawa, and which will afford, every evening, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the social and commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the existing government the proprietor of the *Courier* fully concurs, and will endeavour to give it that full measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding unnecessary offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards the traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but not uncertain course, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be our task, and we shall also urge such improvements as may tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention shall not, however, be confined to city wants. The requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and artisan very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and encourage the agriculturist, and at the same time assist other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their wants or to offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality and couched in moderate, though it may be earnest language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the attention of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to local matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be freely made use of, and the latest news will be in every manner possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy employed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to deserve it.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 8th December, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications, therefore, relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honourable, the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December 24 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

... they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.

... tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE

Specially devoted to the "Science of Man," and to his improvement, by all the means known to Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Faculties, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character," and How to Read them," is a special feature.

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Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent his ... BANK, three miles from Ottawa, ... and Farming Implements, ... None need apply but a thorough ...

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MONEY TO LOAN,

(*Re-payable by Instalments*)

The best and cheapest in the market.

1160.3.40.2m

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR.
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour ... and Sand Point.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... Managing Director.

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1315. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP—

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

Would inform my customers and the public generally that I am now receiving my Fall Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

for Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

Work as usual is chosen with great care, warranted to give satisfaction, and at DEFYING COMPETITION.

A supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

MATTHEW WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAS JUST OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,

Bordeaux and the Vineyards.

PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABRADOR HERRINGS,

and numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

TEAS—

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson fresh and cheap.

WINES—

Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—

COGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co, Henessy's and other brands.

ISLAND GIN—

De Kuyper's and Houtman's.

WINES—

Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines in wood and bottle, improved by age.

WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

Proof and proof, at extremely low rices.

Wright and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Brandies.

Kinahan's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Burton ale and other Ales.

Maple Syrup, all grades.

Consumers' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Medicines or bar alone. 1195

MAPLEY'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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HEAD OFFICE—G P Dawson's Exchange Office, 193 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNNIGAN, Manager. 1141tf

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IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply the trade, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years has compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I am enabled to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.

I look back I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily decided by my having known the fact that I raise my tomatoes from seed procured at any expense as it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

Another and important fact is that being home manufactured in Ottawa thereby the freight, packing, duty and other expenses are enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to recommend those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle Manufacturer, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box 1017, Post Office, Ottawa.*

Refer to the Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau Canal.

Pickle Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected at the highest prices given. 1196y

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MAMMA!

Baby is delightfully warm in church this morning; my feet were as warm during the service as if I had been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate with Baby on the hearth rug, so you need not be afraid of my children till next summer, as I intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton will ring me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT,

have just put up a

NEW WARM AIR FURNACE,

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and dwellings in this city that we have heated. These furnaces are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application.

Stoves and Tinware as usual.

Jobbing given to job work.

Furnaces, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO,

35 Sussex street.

J. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

J. H. EASTON R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N.B.—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 1191f

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MONEY TO LOAN.

(Re-payable by instalments) and cheapest in the city. 1140.3.40.2m

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SALE.

CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR

Apply to CHIGGOS BROS. No. 1 FLOUR.

NEW SERIES!! NEW PLAN

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Science of Man, and all the new discoveries.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and Mind, Man and Natural Language of Countenance for cultivating the Intellect and the relations among the Faculties described.

PHYSIOLOGY, with all the Organs of the Human Body described.

Which Shall I Read? Which Shall I Study? Which Shall I Follow? Which Shall I Marry? Which Shall I Avoid? Which Shall I Employ? Which Shall I Patronize? Which Shall I Cultivate? Which Shall I Reform? Which Shall I Pray for? Which Shall I Love? Which Shall I Hate? Which Shall I Shun? Which Shall I Be? Which Shall I Do? Which Shall I Think? Which Shall I Believe? Which Shall I Hope? Which Shall I Fear

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

WHERE TO

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Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1-2t6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Bookbinders Wanted—A. Mortimer.
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Important to Householders—Magee & Russell.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

NORTH AMERICA, BY SEA AND LAND.

The greatest statesman, which the United States have yet produced, was not insensible to the value of the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in an indirect sense, to the American people. These fisheries are the cradles of the national marine. The deep sea fishermen of all maritime nations make, perhaps, of all others, the best sailors. Constant exposure to the bracing air of the sea, the continuous labour on the briny deep, and the perils so frequently encountered, contribute to produce a hardy, fearless race of men, who are invaluable to a sea-going people. Even steam cannot do away with the necessity for war purposes of a hardy race of men. The engineer and the stoker may lessen the number of the simple "yo heave ho" Jack tars of the Marryatt school, and, in some measure, do away with the occupation of little reefers; but they cannot compensate in physique for the ruddy, brawny, quiet, hardy, and essentially brave man of the sea, whose home, from youth up has been upon the mountain wave. Daniel Webster was right when he placed a higher value upon the Gulf and Banks of Newfoundland fisheries than the product of the catch. The fisheries—South Sea, Greenland, and St Lawrence Gulf fisheries—the whale and codfish fisheries, in a word, of Maine and Massachusetts, constitute all the real naval wealth of which the United States have to boast. While the ocean passenger and freight trade is carried on in English and other foreign bottoms, Portland and Cape Cod yet send out a few whalers and fleets of cod and mackarel schooners, and their outfit alone affords a trade. But, in a national point of view, the sea-men and the sea-women which these fisheries yield are the greatest wealth of the United States. It is, in affording a standing ground only, for the fishermen of Brest that the two stones off the coast of Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, are of real value to France. It is in breeding fishermen that the Maritime provinces are valuable to this Dominion. It is the Gulf of St. Lawrence which will be the mainstay of Canada's power as certainly as the German Ocean is that of England—an ocean not so deep by 20 fathoms as Lake Ontario, and yet more valuable, simply because it is the sea—the blue, the fresh, the ever free, unbounded, open to all nations, and, nevertheless, the great roadstead of a commerce of stupendous magnitude belonging to England, and the fishing ground of a race of Norsemen who are the natural sea kings of the earth, which we inhabit. Mr. Webster while admitting that the treaty of 1818 merely permitted to United States fishermen the right of fishing off our coasts, within a distance of three miles from headland to headland, contended that it was indispensable to American interests, that the line of the bays should be followed, as otherwise the fishing interests of Cape Cod would be materially interfered with, and that on these interests the United States depended for her status as a naval power. Assuredly he was right. It is not however the business of Canada to build up the naval power of the United States by generous concessions. When the Americans agreed to a reciprocal trade, Canada surrendered the privilege to them of fishing upon equal terms with our own fishermen, on our own grounds, and when the treaty was abrogated, the privilege was accorded by license, in the hope of a renewal of a treaty, which betokened amity. This hoped for renewal President Grant refused, and as nothing can be expected from the United States by way of favor, no favor should be looked for from us. The Gulf fisheries are ours, and it is our duty to keep them. They may be costly to keep when the value of "the take" is considered, but, should they be kept only at the price of a navy, they will, in the end, be cheaply kept at that. Complications may arise out of this determination to keep the Americans from poaching in our waters, but it is to be hoped that the determination will be persevered in, until the Americans learn, as a people, what is as much their interest as it is ours. We do not seek a Zollverein and are now indifferent to Reciprocity. A Zollverein while equalizing the skill and labor of both sides of the line would have little beneficial effect here. As matters stand Oshawa can make our axes, our reaping and other agricultural machines, while the manufacture of steam fire engines and women's sewing machines are not unknown in Toronto. Here, and in the Eastern Townships, and on the Montmorenci and the St. Anne's wooden manufactures are arising, where the power is greater and the labor cheaper than in the United States, and the soil producing capability of the Dominion is yearly becoming greater. Canada has nothing to fear in competition with the United States, as the Marines have it, either "*per mare ac per terram.*"

"An urgent case of distress" in our next.

The Woodstock *Times* thus discourseth upon a recent event:

The poet, Carrol Ryan, of the Ottawa *Evening Mail*, has married Miss McIver, a poetess, also of Ottawa.

No doubt the little Ryans will
Be taught to carol very sweetly;
As both the parent birds can sing,
They'll fill the house with song completely.

God bless the poet and his mate,
Who have been bound in Hymen's tether,
And may the warblers long be spared
To sing their Madrigals together.

From Messrs. Durie & Son, booksellers, 10 Sparks street, we have received Blackwood for March. Among a number of highly interesting papers there is one especially so:—"The Antagonism of Race and Colour: or White, Red, Black and Yellow in America."

AN EDITOR'S ANGER FOR NOT KNOWING FRENCH.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Mr. Editor—You are no doubt aware that over one-half of the English population of Lower Canada are conversant with the French language, as also a considerable portion of the population of several of the counties of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

It is a daily by-word amongst the more intelligent of your countrymen to say—"How I do regret that I cannot speak French!" "How I do regret that I cannot speak it with more ease!" The Editor of the *Evening Mail*, who unquestionably is totally ignorant of French, shares, no doubt, of the common regret, but it is a pity that it should drive him into madness.

See *Evening Mail*, of the 22nd instant—"At this time . . . . up rose Chauveau, and inflicted upon the House one of his tiresome French speeches. It is certainly time that the expense, inconvenience, and annoyance of two languages, in the Dominion Parliament, were done away with."

It is decidedly not French to suppress the M. or the Hon. M. before the word Chauveau. But my dear Mr. Editor of the *Evening Mail*, before you do away with the French language in the House of Commons, you had better set yourself to work (and it would be a much more laudable act in the spirit of your paper) to devise some means of getting rid of the 1,500,000 French-Canadians and Acadians that are scattered over the four Provinces of the Dominion.

Are you not aware that the American Congress have lately ordered all documents relating to the National Debt to be translated and printed in French?

Do you not know that the Parliament of New Brunswick have ordered the debates to be published in French?

It would appear, my dear Editor of the *Evening Mail*, that although a newspaper Editor—true, it is, not of the largest possible dimensions—you do not read the papers. Must I infer that you are far behind time?

AN UNHARMED FRENCHMAN.

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1870.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office. 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 23.

At the meeting of the City Council last night a deputation was appointed to go to Ottawa to settle with the Government regarding the position of the city and the Crystal Palace, before the Provincial Exhibition during the ensuing fall takes place.

A requisition to the Mayor calling on him to summon a public meeting, to protest against the late protectionist gentlemen, is being circulated.

The President of the Muskoka Railroad Company has written to the city authorities intimating that they will not demand the bonus recently voted until certain arrangements were made which would meet with the approval of the City Council.

144 births, 46 marriages, and 56 deaths have been registered since January 1st.

The Rev. Mr. Newton lectures to-night before the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject "What shall we do with our Evenings."

A sailor named Howard was robbed of about $300 some weeks since in a Granby street den. The money was returned to him lately, as an inducement not to prosecute Jerry Sheehan, the thief, who escaped to Buffalo, and now wishes to return.

Deacon Boardman, the whiskey detective, intends summoning delinquents.

The Royal Lyceum Theatre is advertised for in the Chicago papers.

streets are in their usual disgraceful condition, with melting snow and slush.

The Assize Court yesterday, was occupied with civil suits.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 23.

The dress entertainment of the Victoria Skating Rink last night, came off brilliantly. H. R. H. Prince Arthur's dress was that of a cavalier of the time of Charles II. Colonel Martindale was something similar. The ladies displayed great taste in their costumes.

Last week nine lunatics were sent off from the Montreal jail to Beauport Asylum. A batch of ten more are awaiting the visit of the medical examiners before being sent to the same institution.

A series of tableaus are to be given this evening in the Mechanics' Hall.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 23.

The inspection of the 8th Battalion of volunteers takes place to-night.

A meeting is called for next Sunday after Vespers, to discuss municipal matters and elections.

The *Chronicle* states that 15 of the 50 boats required are being built on the Island of Orleans for the Government. Destination Red River.

At a corporation meeting last evening on the silver question, several members spoke in favor of Sir Francis Hincks' measure.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The authorities are taking measures for the establishment of a mail and passage route to Europe *via* San Francisco.

The Commercial journals comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. Statistics show the receipts of wheat from the United States to aggregate 3,500,000 quarters more than any previous year.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster-General, in replying to a question relative to the delay in the telegraphic service, explained that delays were now chiefly confined to Ireland. The tolls were cheap, and in consequence the wires were crowded. This was especially true in the North of Ireland. In the Southern counties the wires had been cut maliciously. The submarine cable connecting Wexford with Haverford, West Wales, had also been cut ten miles away from the east coast. Under such circumstances delays were inevitable, but he hoped soon to be able to announce that the delays occurred only in exceptional cases.

The Right Hon. Mr. Mansell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, explained that the knighthood offered Mr. Galt recently was totally unconnected with the question of Canadian independence.

The Bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was then taken up and debated.

Mr. Moore, member for Mayo, attacked the Ministry for inconsistency of conduct towards Ireland.

Mr. Newdgate, member for North Warwickshire, defended the Land Bill.

Mr. Patton, member for North Lancashire, spoke in favour of the Bill, but denounced the administration for culpable tardiness in bringing it forward.

The Solicitor General for Ireland deprecated cavilling and hoped the Commons would give the Bill the moral force of unanimity in its support.

Mr. Bagwell, member for Clonmel, objected to the arbitrary powers given to Justices of Peace, which he said were equivalent for allowing them to hang prisoners and try them afterwards. He predicted that the Bill would prove unpopular in Ireland.

A desultory discussion followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton and Lord Stackpole, Messrs. Maguire, Ball, Horsman, and others, took part.

Mr. Ball, member for Dublin University, spoke in severe terms of the cowardly terrorism in Ireland, kept up by the Fenians. He advocated the arrest of suspicious strangers, and the grant of summary powers to Magistrates, and a strict surveillance of the Press. He approved of the clauses indemnifying the families of victims of violence, and authorising the arrest of fugitive witnesses. The only fault he had to find was this—the Bill had not preceded the Land Bill.

Mr. Horsman regretted the Bill allowed resort to exceptional and odious measures, but they were indispensable. Without them the Bill would be shallow, temporising and inadequate. The disease was chronic, and required a permanent and radical cure. The first press, he said, was less culpable than other teachers of the people.

Mr. Henly stated his objections to the Bill, after which the House adjourned.

The passengers of the steamer *Samaria*, which arrived at Queenstown last evening complain of the captain of a certain *Quion* steamer, which they supposed to have been the *Manhattan*. It seems the *Quion* steamer passed within a short distance of the *Samaria* several days ago, and though her signals of distress were flying, the *Quion's* captain refused to aid the distressed steamer, and utterly ignored her signals.

The new Canadian banking law is approved of in financial circles.

The wife of O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian convict, began a series of public readings at Limerick last night. Her elocution pronounced very fine. The enthusiasm of her audience was exuberant. A billiard match was played last night at Cambridge, between the young Champion Mr. Cook Jr. and Mr. Roberts ex-champion, which was won by the latter after a close and exciting game.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The *Journal Official* contains a letter from the Emperor to the Prime Minister Ollivier. It says it would be expedient in the present condition of affairs to adopt all reforms which will restore constitutional Government to France, in order to put an end to that immoderate desire for change, which possesses certain spirits who disturb the public mind by their belief in the instability of the present Regime. Among the reforms he had instituted, the Emperor places in the first rank, those which touch the constitution and prerogative of the Senate. He urges M. Ollivier to concert with his colleagues for the submission to him of a project for the Senatus Consultation which will fix invariably the fundamental provisions growing out of the Plebesatum of 18 2, divide the Legislative power between the two Chambers, a part of the representative power which had heretofore been developed.

The workmen of La Creuzot are again on a strike. No disorder is reported.

TOURS.—The high Court of Justice opened in Session this morning. Some slight changes were made in the arrangements of the courtroom. The Judges now sit at the upper end of the hall, with the Procureur General and his assistants on his right, with clerks and officers in the centre, and the jury, prisoner, with his counsel, and reporters on the left. The remainder of the apartment is devoted to spectators, but the space is very limited. The first witness examined to-day was Milliere, who came in between two *gendarmes*. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Bonaparte was not a provocation, but an insult. Being asked why he wore arms, he replied that he lived in a district outside the city, and going home late at night was obliged to carry them for self protection. He incidentally blamed the government for the delay in the arrest of Prince Bonaparte after the shooting, whereupon he was reprimanded by the President of the Court. The Prince here rose excitedly, and declared that Milliere and Grousset had both sworn they would yet shoot him. This the witness positively denied, and the audience seemed inclined to hiss the Prince. The Procureur General insisted that the witness should be remoted to prison. The lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he remain and give the remainder of his testimony. Several servants of the accused were placed on the stand, and also some of his personal friends. The latter damaged the defence by displaying too much zeal.

Paul De Cassagnac, who was next examined, was insulting in his manner towards the lawyers for the prosecution.

Larroca, who testified in favor of the accused, was at one point called to question by the Court, because he showed excess of warmth. The defence testified that they noticed a contusion in the prisoner's cheek after the affray, but the physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face was placed on the stand, and swore that he saw no signs of a contusion. He was immediately confronted by other witnesses, but repeated his statement. The audience was much excited by this contradiction. The defence attempted to prove that the Prince did not shoot until Fauvelle had drawn his pistol, and also that a plot had been made against the life of the Prince. Before the affair of Rue Dauteuil. But the evidence failed to sustain either allegation. It is expected that Rochefort will be examined to-morrow.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

MARCH, 23 1870.

The doors of the House were closed until five o'clock—a question of privilege being under discussion. When the doors were opened,

Hon Mr. ODELL moved, an address for a return, relating to amounts appropriated and expended by the Dominion Government, since the Union, upon great lines of communication between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. He called attention to the fact, that, according to the last Public Works Report, all the money expended had been for work on the portions of roads located in Quebec. He was not opposed to these roads being under Dominion Government supervision, but thought, in justice to New Brunswick, money should be expended impartially for the construction of great thoroughfares.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL assumed, that the heaviest part of the work on the roads mentioned in the motion were situate in Quebec, and the chief part of the expenditure would necessarily be in that Province; the return would be brought down, however, and the hon. mover would then see that money had been properly apportioned and expended.

The motion was carried after a few remarks from other members.

Hon. Mr. WARK, moved for a Select Committee to examine into matters relating to the re-survey of the Intercolonial Railway.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the Bill relating to masters and mates certificates. Hon. Mr. LETELLIER de ST. JUST in chair.

After discussion on the third section, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3.30.

Mr. CURRIER presented a petition in favour of the Caughnawaga Canal.

Mr. MAGILL presented a petition in favour of a Protective Tariff.

Mr. KEELER introduced a Bill to amend the Insolvency Act of 1869.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS introduced a Bill respecting Ferries, and stated that considerable difficulties existed regarding Intercolonial ferries, and it was therefore necessary to issue rules relative to licenses, &c. The Act was proposed to apply to all ferries under the control of this Parliament. It was intended that licences should be issued under the great seal, and all licenses must be obtained after competition. The Act not to extend to vessels plying to ports in Canada coming under the control of Customs, to Bridge Companies, or to Companies already incorporated.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the matter required consideration. Was it the intention to take possession of such a river for instance, as the Ottawa, and restrict all ferries to certain points. Was it understood that the ferries were to be left to private enterprise to discover, and then the Government to take possession of them. He saw great difficulties likely to arise.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that at the second reading he would be prepared to discuss the matter fully.

Mr. WRIGHT, (Ottawa) referred to the case of a ferry in the Ottawa which was held by a Mr. Smith, who holds a right over the river for several miles, to the great disadvantage of the inhabitants.

Hon. Mr. JOHN S. MACDONALD said the matter was of great importance to Ottawa. He remembered a bill which had passed both Houses, but disallowed, on his advice, which conferred in perpetuity a right to ferry on a length of a mile on each side of the city of Ottawa and at the Gatineau. It would have conferred a feudal right, and charges to which there was no limit.

Mr. CURRIER said by the present arrangement great hardship existed to the people of Ottawa in this respect.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER introduced a Bill to facilitate the signing of Militia Commissions.

Hon. Mr. JOHN S. MACDONALD asked if the Government had heard of the destruction of the drill shed at Toronto, and if it was the intention of the Government to rebuild it.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that it was a joint property of the Government and Corporation, and it was necessary to have a full report. He had given instructions to that effect, and would bring the matter before the House.

Mr. BLAKE said $50 spent in shovelling the snow off would have saved the building.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said, there were large numbers of commissions to be signed, and it was proposed to affix the signature by a stamp so as to save delay.

In answer to Mr. Masson (Soulanges),

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said, it was the intention of the Government to put a sum in the estimates for harbour of refuge at the head of Coteau Rapids.

In answer to Mr. Keeler,

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said, it was not the intention of the Government to provide this Session for the construction of Murray Canal.

In answer to Mr. Merritt,

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said it was intended to cause a survey and report to be made as to the cost of enlarging the Welland Canal.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said a commission was about to be named of partly commercial and partly professional men, to inquire into the system of inland navigation.

In answer to Mr. Jones,

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was intended to advertise for tenders for the supply of iron for the Intercolonial Railway.

In answer to Mr. Perry,

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said no part of the money for the discovery of the murderer of the late Hon. Mr. McGee had been paid, as no one had established a right to any portion of it.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD brought down the returns relating to pilotage, and the cost of assimilating the laws.

Mr. MAGILL moved, for copies of all Orders in Council, Reports of Engineers and Correspondence, in reference to the enlarging the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals. He said that any one who looked at the map of the country could see that the natural outlet for all the produce of the West was through the great waters of Canada. Nature has done much for us, but we should supplement nature by art. Nothing was so important to the material progress of the country as the enlargement of these canals. He referred to the immense strides that had been made by the country since 1845, when the Welland Canal was built, and also the improvement that has taken place in Montreal since the channel of the lower St. Lawrence was deepened sufficiently to allow large vessels to come direct to her wharves from the sea, and stated that the same improvement should be visible all over the Province, if the canals were enlarged, although the annual receipts from the Welland Canal only paid 2¼ per cent on the cost of construction, yet the benefits indirectly derived by the country from these and the other canals, amply repaid the expenditure. The reason the canals were unproductive was, that they were not large enough to allow sea-going vessels to get into our lakes, that importers in the West might have their goods brought direct to them, and that vessels might get return cargoes, thus greatly diminishing the cost of carriage. This was an important matter, not only to Ontario, but to the people of the Lower Provinces, whose sailors and ships would find ample employment in our carrying trade, although the required enlargement would cost about twelve millions of dollars, yet this would be amply repaid by enabling the canals to allow the passage of ocean vessels of a thousand tons burden, and carrying about ten thousand barrels of flour. Another important consideration in favour of the enlargement of our canals was, that the people of Ontario have long looked forward to it as one of the improvements that were to come with Confederation, as, in fact, one of the bases upon which Confederation was built. But ever since the Conference of 1864, nothing has been done. The answer given by the Government to all inquiries on this subject was, that its importance has been recognized, but that the finances would not allow of it. He thought, however, that if we could undertake other important commercial works of a doubtful profit, that surely this great work should not be neglected. He referred the House to a reply given by the Hon. Geo. Brown to the member for Lincoln in reference to this subject, and which was to the effect that the enlargement of these canals and the opening up of the North-West was a portion of the Government policy, and that these works would be gone on with at the earliest moment. He (Mr. Magill) was pleased to hear that the Government had come to a conclusion on this point. If there was one subject more than another on which the people looked with interest, it was the enlargement of these canals. If they were enlarged so as to be a hundred feet wide at the bottom, and deep enough to accommodate vessels of the largest kind, then their object would be accomplished. It should be the object of every member of the House to show that our people do not suffer with a comparison with our neighbours, and that we are endeavouring to take advantage of every natural advantage placed within our reach (hear hear).

Mr. STREET said there was no motion that he could second with more pleasure, than the one moved by the member for Hamilton, not because he (Mr. Street) represented one of the counties through which one of the canals passed, but because he was a member of the House of Commons, and was bound to look beyond his own country. It was his duty he believed to look at the matter in a national sense, in regard to the trade and commerce of the county. The fact that the question was not looked upon in a sectional spirit was established clearly by the member for Hamilton having brought the matter before the House, and not a member locally interested. The hon. gentleman had felt as a leading merchant of Hamilton, the necessity which existed for the enlargement of these canals in order that the trade of the country might be carried on more satisfactory to those living in the Dominion. He (Mr. Street) was delighted to hear the Minister of Justice say, that the Government had come to some conclusion in reference to these great works, as it was of the utmost importance that these are taken up and carried through at the earliest possible moment, without any serious delay. If this work was not prosecuted with vigour and dispatch and a determination to carry it through, we should lose without doubt the carrying trade which we gained by these canals. There was no doubt that our enterprising neighbours would take steps to secure to themselves all that business which we ought to do by these canals, and he hoped that the commission about to be appointed would discharge its duties by urging upon the Government the necessity of acting with great vigour, and that we should not have the work postponed by mere promises as has been done in years past. He was very sorry to see the other evening, that the Secretary of State, was very undecided about the canal question, saying that we already had the expense of the Intercolonial and North West on our hands. He did not think this policy would be satisfactory to the Country (hear hear). The sooner enterprising action was taken the better, and he could not help noticing that his hon. friend put this matter off for an indefinite period. Nothing would be so likely to enable us to obtain the reciprocity which we have so long looked forward to, as the construction of these great works (hear hear). He believed that our American friends would for the sake of getting this means of outlet, urge upon Congress the renewal of the treaty. He did not think it necessary to quote figures, but was quite sure that the opening of these canals would ensure the receipt by the Government of a much larger profit than has ever hitherto been received. He hoped that the Commission to be appointed would be instructed to act with energy and determination (hear hear).

Mr. SHANLY said that he understood the Government to intimate, that it was intended to intrust the Canal enquiry to a Commission. He was not in favour of placing the public works in Commission. He did not see why, with the Board of Public Works, such a step was at all necessary. The greatest canals had been constructed by that Board, and it was the part of the Government, and not of that particular Department, to set to work and bring down a scheme, instead of compelling the House to wait session after session for a report, which if not satisfactory, would be declared to be the fault of the Commission. He did not think there was any clause in the Quebec resolution so fraught with importance, as that which referred to the canals—the Welland, Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals—for the policy must not only be to connect them, and give them access to the sea, but must also be such as to open up communication with the heart of the country. They had waited session after session for some declaration of policy, but had heard of none. Surely if the Government were not prepared on financial grounds to proceed, they ought to have some scheme prepared and brought down for consideration, so that something might be done in the near future to secure the trade within their reach. He believed any one who understood the state of the water communication would acknowledge, that so far the Canal system had been a failure, and had brought no trade commensurate with the expense incurred in construction. So soon as they got below Kingston, it might be said that they were used altogether for local purposes. They were told that one reason why the construction of Canals should be postponed, was the heavy expense of other works going on, such as the Intercolonial railway, and also the acquisition of the Red River territory. The Intercolonial railway was, no doubt, a political necessity, but it would not tend to develop such a trade as he contemplated, and as would be necessary to make it pay. He admitted that it would bring the Lower Provinces nearer and develop trade with them to a certain extent. They were told that the trade with Red River would be great, but that had yet to be made. He for one voted against its acquisition, as he thought the enormous cost would have been far better spent at home (hear, hear). It had now been acquired and, he supposed, they must go to some expense to make use of it. But close by and almost within their view, was an enormous trade of which they received nothing. He ventured to say that not one per cent of that trade came to them, and the Welland canal had never paid because there was no canal policy. The St. Lawrence canals stopped short at the point from which their trade ought to be directed to render it remunerative. It was a wide spread fallacy, and no where more than at Montreal, that the largest grain trade was that across the ocean, and that it must increase. If they looked at the returns they would find, that there had been rather a decrease in the demand for American grain, while larger supplies were being yearly received in Europe from the Black sea and France. If there was a further demand they came here for the balance, and if the crop was good in Europe the demand here was comparatively short, and in some years there was none. All this time there was a market close by in the United States. The canals extend to Montreal and stop there, while the New England states which do not pretend to sow wheat, and import all their breadstuffs, have an immense trade, which all goes another way. A policy by which the trade could be secured, had been urged year after year, but those who did so had been taunted with advocating a wild and American policy. Instead of the St. Lawrence Canals stopping where they did, they should proceed so as to open up a trade. He referred to the Caughnawaga Canal, by which he contended that a large portion of the $5,000,000 of the revenue derived from the Erie Canal could be directed here, as by that route, and produce could in this way be laid down much cheaper at Albany and Troy than by any other. He had always held that the destiny of Canadians was not to be great exporters; and Quebec believed that it could force the trade down the St. Lawrence. He believed that the Canadians should be the great carriers not alone for Europe, but for the New England and other States. Of course the Government always opposed a canal policy, on the ground that they could not afford it. He held that the country could not afford to do without it (cheers). And the country was never in a better disposition to do something towards this great end. It would not do for the Finance Minister merely to bring forward expedients to tide over a difficulty. He must make financial investments, which would not require twenty per cent. reserves, but which would return four dollars for every dollar spent, which would not only pay the expenses, but which would enable them to carry out their public works year after year—(cheers)—and give them the carrying trade from Lake Superior downward, making them the great carriers of the continent (cheers).

Mr McCALLUM said the question of the enlargement of the canals was probably the most important which could come before the House, or engage the attention of the Government, which for the time being had the destiny of the country for weal or woe in their hands. It was time, therefore, that they declared their policy to the House, if they had any, and if not, it was time they had one. He knew they had said repeatedly that the question was taken into serious consideration, but they had had a long time to do so, and for ten years the importance of the question had been urged on every Government in succession. He knew that on the one hand it would lead to the supposition of additional burdens and taxation, while on the other it would add immeasurably to the progress and prosperity of the country. He thought that the majority of the members were satisfied that the money expended on so important an object would pay ten fold by stimulating industry from one end of the Dominion to the other, and if Canada was to be the great country of which some boasted, it would not be by neglecting the water communications. All parts of the Dominion were interested in this question; it was not one of merely local interest. It would give the Maritime Provinces an opportunity of building the class of vessels suitable to carry on trade to the Upper Provinces, to bring their produce, fish for instance, to be delivered to the farmers of Ontario, and take farm produce back in exchange, and whatever saving was effected in the cheapening of freight would he was assured, be shared by the consumer, the producer and the carrier. It would give the Lower Provinces the privilege of a coasting and inland trade of 2,000 miles. Ontario would on the other hand be benefitted by having an outlet to the ocean, and could build vessels suitable for ocean service, which she could find employment for during the winter months, instead of being compelled as now to keep her vessels idle during five months of winter. This was one of the benefits to be derived from Confederation which was most talked of, and it would do more to consolidate the different parts of the Dominion than all the money they could spend on other objects, by binding them all together in the bands of unanimity and friendship. He did not think the money required for a survey would be so large as to require any such commission as that spoken of by the Minister of Justice. He believed that $8,000 would make all the survey required. By a report made by Mr. Page, in July 1860, it was stated that there was a depth of 9 feet of water in the St. Lawrence Canals, and to obtain a depth of ten feet and a half would cost $1,028,000. If they got twelve and a half feet, which he thought would be sufficient for inland water navigation, that by the same calcularion would cost $2,000,000 more, equal to $3,000,000, added to which would be $3,000,000 for enlarging the Welland Canal, and $1,000,000 for harbours, for these must also be improved, if they wished to render the Canals available, and give access to vessels to them. The Government had been hard pressed the other day on the subject of Harbours of Refuge in Lake Erie, and members spoke as if there were no harbours, but there were harbours there which could be made use of, and he advised the Government to disallow the consideration of any large expenditure there, till a Canal policy had been settled. There were difficulties to be met with at Colborne harbour on Lake Erie, as it had a rocky bottom, and it would take some money to get a depth there of twelve and a-half feet. He urged the Government not to go on with the Commission, but to employ engineers to make a survey, which could be done for not more than $6,000 or $8,000, and whose report would be ready to be laid before the House next Session.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) contended that the advantages of the carrying trade referred to by the hon. member for South Grenville would depend upon the amount of tolls imposed upon ships and vessels going through our canals, and the people of the Dominion should reflect seriously before they incurred a heavy expense in enlarging these canals. The hon. member for South Grenville had said that the Americans were alive to the importance of the carrying trade, but they wished it to go through their own canals, though the hon. member had said they would give us reciprocity in order to get their trade down the St. Lawrence. They were not likely to do this. He (Mr. Jones) was a protectionist from principle, and did not wish to screen himself by adopting a national or retaliatory policy. After alluding to the money already spent on canals and the Intercolonial Railway, and also to the amount required for opening canal and railway communication with the North West, he said he did not think the Dominion should spend sixteen millions of dollars enlarging canals for the purpose of allowing the farmers of Illinois, Minnesota, and other Western States, to send their produce to England, to compete with Canadian farmers, unless there were some mode of getting a return. He considered it would be better to abolish the Intercolonial Railway Commission rather than appoint another, and as there was now so little work for the Public Works Department to do, he thought that Department should undertake the management of this work.

Mr. BURPEE referred to the necessity of constructing the Bay Verte Canal, and said the Lower Provinces were expecting to see that work accomplished, at the very earliest moment the finances would permit. He observed in the course of the debates in this House, continued reference to the Intercolonial Railway, a work particularly for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces. He entirely repudiated that idea. The work he believed would never pay commercially; it would only be valuable as a military road, and as such was even more for the benefit of the Upper than the Lower Provinces.

Mr. MACKENZIE, referring to a remark to the effect that the carrying trade was not of much use to us, said that point was scarcely worth arguing, so evident was it, that the carrying trade was of the very greatest importance to us. He fully agreed with the remarks of the member for Grenville (Mr. Shanly) as to the necessity of the Government making the necessary enquiries through their own departments and not through a commission—the more so because it was well known, that the Government had in their possession most complete surveys of the River St. Lawrence, Welland Canal, and Ottawa River, as well as very complete surveys that have been made in that extraordinary project which he believed utterly impracticable, the Georgian Bay Canal. No purpose could be served by appointing a commission, except to provide for some needy Government supporter. This Government might be called a Government that does its work by commissions and pays its debts by shinplasters. Instead of looking after the interests of the Dominion, they devoted themselves entirely to schemes to tide over present difficulties, political or financial. Now when this subject was forced upon their attention by private enterprise, when private parties were endeavouring to initiate and carry out schemes of public usefulness in connection with our system of inland navigation, the Government returned it by the appointment of commissions. Surely with thirteen members, the Government ought to be competent to manage the affairs of this country without the everlasting commission business. Better to put the whole Government of the country under commission at once, and be done with it. We had four Finance Ministers called Treasury Board; then we had our Department of Public Works subdivided, part of its work given to a Railway Commission that was universally admitted to be an absolute failure; and in the Senate they had agreed to take more work from the Public Works Department, and place it under the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This was entirely in opposition to sound public policy. He had sat upon committees of Parliament for the last eight or ten years, which had investigated with tolerable fullness various schemes for the improvement of our inland navigation, and he knew that the Government had in their possession at the present moment complete information. The hon. gentleman from Grenville, who had spoken on this subject, was an engineer of high standing, and he had made a most complete survey of the Ottawa River; and there was no gentleman in Canada better acquainted with every foot of the St. Lawrence River; and there was not a more competent man to give an opinion as to what the Government ought to do in reference to these great public works. While he was prepared to give fair consideration as to the time when these works should be commenced, he held that the Government should come down with some definite policy on the subject. The financial interests of the country ought to be looked to from two points of view. One was the mere point of expenditure; the other was the results of a policy that would bring the immense trade of the West down the St. Lawrence. It was a fact, that since 1860 there had not been any increase in the trade of the St. Lawrence canals, and there had been considerable decrease in certain branches of it, and at this moment there was no prospect of any increase; because of the difficulties in the way—difficulties which the Government appeared to wish to take no steps to remove, excepting by appointing a Commission. At the present moment we were about entering upon a new era of commercial industry. The railway enterprise on the south shore of Lake Superior would undoubtedly bring the trade of Minnesota, the north-western part of Wisconsin, and all that of the North West Territory down Lake Superior, instead of to Chicago, as at present. This trade was occupied almost exclusively by Americans, but by building at Sault Ste. Marie, on the Canadian side, which possessed very superior advantages to the American side, the whole of that trade would be in our hands. The Government already had in their possession complete plans and surveys of that locality. Were we to enlarge our canals to the capacity of the St. Lawrence River, and improve our harbours, we would be beyond all question, especially if the Caughnawaga canal was built, bring the whole traffic of the West down our route to Montreal. To interpose objections to a scheme like the Caughnawaga Canal, which would be before the House in a few days was, in his opinion, utter madness. If we intended to keep our position on this Continent we must give our attention to this very important matter. We cannot afford to delay. He quite agreed with the remarks of the member from New Brunswick, (Mr Burpee) in respect to the Bay Verte Canal. That was one of the most important works yet to be done, and important to the whole Dominion, in view of its geographical position. On this subject of canals, he believed he was not influenced by any sectional feelings. We had within reach, the means to compel commercial intercourse with the Americans, and that was by enlarging our canals. It was not the mere amount of revenue that we would derive from the canals that should be considered; but benefit to the whole country generally. But even from a revenue point of view, there was no reason to doubt that the enlargement of our canals, and the opening of new ones would, before many years, be the source of great revenue to the country. The Welland Canal was the only canal, now, producing a revenue; but that was simply because it was used to carry a great portion of the produce of the west, which was sent down to Oswego. If we had the Caughnawaga Canal built, we could take the whole of that produce to the same market at a much cheaper rate; and we would secure an immense share of the carrying trade to England and Europe.

Mr. JONES (Leeds and Grenville) pointed out the peculiar position of the Rideau Canal, which differs from that of other canals.

Mr. MERRITT was glad to see that the important subject of canals was engaging the attention of the House and Government. He hoped next session the Government would be prepared with a scheme that would be satisfactory to the House and country. He pointed out the great benefit canals had been to this country already in reducing the freight from Montreal to Lake Erie from $24 a ton to $4. An enlargement of these canals would be equally beneficial. At present their were 1500 vessels on the lakes, but only 500 of them could pass through the Welland Canals. He did not approve of appointing a commission, but thought the Government could attend better to the matter through their own departments. He thought the member for Lambton was wrong in saying that the Government was already in possession of the surveys of they Welland Canal.

Hon. Mr. LEVISCONTE said, this was a matter of great importance to the Maritime Provinces. That portion of the Dominion had no sectional feeling, but was prepared now to unite with the other portions in building up a great country under the good old flag of England (chees). Every dollar spent in improving our inland navigation would be put to the best possible use.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said development of canals was a question which had been pressed upon the attention of the Government, but he regretted that it had been brought up for discussion at this particular time, for he would like to have it fully discussed in all its bearings, from all sides of the House, and it would be better to discuss it without any reference to the general or particular policy of the Government, or special merits or demerits of the Government. It was a peculiarity of the member for Lambton, that, on every question that is discussed, he had something to say about the Government. He wastes the time of the House, he may please himself, and did not hurt the Government. At the same time an attack would be much more forcible if it were presented on a fitting occasion when the Government could discuss it and meet it directly. The hon. gentleman considered the Government striving to make offices or positions for some friends, when he (Sir John) announced that a com… would issue upon this importa… He (Sir John) could only say th… thirty and forty members of th… and the other branch of Legisla… upon him recently, specially to… him the propriety and expedien… ing a commission, composed of… professional engineers and men of… cal science, combined with men… derstand the trade of this coun… who understand and appreciate… sity of the development of this… the purpose of taking full evide… ports and surveys of Public W… partment, and all other sour… mation, and make a full and… report upon the whole questi… communication from the… to the extreme East;… the present and future… of the country, and giving… imate indication of the… works and their opinion as to… which such works should be… This Commission will in no w… with any special Government… had made this amendment… mission was to be issued… with the strongly expressed… large deputation from both… the Legislature, just after the… Public Works had said that… intended to order a survey of the… and St. Lawrence canals… Welland, to be made… (hear, hear.) It had been… ernment was already in possession… surveys and full information… Welland canal; but the… Lincoln, who knows all… such is not the case,… from South Grenville, who… tion with the Great Western… ables him to fully understand… says there must be a new… thorough survey of the Welland… fore its enlargement can… taken. The Commission… all reports and survey… made, and make a… report for the consideration… and country, so that both… large expenditure—a large… public burdens—can be justified… that work or all works… thought this course would… demnation of this House and… the time the Union was formed… question pressed upon Parl… Government, and adopted by… construction of the Intercolonial… The Confederation Act provide… work must be commenced six… the commencement of the Union… a political and constitutional… and was hurried on with… veys, for the purpose of keeping… financial requirements of the Act… volved a very large expense, but th… country accepted the burden for… ves and for posterity, under conside… that it was the connecting link of all… Provinces of the Union. Then the… provision—not embodied in the… Act, because it was not… ing introduced, was a resolution… Quebec Conference equally… did not apply to the Welland… rence Canals, but applied to the… ject, which we now desire to… subject for a Commission to report… Reading the resolution, he went… the first consideration was, of… financial one, and he quite concur… the hon. member for Lambton… consideration should not be lost… We must take into consideration… crease of the trade of the country… must not be afraid of large exp… and then we shall have a better… in a reasonable time of a large… But we must not be carried… and incur prematurely burdens… certainly press upon us heavily… there is a prospect of a return… reasonable period. The canal… Canada had, he thought, hitherto… sufficient for the trade of Canada… that is to say, carrying only produce… Canada grows, and enabling them… their way to the east and the… But he was sure it would not be… port's Land and the great North… there would be a necessity, with… to Canadian trade alone, and without… ence to the trade of the United… any portion of it, certainly… the Welland Canal, and perhaps… Lawrence Canals, and that within… short period. (Hear). But… confine ourselves to the… the enlargement of the Welland… alone. We must consider, with… water communication he spoke… Pacific Railway, as a matter which… not be longer postponed, but which… to be immediately considered.… communication with the head of… Superior is a matter also to be consid… and for that portion we certainly… sufficient reports.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Will this Com… sion consider the question of the… Railway?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD… plied, it would only consider the… of the water communication… he did, that the present canals… large enough for carrying the produce… Canada eastward, and supplies… westward, the question arises, whether… should enlarge these canals and… ormous expense merely to… Americans to use them. At present… coasting trade is denied us by the… States, and so long as that… maintained, we cannot be… carriers of this Continent… tions of the great West. A Canadian… sel laden with wheat or flour at… cannot go to Oswego.

Mr. MACKENZIE—It can go… sea.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD… tainly—so far as our vessels can… nadian produce to Canadian ports… they cannot carry from American… another American port. The… trade of the United States is carried… American bottoms, and the only profit… vessels, and the only profit we… will be from tolls, so far as American… sels are concerned. Supposing… canal were made around the Falls… gara in American territory, American… sels would carry from Chicago… Rochester, or Ogdensburgh, but that… be no advantage to Canada. The… tion, therefore, arises whether… not get the carrying trade, would… fit from the tolls be sufficient… the enlargement of the canals.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I said I believed it would.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD… knowledged that he had, but… Americans keep up their present… wall" system, as it had… Canadian vessels would not… of wheat or a barrel of flour… American port to another… questions had to be considered… greatest care, after examining… dence that can be produced… a most valuable report. We… charged with great recklessness… disregard for the public interest… a question it was not fully… men fully acquainted with it… ticulars. He was inclined to… the profits to be made from tolls… as the accommodation of our own… with the great west, and that… the trade of the United States… Montreal, would be quite… warrant the Government of Canada… ter at no distant day upon the… ment of the canals. There was… consideration which he would… to, and that was, that the enlargement… of the Welland and St. Lawrence… would take away to a certain extent… of the levers we have for getting… ity. If Americans find we are… large these canals whether they… reciprocity or not, they will be… different about it. He knew there… remedy of excluding their vessels… the use of the canals.

Mr. MACKENZIE—And exclude our vessels from Lake Michigan.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that step was to be taken only as a last resort, if a retaliatory policy should be justifiable or warranted. If we enlarge these canals, we may assume, as a matter of course, that we will allow American vessels to pass through, no matter what restrictions may be put upon our commerce and produce. The commission would be selected from the best engineers of the country, and we may look to the United States as well as Canada, if it be necessary; and besides commercial men of Canada, it would be an advantage to engage, if possible, some of the Western men, who are interested as much as we are, and who are at present our only friends at Washington, for the purpose of getting up an exhaustive report. This is the scheme of the Government, and he thought it would receive the acceptance of the House.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON inquired if the commission would be appointed immediately during the present session of Parliament?

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Yes.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT was proceeding to say that he differed from the Minister of Justice, but as he (Sir Alexander) had not clearly understood his remarks, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald reiterated his reasons why the canals should be enlarged.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT believed that very great advantage would arise from the American trade passing through our canals, which would bring forward a great variety of interests in this country. It would attract foreign shipping, to a larger extent than ever before, to Montreal and Quebec, and thereby the producing interest of this country would be benefited. He quite agreed with his hon. friend that the American coasting restrictions should be taken off if we made the enlargement of the canals. He believed the time had now arrived when the question of enlarging the canals ought to be taken up, but he did not think, that, as Government had reports of able men on the subject, this Commission would be able to throw much light on the subject.

Mr. CURRIER regretted he could not agree with the Government as to the manner they proposed to improve the canals. He was opposed to a Commission, and thought that the Government should take the responsibility upon themselves, and if they came down with a good sound policy, a majority of the House would support them.

Dr. GRANT rose to speak, but on the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Holton, the debate was adjourned till Monday, as it was now six, and the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The following Bills were read a second time:

A Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood to impose and collect tolls on Harbour dues and for other purposes.

A Bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved the second reading of the Bill to amalgamate the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways.

Mr. MACFARLANE said that he had objections to the Bill, but would not press them if it were not pressed into the Committee of the Whole immediately. The Bill was passed on division. Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next.

A Bill to amalgamate the Canadian Bank of Commerce with the Gore Bank, was read a second time.

A Bill to extend the powers of Official Arbitrators in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the third reading of the Bill relating to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN explained that he was opposed to granting divorces on religious principles, that when Confederation was under consideration, he had advocated that divorces should be granted only by the Dominion House, as it would be more difficult for persons seeking divorces to come to Ottawa, than to get them from the Local Houses. If this were on a Bill for a divorce, he would vote against it, but this Bill had no other object than to provide how the Government should appoint a Judge to a Court which existed before Confederation, he would not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, the Minister of Public Works was, in voting for this Bill, voting for divorce, for without this Bill, facilities could not be granted for divorce. He (Mr. Holton) would call for the yeas and nays on the Bill.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) said that the member for Hochelaga might have taken some other time for having a fling at the Government. His action would have been more charitable if he had not forced the House to yeas and nays. His object evidently was to divide the the Catholic members among themselves on religious grounds. He (Mr. Masson) had always been of the opinion that these Divorce Bills should be passed upon division.

Mr. RYAN regretted extremely that the Government had introduced this measure, as he considered it to be the entering of the wedge which would soon create a divorce court over the whole Dominion. He regretted that the Minister of Public Works had felt it his duty to express the opinion as he had done. He (Mr. Ryan) was opposed to divorces both on religious and social grounds. The evils existing in the United States under the divorce system should be a warning to the House.

Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry) said that he had always, when a Divorce Bill was before the House, voted for it if he considered that a case was fully made out, and he considered he was not violating his religious principles. This was the first time he had seen a Catholic member using and urging that he did not want a division. They had always voted for it before, and why should we now allow this Bill to pass without a discussion, because it suited a particular party. He as a Catholic did not think it his duty, nor that he had any right to force his views upon Protestants, coming here, supported by their religion and asking for a divorce. He would support the hon. member for Chateaugay in asking for a division. He would oppose the Bill as he thought it a preliminary step towards the establishment of a general divorce court.

Mr. DUFRESNE said this question should not be looked at from a religious point of view. He looked upon the Bill as confirming a state of things which existed in New Brunswick before Confederation, and which this House had no right to change. He would vote for the Bill, but would not vote for a Bill to allow Tom, Dick and Harry to get divorces.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD explained that the Bill was not to establish a new Court of Divorce in New Brunswick, but simply to make a necessary provision respecting a court which already exists. He regretted that it did not also extend to Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that when a Bill such as this was brought before the House creating a Divoce Court, it opened the question as to the propriety of continuing the existence of these courts. The court proposed to be created was one which would decide between Catholics as well as between Protestants. The question really was, whether the House should extend the powers of the court or abolish it altogether.

Mr. CASSAULT said the House, as he looked at it, was not asked to pronounce upon a Divorce Court at all, but whether or not it should make a provision necessary for the carrying on of the business of a court. It did not make any difference whether it was a Divorce Court, or a Queen's Bench Court, or any other court. Though he would not vote for a divorce he would support the Bill.

Mr. BLAKE said the Government had acted on uniformity in other matters, and in this matter of divorce they were bringing in a measure which sanctioned a special system for one Province.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD pointed out the injustice which this Bill was intended to remove. The Bill was introduced at the suggestion of Judge Fisher, who was prevented from hearing a case of divorce because he had held briefs in that case before he was appointed judge. It was unjust that one or two parties should be prevented from the advantage of the court which was enjoyed by all other parties in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN argued that the Bill would facilitate the granting of divorces in certain cases, and that the principle of granting divorces was before the House just as much as if it had been brought up on direct motion.

Mr. IRVINE would like to see the Bill extended to Nova Scotia, so that these cases might not be coming up continually.

Mr. CURRIER would like to know why parties who could not get a divorce in Courts in New Brunswick did not come to this Parliament, just as parties in Ontario and Quebec had to do.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN pointed out that the same objection which was raised to this measure might with equal force be raised against the appointment of a new judge in case of a vacancy. If this Bill was defeated, the Judge in New Brunswick who had charge of such cases, would either have to resign, or try cases which public decency required he should not try, or he would have to refuse to try it, in which case injustice would be done to certain parties. The object of the Bill was to relieve the present Judge from this difficulty.

After some remarks from Mr. Connor,

Mr. PELLETIER moved that the Bill be not read a third time, but that it be resolved that the Divorce Court in New Brunswick should be abolished.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, characterized the amendment, as a clap-trap motion, and went on say that the Rouge Party of which the mover of the amendment, was a member were attempting to set at defiance the authority of the clergy, yet he might approve of this amendment apparently in the interests of the Catholic clergy. He referred to the Guibord case in Montreal as an illustration of this fact. He had first been informed that one person had withdrawn from the Canadian Institute at Montreal, but that person had not the manliness to do so publicly. He then went on to relate the circumstances under which, when confederation was passed New Brunswick was allowed to retain the Divorce Court.

Mr. BELLEROSE, regretted exceedingly that the question had been brought up in the manner it had been, as tending to excite feelings of animosity between the Province of Quebec and those of the Lower Provinces. The question had been put in its proper light by the Minister of Militia, as being one of adoption of the rights of Roman Catholics and Protestants respectively.

Mr. IRVINE could not understand how a portion of the members who professed objection to deal in detail with a question of the principle of which they affirmed this House had a right to deal. He was prepared to vote in support of such a proposal as that of the member for Kamouraska when it was properly brought up. He held strongly that no courts should adjudicate on Divorce cases, and held that there was a still worse court to decide, and had therefore consistantly voted against granting divorces. If the speaker decided that the amendment was in order, he should vote for it, but could see no reason why, if not, he could vote for amending a matter of detail in the constitution of an existing court.

Hon. Mr. Anglin said they were compelled to deal with the question as it came before them. The discussion had taken two distinct courses. One what Catholics should do in the matter, and the other the general question. He believed that there should be no divorces granted, and he held the principle was as much violated in sanctioning a court to adjudicate on one case as on any other. The Minister of Militia said that they must compromise everything if they expected to get on harmoniously. But he he could not see how they could compromise principles, and this question he held as one of principle. He was sorry the Minister of Militia had not relieved the conscience of the member for Laval, as to the course to be adopted by those who believed divorce immoral. He had further said that the Bishops had agreed with him.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER—It was on the question of the distribution of power under Confederation. The question was referred to Rome, and the course he proposed was sanctioned.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said that he knew the Roman Catholic doctrine. No Bishop would dare to approve of divorce.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER reiterated that the Bishops knew they were living in a mixed community, and approved of the question of divorce being left to this Dominion.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said it might be supposed that less evil would arise from the puestion to be left to this Parliament of the Dominion than to any other, but they held it to be a sin nevertheless. Neither the Pope nor the Council could decide otherwise, since the binding nature of matrimony was as deep founded as the rock on which the Church was built. As Catholics they held that there could be no dissolution of matrimony without adultery if the parties re-marry. When Catholic members voted against a divorce bill, it was not with the hope of obtaining a majority, but to save their own conscience. Independent of the religious reason, there were others, affecting society at large, which could be appealed to why no divorce should be allowed, and in asking that others should support resistance to any divorce law. He felt bound to resist a bill which proposed to allow one or two parties to obtain a sham dissolution of marriage, which could have no effect but an evil one.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER corrected the misrepresentation of the Hon. Mr. Anglin as to his statement, which referred to the protection of the right of minorities secured by the conclusions at which they had arrived on this subject. Otherwise the minorities in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick could have had no claim to their rights being respected in the same manner as they are now. He hoped that if two Catholics came here for divorce, the Protestant majority would consider it in the light in which they viewed it, and the meaning of leaving the question to the Dominion Parliament, which was intended to relieve Protestants who regarded marriage in a different light from Roman Catholics. He was glad to hear that the member for Gloucester was so submissive to the Holy See, and he called his attention to the Bull against Fenianism, lately issued.

Mr. PELLETIER defended his conduct in bringing up the motion, which he had thought it his duty to do, and denied that it would cause any enmity or ill feeling between the Provinces.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Bill had been brought up at the instance of the learned judge, and might have been allowed to pass without remark, as it had been introduced for one object alone. It created no new tribunal, but simply provided for the removal of the disability of a judge from relationship or other cause. But the present amendment bound down the House to sanction a Bill to abolish a court which had been established, without hearing the people of the Province for their interests, which might be seriously affected. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked when the debate was to be resumed as this was a Government measure?

Hon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had adjourned the debate to give the members from New Brunswick an opportunity of fully considering the matter.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that to-morrow was a Government day, and this should come up.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the Election Law was to be taken up.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
	12 Noon.	9.00	Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.30	5.30
7.00		9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	
		9.00	Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland.			
	12 Noon.		St. John, N.B.; daily, Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			5.30
7.00	12 Noon.	9.00	United States		11.30	5.30
11.30		5.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	11.30	5.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			5.00
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			5.00
		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00	11.30	4.30
7.00	12 Noon.		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway			6.00
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart.............. 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive.............. 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

FRENCH kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

Irish Poplins, various colours, $1.50 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Imitation Irish Poplins $1.00 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Cheap sale of rich fancy silks, Irish Poplins and black silks at Magee & Russell's. Particulars in evening papers.

FIRST of this season's Lettuce, Radishes Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION—The following office-bearers were elected yesterday—Secretary, Lt. Col. Stuart; Treasurer, President, Lt. Cal. Botsford, Lt. Col. McPherson.

THE MARKET.—Wednesday—was better—a fair number of good hogs were offered for sale, most of which were sold to Mr. Andrew Graham No change in prices. A quantity of hay was offered for sale.

HULL COUNCILS.—The rival councils are both running in full blast in the township of Hull. They are both going to assess the municipality and both will levy laxes. The rate payers will have a gay or a sorry time of it. Some of them have come to the conclusion to pay neither councils.

ASSAULT.—As two old men were crossing from the Gatineau with teams laden with saw-dust yesterday, they were assaulted by some parties with sticks. One of them received a bad cut on the head, and the other was seriously injured.

WHAT advertising and good value does. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. advertised extra value in black silks. In a few days they sold about half of the stock imported. They have a few pieces left at 3s. 9d. 4s. 9d. 5s. 6s. 3d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 9s. 9d. 10s. 11s. 3d. and 12s 6d. per yard.

The Reading Social will be held in the basement of the Congregational Church on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock punctually. As this will be the last meeting for this winter, the friends of the cause are specially invited to attend.

SPRING.—Great preparations are now being made for the in-coming summer among our lumbermen at the Chaudiere, and in Hull, A hugh dam is in course of constructiona bove Mr. Eddy's mill, under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. O'Connor, whose usefulnes, is as praiseworthy, as his popularity is general.

ARREST.—Chief Constable Gordon arrested a man named Patrick Mahoney, at Stag Creek an estuary of the Gatineau river, on a charge of having been the cause of the death of his wife about a year ago. The deposition in the matter was made by his daughter, who, it is said, was urged to make it by some enemies of her father. It is stated that Mahoney beat and tramped on his wife while in a critical condition. She gave birth to a child next day, and on the day following she died. Mahoney was conveyed to Aylmer gaol.

POLICE COURT—WEDNESDAY—Mary Ann Campeau's often adjourned case. She was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame. Notwithstanding the hard fighting on the part of her counsel, she was fined $50, and sent one month to gaol. "The amiable Jocko" alias amiable Jocko, charged with having stolen a coat from Thomas Costello, adjourned till to-morrow.

Georgina Lepage, charged with being an inmate of a house of ill-fame, adjourned till Friday.

ST. PATRICK'S READINGS.—The hall was, as usual, crammed, last night, at these popular readings. The entire soiree was in keeping with the lively entertainments given weekly by the society. A piano solo played by Miss McGillivray, elicited much applause. The following was the programme:—Reading, Mr. Johnson; song, Mr. Codd; reading, Mr. Wall; piano solo, Miss M. McGillivray; reading, Mr. Gallagher; recitation, Mr. Codd; song, Mr. Keys; reading, Mr. McCarthy; song, Mr. Lawrence.

SIDE WALKS.—A building is now being erected on Sussex street, in front of which the side walk is encumbered with an ugly mixture of mud and lime, broken and trashy slabs, and some two or three logs of wood. One of the last lies about five feet from the line of street, in just exactly a position as to lead one to suppose it had been placed there with the intention of injuring passers at night. Last evening a lady and gentleman were passing up Sussex street, and in passing over this precious spot, the lady's foot struck the log; she fell, and her knee having been painfully injured, she was for a few minutes prevented from proceeding any further. These abuses have been too frequent. As these obstructions are now of no practical avail for either the owner or contractor for the building in course of construction, and are absolutely a nuisance, we hope our authorities will see that the side walk shall be placed in a decent condition.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable Druggists in your locality.

TO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS. Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street. 1318a

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OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The next REGULAR MEETING will be held in the Lecture Room, Sparks street, on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 7½ p. m.

A paper will be read at 8 o'clock by William Kingsford, Esq., C. E. Subject, "History of the Copper Coinage of England." The public are invited to attend. Admission free.

G KENNEDY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870. 1315 2

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR, Clerk of the House.

Toronto, March 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

SOIREE.

The ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the Church, Bank street, on THURSDAY, 24th INST. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at

MRS PRODERICK'S, Lower Tow
MR CHALMER'S, Centre Town,
MR MASSON'S, Upper Town.

1313d4

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON

Will take place in the

RINK MUSIC HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th MARCH.

The programme will embrace operatic choruses and vocal and instrumental duets, solos, &c.

Doors open at 7.30; Concert to commence at 8 p. m. precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be procured at Orme & Son's Music Store, and H. & J. Gowan's, Sparks Street, or from the Committee.

Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1314 3

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 58 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 1AT

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediately call from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER, Exchange Hotel, Musgrove street.

1304 ly

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

BLYTH & RUSSELL, NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
BLYTH & RUSSELL, NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

Opposite H. F. McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland.

☞ All fits guaranteed. BLYTH & RUSSELL. 1213-3m

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes, make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them; Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

☞ Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's an "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON, No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON, The Tea Pot, Sussex street.

1306tM1

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN. New Edinburgh, 27th Feby, 1870. 1293d

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NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

Garland, Mutchmor & Co

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE, TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

Four young men can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family. They must be members of some church. Apply by letter to F. S. S., Jones & Holland's, Elgin street, Ottawa. 1310 4

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

THE CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

1 15 Per Cent. E of Previo Years

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

☞ LARGE PROFITS ☜

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are alway sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

1298tf

THE PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

"Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, and Stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

CITY REFERENCES.

H MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.
A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264.tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

Montreal, March 1870 1297 1m

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and JONES & HOLLAND.

1306tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal, Godey, Frank Leslie And Mad. Demorest's, for March, Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS, Sussex and Sparks Streets.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received *Ex St. David.*

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves!

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON. Commission Merchant, Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

☞ 6 Hospital-st., Montreal. ☜

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from and artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souno Oolong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understan was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN, 18 Sparks street.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

PUBLIC ATTENTION.

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death toook place, according to his or her, knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons, so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM P LETT, Division Registrar, In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313.6w1awk

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John Street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stoock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached, may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President.
W. R. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS, KENMORE, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 24, 1870.

Flour—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring " "	1 00	@	0 00
Corn—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
Pork Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do	20 00	@	00 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—each	0 45	@	0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
Butter—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
Hay—Per ton	0 00	@	10 00
Straw—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
Wood—Per cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
Hides—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, is well in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they affect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

The supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford t, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have ither used the articles themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,

Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties esiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 25 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to John and Wm. Thomson, Nepean, and Lewis & Pinhey, Barristers, Ottawa. Je2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1302 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 15, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 18th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it is the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 29th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes its great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO,
18th March, 1870. 1308al2 3

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral.* So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

RECIPE FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to for the public

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

47,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

Augustus Keefer. Rene Edward Kimber.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

William Mosgrove. 366tf George Taillon.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

Robert Lees. 43utf John J. Gemmill.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original receipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
House, Land and General Agent.

1117y

FOR ASTHMA

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 6s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible] H

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 4 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
39,6m Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In Ottawa.

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

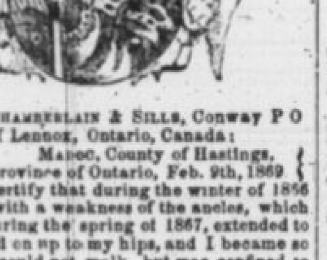
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in [illegible]



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon, Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City.

Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-10y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

J. P. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—R A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reyrolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by

SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6	Subscribers	$5 00
Club of 10	"	8 00
Club of 20	"	15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Carleton,
To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stove pipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED EBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 *Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

In great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by *Science.*

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographers of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Medal,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No, 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia,* Dropsy, *Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy,* Neuralgia, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

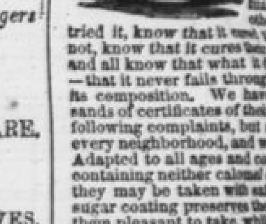
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



tried it, know that it cures; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER,

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of [illegible] will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a paper bearing the above title is about to meet their wants. Aware of the need of such a newspaper, in both languages, in Ottawa, and which will afford, every [illegible] latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to take the publication of the *Courier*, and [illegible] be my aim in doing so to fully [illegible] requirements and wishes of the inhabitants [illegible] Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising [illegible] brisk, and there is evidence of [illegible] future prosperity. Her means of [illegible] to and from the city, and the facilities [illegible] lishing additional factories, afforded [illegible] unrivalled water-power at our [illegible] do much to rapidly increase the city [illegible]

Confederation has strengthened the [illegible] commercial ties between the English [illegible] speaking inhabitants of the Dominion [illegible] shall be the aim of the *Courier* to [illegible] still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the [illegible] government the proprietor of the *Courier* concurs, and will endeavour to give [illegible] measure of support which [illegible] render necessary, carefully avoiding [illegible] offence to such as may differ from [illegible] We will cultivate a friendly feeling [illegible] traditions of the past and the [illegible] present, hoping to take a middle [illegible] tain course, which cannot fail to be [illegible] by the inhabitants of the entire [illegible] Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour [illegible] themselves to the level of more [illegible] tionalities, and this they can only [illegible] made acquainted with what is done [illegible] parts of the world. This shall be [illegible] we shall also urge such improvements [illegible] tend to increase the means of [illegible] wealth of the community. Our [illegible] not, however, be confined to [illegible] requirements of the husbandman [illegible] full share of our attention, [illegible] cultivation of the soil the [illegible] very much depend. It shall [illegible] particular object to protect [illegible] agriculturist, and at the same [illegible] industries, and to provide [illegible] information for both, in leisure [illegible]

Correspondents will always find [illegible] open to them in which to express [illegible] offer suggestions, provided the [illegible] pressed are consistent with [illegible] couched in moderate, though [illegible] language.

Let it not be supposed, however, [illegible] that may have been said, that the [illegible] the *Courier* will be wholly devoted [illegible] matters. The intelligence of the [illegible] quarter of the globe will find its [illegible] columns, the telegraph will be [illegible] of, and the latest news will be [illegible] possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of [illegible] *Courier* will contain, and the [illegible] in its management, the proprietor [illegible] pates success and pledges himself [illegible]

The *Courier* will be published [illegible] at five o'clock, and the yearly [illegible] payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition [illegible] of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE ST[ORE]

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the [illegible] general that I am now receiving my [illegible] and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which [illegible] found complete in every department, repre[senting the]

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, [illegible] and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great [illegible] and is warranted to give satisfaction, a[t] PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear a[lways] on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. On[ly] best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURP[HY]

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW EST[AB]LISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a well selected stock, comprising Groc[eries] Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and [illegible] Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Br[ushes] Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALM[ON] LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to [make] a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial [illegible] Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co., Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines, all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by [illegible]

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF [AND] WHISKEY,

High proof and over, at extremely low [prices] Guinness's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey [illegible] Tom.

[illegible]'s Irish Whiskey.

[illegible]'s Old Irish Potteen.

[illegible] and London Porter, pts and qts.

[illegible] and other Ales.

[illegible] and Syrups, all grades.

[illegible] Refiners' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM F[IRE] SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] time or bar sins. 1105

[ONTARIO] TELEGRAPH COMPA[NY]

[Incorpor]ated under Chapter LXVII of [the Con]solidated Statutes of Canada.

[OTTA]WA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Excha[nge] Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[J]OSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, T[illegible] S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DU[illegible] [DR]UMMOND, Manager. 1161tf

[IM]PORTANT TO

[HO]TEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PRO[VIS]ION STORES AND OTHERS.

[I he]reby give notice of my intention to su[pply] [illegible], mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAU[CE] [and T]O KETCHUP, &c, wholesale.

[The] increase of trade during the last four y[ears has] compelled me to enlarge my manufacto[ry and I have] decided to make the wholesale trade [a spec]ial purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the la[rgest in C]anada, and the question of quality is rea[dily decided] by making known the fact that I raise [illegible] from seed procured at any exp[ense, believ]ing it is the best; they will there[fore bear f]avorable comparison with any importe[d. There is] another and important fact is that be[ing grown] and manufactured in Ottawa they [save] freight, packing, duty and other ex[penses, and I] am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower [than] importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail [to] satisfy those who may favor me with their or[ders].

JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pi[ckle] Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct [to] No. 1, Post Office, Ottawa.

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rid[eau]

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles colle[cted and] the highest prices given. 1196y

[illegible], MAMMA!

[I] was delightfully warm in church this m[orning] My feet were as warm during the servi[ce as if I] had been sitting in front of our Parlor G[rate] then on the hearth rug, so you need [not keep] up attending church till next summer [for] fear of taking cold, for the se[xton told] me that

H. MEADOWS & CO.

OF THE

CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT

have just put up a

A NEW WARM AIR FURNA[CE]

And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores, Dwellings, and can refer to several churches in this city that we have heated. T[he] [illegible] are the best testimonials we can o[ffer]. Estimates given on application. [Sto]ves and Tinware as usual. [Part]icular attention given to job work. [Stoves], &c., delivered free to any part of [the] city.

H MEADOWS & CO,
35 Sussex stre[et]

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, [illegible]

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-[street]

[Cash] advanced on goods consigned for tr[ansport or] sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. Easton R. M. E[illegible]

[illegible] DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[A few] more gentlemen can be accommod[ated with] comfortable board and rooms. Gentle[men visiting] the Capital will find superior accom[modation by] the day or week at moderate terms. [The] house is situated in the immed[iate vicinity] of the Parliament Buildings and [illegible] 219t

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given tha[t the Court of] OYER and TERMINER and GENE[RAL GAO]L DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and [NISI PR]IUS, in and for the said County of Carl[eton, will] be holden at the Court House in the C[ity of Ottawa] on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of A[pril next], at the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of [which all] coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, [and] others concerned, are required to take n[otice and] govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL[,]
Sher[iff]

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1312 d&wtd.

The Times

VOL. V. NO. 1316. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general, that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENNIS WHELAN, 39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA, HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (nearly opposite the Old Stand,) has for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt, Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS, and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines at all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY, High proof and ..., at extremely low prices. ...'s and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ... Tom. ...ville's Irish Whiskey. ... Old Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts. ... and other Ales. ... and Syrups, all grades. ... wholesalers' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST. ... time for bargains. 1105

...'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street. DIRECTORS: ...SEPH ..., Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ... S B FOOTE, A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...MMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS. I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. The increase of trade during the last four years has compelled me to enlarge my manufactory. I have decided to make the wholesale trade my ... purpose. The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest ... and the question of quality is readily ... by making known the fact that I raise my ... pickles from seed procured at any expense ... it is the best; they will therefore ... favorable comparison with any imported. Another and important fact is that being ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses ... am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ... importer. These advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... those who may favor me with their orders. JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa; or direct Box 1, Post Office, Ottawa. Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau. Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected at the highest prices given. 1196y

MAMMA! ... was delightfully warm in church this morning. My feet were as warm during the service as ... been sitting in front of our Parlor Grate ... them on the hearth rug, so you need not ... up attending church till next summer, as ... intend for fear of taking cold, for the sexton ... told me that H. MEADOWS & CO. of the CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT, have just put up a NEW WARM AIR FURNACE, And it Works to a Charm.

We are prepared to heat Churches, Stores and Dwellings, and can refer to several churches and ... in this city that we have heated. These ... consider are the best testimonials we can offer. Estimates given on application. Stoves and Tinware as usual. Attention given to job work. Stoves, &c, delivered free to any part of the city.

H MEADOWS & CO. 35 Sussex street.

W. H. EASTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS, DEALERS IN Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA, End of Little Sussex-st. Cash advanced on goods consigned for transale. Prompt returns in all cases. H. Easton. R. M. Easton

MRS. DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms. This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

NOTICE. COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, at the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which all coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1312 d&wtd.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING Now open for Sale and Inspection at O'MEARA & CO'S., 50 Sparks-st, CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c., to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS, Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES STUFFES and SATINETTES, *from 50c to 70c per yard.*

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO. October 8, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS, Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturers and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Sisson Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, FORWARDER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c., No. 3, St. Peter-st. QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE. FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868. No. 104. The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada: No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine. Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000. B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B. For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81. The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager. Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT. Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street. Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bormingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store. GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY. Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street. Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, Bank street, Centre Town, BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE! P. BASKERVILLE & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere, desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of *TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS* of all descriptions, and a general assortment of GROCERIES suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO, A large quantity of No. 4 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices. A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order. $40,000 worth of goods arriving. Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits. Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT. The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city. GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 85 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session. On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the coming Session of Parliament 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 25
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 00
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

CHANGE OF TIME. BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. TIME TABLE, No. 23, Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869

MAIN LINE. LEAVE BROCKVILLE

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.70 p m.

PERTH BRANCH. LEAVE PERTH.

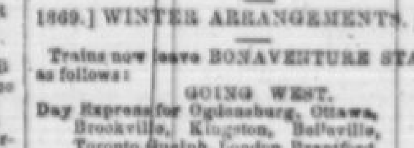
5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6 25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A.M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth. No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west. No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. 1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ... 8:30 a. m. Night do do do do 7:30 p m. Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ... 6:10 a m. Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ... 7:15 p m. Trains for Lachine at ... 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m. The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ... 7:00 a m. Express for Boston at ... 8:40 a m. Express for New York and Boston at ... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central. Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ... 5 a m, 3.40 p m. Express for Island Pond, at ... 2:00 p m. Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at ... 10:10. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday. She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

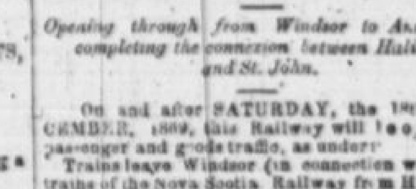
The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street. A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY. *Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.*

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under: Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m., connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B. Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH. Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN. INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER. *First Cabin, Payable in Gold.* Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00. *Steerage, Payable in Currency.* Liverpool or Queenstown ... 35 00.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX. *First Cabin, Payable in Gold.* Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00. Halifax ... 20 00. St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 45 00. *Steerage, Payable in Currency.* Liverpool or Queenstown ... 30 00. Halifax ... 15 00. St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 30 00.

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates. For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or HERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

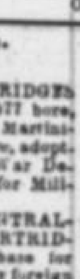
Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, HENEY'S STONE BUILDING, *Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa.* Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c., *Always on Hand.* Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236tf

Whiskey.

NOTICE. We are now prepared to take orders for MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, OF TORONTO, FOR HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, OLD RYE WHISKEY, MALT WHISKEY, TODDY WHISKEY, FOR MARCH DELIVERY. JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate. The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges. BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy. COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers. PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m. and 12-m. bore. CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL £1,000,000. FIRE DEPARTMENT. *Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.* CANADA BRANCH, Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms. Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent. Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa. January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, A. W. LANG, Sparks Street. No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD Have just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES, AND *EYE GLASSES,* mounted in GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL. A perfect fit guaranteed. YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT. ANNUAL CIRCULAR. Office and Saleroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge. OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates, Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE. Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1298 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer. PIANOS, PIANOS. The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments. Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street. A ROWE, Auctioneer. 1296 tf

JOHN YOUNG.

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Attorney General, CANADA.

WHEREAS in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Thirty First year of Our Reign, Chaptered Number Forty five intituled "An Act respecting currency" it is amongst other things in effect enacted that Our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by Proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current, and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment, as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE and we do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say; subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty Second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are herein after mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this Our Royal Proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively in this Our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this Our Royal Proclamation, that is to say:—half dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter dollars of the weight of Ninety Six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of Thirty Eight grains and four Tenths of a grain at Eight cents; and half dimes of the weight of Nineteen grains and Two tenths of a grain at four cents.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada; At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

By Command, J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 1294 3

SEALED TENDERS, Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 22ND DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT, At noon, for the construction of certain buildings to be erected at Toronto, Ont, for the accommodation of Emigrants.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of Public Works at Toronto from and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the completion of the whole of the buildings.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Emigrant Buildings."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th March, 1870. 1305 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate It. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York. March 30. 1056-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the *test trial*, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank among the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. R. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer. IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES, I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity. Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS, BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand FRESH KILLED *STALL-FED* BEEF AND MUTTON. ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED, SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND *ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES* To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, *BY-WARD MARKET.*

NEW DRUG STORE. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied. The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE. Ottawa, February 17, 1870. 1286 8 y

HON. MR. WOOD'S SPEECH ON THE BANKING RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said the honourable member for West Durham and the honourable member for Sherbrooke were all wrong. It, in his opinion, did not reflect much credit on the acumen or financial ability of either gentleman that they were obliged to confess that they could not understand the resolutions of the Minister of Finance. If they could not understand them it was not the fault of the Minister of Finance, nor could it be charged to the ambiguity of the language in which the resolutions had been framed. None so blind as those who would not see. Nothing can be clearer or more perspicuous than the resolutions. The clear and unequivocal meaning of the second and third resolutions may be summarized as follows: The first issue of Dominion notes is to be $5,000,000, for the redemption of which the Receiver General is to hold $4,000,000 debentures, and $1,000,000 in gold. Permission is given to increase the issue from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, by a million at a time, at intervals of three months, for the redemption of which the Receiver General is to hold $3,000,000 more debentures, and $750,000 in gold. At this point, the issues being $7,000,000, the Receiver General will hold in debentures $7,000,000, and in gold $1,750,000. It is then provided that a further issue may take place, equal in amount to the amount of the gold held by the Receiver General, namely, of $1,750,000, with liberty to increase the issue to $9,000,000, provided the Receiver General increases his gold by $250,000—making it $2,000,000. So that supposing the $9,000,000 of notes all issued the Receiver General must hold for the redemption of them $7,000,000 in debentures and $2,000,000 of gold. Surely there can be no misunderstanding as to this proposition. It is utterly impossible that any one who tries should not understand it. Nay, I will venture the assertion that it is not possible to give any other interpretation to the language employed. "But," says the hon. member for West Durham, "no provision is made for a specie reserve bearing a proportion at all times of 25 per cent. to the notes actually emitted." This is an entire mistake, originating in not reading the second resolution to the end of it. The hon. gentleman stops short at the end of the provision for the first issue of $5,000,000. It may be admitted, if that portion of the resolution is taken alone and by itself, without reference to the latter part of the resolution, it would be left in doubt whether or not the issues were to have a gold basis until they reached the sum of $4,000,000 (hear, hear). The language is that the notes thus issued, (meaning to the extent of $5,000,000), shall be "*on the security of debentures of* "*the Dominion, and specie equal together* "*to a like amount,* (that is to $500,000), *and* "*of which not more than* $4,000,000 "*shall be debentures.*" Of course, the remaining million must be gold. True it is, therefore, stopping short here, it does not appear to be explicitly stated that the issue of notes up to $4,000,000 shall, dollar for dollar, have a specie basis. But the resolution, after providing for the subsequent issues, in respect of which, as also in respect of the first or $5,000,000 issue, *if that amount be issued,* there can be no doubt as to the per centage of specie reserve, and none is pretended by any one, to put the question of the specie basis, as well in respect of the first issues as of all subsequent issues, beyond all cavil, says: "*And the Receiver General shall always,* "*as a rule, hold specie to the amount of at* "*least twenty-five per cent. of the debentures* "*held by him as aforesaid, and shall, under* "*no circumstances, hold a less amount of* "*specie than fifteen per cent. of such debentures, and if the amount of specie should,* "*at any time, fall below twenty-five per* "*cent., it shall be the duty of the Receiver* "*General, without delay, to increase the* "*amount of specie to at least twenty-five per* "*cent. of the amount of debentures.*" The third resolution is equally clear and explicit. It provides that if any issue of notes takes place beyond that provided for in the second resolution, the Receiver General must have a dollar in gold for every dollar in notes for such excess. In short, the proposition is, when eliminated from the cloud of words in which honourable gentlemen have enveloped it, to issue $8,750,000 of legal tender Dominion notes on the credit of $7,000,000 of Dominion debentures and a specie reserve of $1,750,000, which specie reserve shall, as a rule, *always* be 25 per cent., and never less than 15 per cent., of the debentures held for the notes outstanding (hear, hear), with power to issue any amount of notes beyond $8,750,000 the public convenience may require, provided the Receiver General holds in gold, dollar for dollar, for such further issue (hear). Now, Mr. Speaker, let not honourable gentlemen cavil at the scheme on the ground of its not being explicit. If they have anything to say let them attack the principle of it. Let them say that the security to the public is not sufficient—that the reserve should be greater—but let them not say that the security proposed is doubtful, or that the reserve in specie is uncertain (hear, hear). He (Mr. Wood), for his own part, thought the security ample, and the specie reserve more than sufficient; for, in addition to the special securities of debentures and gold, the good faith of Parliament and of the whole country was pledged for the redemption of these notes—(hear, hear)—an element and consideration operating on the public mind which would ensure to the Dominion notes greater credit than all the securities and reserves that could be set apart by Acts of Parliament (hear, hear). For himself, he would have been quite content to dispense with any specie reserve to an issue of notes to the extent of $4,000,000; for the simple reason that the Banks, as experience had shown, and as the nature of things demonstrated must of necessity be the fact, must at all times, under the proposed new Banking law, hold on the aggregate at least $4,000,000 of these notes (hear, hear). Their total gold reserves now averaged say $14,000,000. Assuming that they only held one-third in Dominion notes, (the law will require them to hold half), it is easy to see that at least $4,000,000 of these notes must be locked up in their vaults, and cannot, under any circumstances, be sent in for redemption (hear, hear). Again, the small note circulation (bills below $4) will keep constantly out at least $2,000,000 more of these notes—some say $4,000,000; but, to be safe, say $2,000,000. Now, suppose the whole $9,000,000 notes were issued, how would the matter stand? The Banks in their reserves would hermetically seal up at least $4,000,000. The small note circulation would keep constantly out at least $2,000,000—making $6,000,000 of the $9,000,000 which, as has been stated, could not come in for redemption, and for the redemption of the remaining $4,000,000 of the $9,000,000 the Receiver General would hold $7,000,000 of debentures and $2,000,000 in gold (hear, hear, and cheers). The scheme of the Minister of Finance offers the very highest security to the note holder and to the public at large. On this point it could not be more satisfactory. If it has any fault it requires too great an amount of gold to be locked up, producing to the people no profit. But, sir, it has other recommendations. Whereas by the present Banking law the Banks get the profit of the small note circulation amounting, as the best informed on the subject think, to about $4,000,000; by the proposed measure this profit will be transferred from the Banks to the people, whose taxation to that extent will be lessened (hear)—whereas, by the present Banking law, the Banks keep their reserves in gold less ten per cent., which are kept in Dominion debentures, and on which the Dominion pays them six per cent. interest; by the proposed measure these reserves will have to consist of one half in Dominion notes and one-half in gold, thereby displacing the debentures, and giving the people the profit on the use of from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 of gold, and relieving them from paying interest on the debentures displaced, amounting to $84,000 per annum—making in all a revenue to the people of upwards of $300,000 (hear, hear). The measure, as a whole, meets my most hearty concurrence. He (Mr. Wood) would confess that he did not see why the Minister of Finance did not base his specie reserves on outstanding notes, instead of on the debentures. He says the debentures are less variable in amount, from day to day, than the notes outstanding. It seemed to him to be impossible to tell the amount of debentures necessary for the Receiver General to keep on hand, at any given time, without first knowing the amount of notes at that time actually outstanding (hear, hear). It seemed to him that, *practically,* the amount of debentures would not vary. A certain amount of debentures would no doubt be set apart, and kept in the vault of the Receiver General, or in the hands of agents in London, and this amount would not, *practically,* vary from month to month, as would the amount of outstanding notes; and, as a consequence, the amount of the specie reserve. The adjustment of the reserve to the outstanding notes would be made monthly, on the monthly returns from the Government agencies in the several Provinces. He submitted, therefore, that it would have been more logical to have based the percentage of reserve on the amount of outstanding notes rather than on the debentures; as the amount of the debentures, at any time permitted to be held, must be regulated by the amount at that time of the outstanding notes. However, it practically made no difference, as the result from either mode is precisely the same.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Take your pen and make your calculations, and see if there is no difference.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said he had done so, and was unable to discover any advantage or gain, practically or otherwise, in the mode proposed by the Minister of Finance over that contained in the Act of 1866. To his mind it was less direct, and did not so manifestly commend itself to the common understanding of the people. But, being of no real importance, he would not suggest any change. No doubt in these resolutions different language might have been used, conveying in fewer words and more tersely the same meaning. But if it were attempted, on a close criticism, no doubt just as many exceptions might be taken to the new forms of expression as has been taken to that employed by the Minister of Finance. I shall, therefore, support the resolutions in their present form, and shall feel it my duty to oppose the amendments which have been suggested.

THE SUPERIOR RACE.

From the Ottawa Courier.

The boast of Superior intelligence does not altogether hold good as applied to the Saxon in contra-distinction to the Celtic races. When Sir Edmund Head spoke of the "Superior race" in an after dinner speech he flattered Upper Canada at the expense of Lower Canada. Sir Edmund was then for the first time in Canada West, and the country was beautiful. There were double teams, large horses, and large men, and everything was new and English. It was impossible for an Englishman to be otherwise than pleased with the "garden" of Canada—the great wheat-producing west. Between the little carts, caleches, and the carrioles of the French Canadian and the waggons, buggies, and sleighs of the Anglo Canadian, there was no more striking and easily observable difference than between the people. Everything was large, men, horses, and waggons, and, therefore, everything must be superior in comparison with Lower Canada, where everything seemed small, but the churches, the hills, and the rivers. There is certainly a sense of bigness in Ontario. To that bigness, however, everything else is sacrificed. There is a want of neatness, and the bulky masses lack the intelligence of the smaller race in Canada East. While an Upper Canadian swaggers about Rep. by Pop. or annexation, a Lower Canadian generally obtains all that he himself needs, or failing that moves off to where he is likely to find it. The French Canadian does not wait until the road is made clear for him to go to the neighbouring republic or to the far West. His enterprizing mind—his superior intelligence, in fact—carries him off wherever he wants to go, and his quiet intelligence leads him to be appreciated when he gets there. The French Canadian is so unmistakably industrious in New York that he is appreciated whenever he goes there, however mean his capacity may be, or however great. His industry, coupled to a natural intelligence, makes the French Canadian valuable whether as a hewer of wood, drawer of water, skilled workman, man of science, or man of letters. The French Canadian does not bawl out for the annexation of Canada to the United States, but whenever he finds that he has a fortune to make and that there is no room for him on his father's farm, sets off for California or the Rocky Mountains. The French Canadian without being a Republican goes to the United States finds ready employment, not because he is of the inferior race in Canada, but because he is the most intelligent of all the races who occupy Canada. The Americans prefer the French Canadian working people to all others on account of their docility, aptness, and general good behaviour. It is, indeed, the same among the capitalists of Western Canada. The lumbermen prefer French Canadians as axemen to any others. They are a more sociable race than any others. They assist each other. They trust less to individual effort and more to united strength than the Anglo-Canadians do. They penetrate everywhere in search of employment, and having found it, they thrive. They want nothing but capital to make them not only a, but *the* superior race. England, at the present moment of time, is "managing" the United States, while General Ulysses S. Grant rules.

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gold Watch and Chain Lost—Apply at this Office.
Requisition to Horace Lapierre.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—H. McLean.
Auction Sale of Books, Framed Pictures—H. McLean.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

FRENCH SPEAKING IN PARLIAMENT.

When the union of the Canadas occurred in 1840 it seemed best to those who inaugurated the new system of Responsible Government that there should be only one official language in the united Provinces, and that that language should be English. It was forgotten in the zeal of those who had put down an insurrection, which had obtained for all alike a new constitutional charter, that the Court language of the parent state is Norman French. It was believed that there was only one official language spoken at a Court where the monarch had been traditionally king of France as of England, and yet boasts of European subjects whose vernacular is French. It was despotically ignored that two-thirds of the population of the then most populous Province—*Lower Canada*—spoke, read, and better understood French than English. It was overlooked that a man may be an Englishman by law, by birth, and by affection, and yet speak only French. It was unperceived that the English language was chiefly spoken by a nation, which is not an English nation. There was only one feeling among the resuscitators of English supremacy in the Canadas—"down with the French." It was too illiberal a cry to meet with even the hearty approbation of the intelligent English speaking people of Canada, and when, in 1845, it was moved in Parliament that both the French and English languages should be officially recognized in Canada, the motion was unanimously adopted. All the men of note of that period in Canada voted for the restoration of the French language as an official language. It was an act of justice to which such men as the late Honourable John Neilson, and the present Judge of the Admiralty, the Honourable Henry Black, Q.C., D.C.L., C.B., then members of the Legislature, could not refuse their assent. The French legal usages of Lower Canada had been recognised by treaty, and how could the feelings, if not the necessities, of a French legally and legislatively governed people be ignored? Even in Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, not twenty miles from the naval bulwark of England and from the sea residence of Queen Victoria, the French language is a legal language for an English people, and yet at this day, on the paltry score of cheapness, a newspaper writer in Ottawa recommends in contemptuous terms the obliteration of a language dear to many of the Queen's subjects here as a family tongue, and from old but yet familiar as they are grand associations. A French speech is an infliction upon this writer. A French speech, delivered by one of the most eloquent and highly educated of the many well educated and eloquent French speaking members of the Dominion Parliament, is not to be tolerated on account of the time, expense, and annoyance, which it causes—annoyance to the ignorance which cannot comprehend. While in New Orleans the newspapers are still published half in French and half in English, and in New Brunswick even, where there is only a remnant of the Acadian at or near Madawaska, the debates are published in French merely out of courtesy to an intelligent and high-toned people, a writer in an Opposition newspaper at the capital, with pitiable ignorance of facts and vulgarity of taste speaks contemptuously of that which, from sheer ignorance, he does not understand. The French members of the House are very far from wantonly annoying members of the House of Commons, who do not understand French with French speeches. Oftentimes they speak in English, and always do it well, out of deference to the shortcomings of gentlemen, who only for the lack of French are sufficiently intelligent, and surely they might without offence, be permitted occasionally to fully express themselves in the language of their thoughts to those whose feelings and modes of thought are more particularly allied to their own.

RAILWAY GUAGES.

It appears that the Railway Committee of the House of Commons has agreed to change the guage of the Great Western Railway from 5 feet six inches to 4 feet 8½ inches. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain on what principle this has been done, inasmuch as it is quite impossible for the Great Western Railway Company to change their guage, unless they can dispose of their present rolling stock to the Intercolonial Railway, now under construction. But whether it were possible or not to make such a change without being able to dispose of their present stock to a new line, which should be built on the most approved principles of railway building, assuredly no change should be permitted without the interests of the different lines running into the Great Western being fully considered. The London and Port Stanley, the Welland, and the Niagara roads are all built to connect with the Great Western at the 5 feet 6 inches guage, and, if the proposed change be made, the interests of all these roads will be sacrificed, completely lost sight of, indeed, inasmuch as they had adopted the existing Great Western guage on the supposition that it would be continued, and to suit their rolling stocks to the requirements of the Great Western road. Certainly, before making any such change as this, the lines running into the Great Western should be consulted, and if the 4 feet 8½ inches guage is that now most approved of, on this continent, it should be that of the Intercolonial. It seems a somewhat extraordinary idea to ask the adoption by a new road of rolling stock adapted to a guage unsuitable to the Great Western, and not that which is the most approved of. A new road should evidently be constructed on the best approved principle, and the guage of the Intercolonial should therefore be 4 feet 8½ inches—if that be the best. Now, as the Grand Trunk Railway needs rolling stock, and is built on the same guage as the Great Western now is, we might suggest that as there is so great a number of engines on hand by the Great Western, and a complete change of Grand Trunk Stock is not immediately practicable that that Company should continue its present guage, west of Montreal, and assume the Stock of the Great Western on that section of the line, and as soon as that stock is used up changing the guage to 4 feet 8½, making the whole line, east of Montreal, as speedily as possible, a guage of 4 feet 8½ inches. It would be very absurd to construct an entirely new and long line of road on a guage not generally approved of, and, besides, to buy a lot of old rolling stock for the Intercolonial, at any price, would be something outrageous—and indeed almost a criminal proceeding anent the public.

At present we have only time to enter our protest against a proposal, the equity of which, or rather the want of it, we shall take another opportunity of discussing.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The following report of a discussion which took place in the House Committee on Coinage at Washington a week ago, is not without weight in reference to the universal voice of Nova Scotia, asking for delay in bringing about any assimilation of the currencies of the Dominion, viz.:—"Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Coinage, yesterday introduced a bill, which was referred to that Committee, carrying out the monetary plan recommended by the International Coinage Conference at Paris in 1867, by which the gold coin of the United States would be assimilated with that of France and seven or eight other of the continental nations of Europe. It requires a reduction of 3½ per cent. in the weight of the United States coin, but provides that whenever tendered in payment of existing debts, public or private, 3½ per cent. shall be added as the equivalent of the reduction in weight. Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Coinage Committee, has introduced a Bill, which is now pending in that Committee, reducing the United States gold coin only one-third of one per cent., fixing the gold dollar at one gramme and two-thirds, so that six dollars would contain ten even grammes, but leaving the United States coinages with an excess of weight of nearly 3½ per cent. over that of France, and nearly 2 4-10ths per cent. over that of Great Britain. On Saturday last the two plans were elaborately discussed before the Committee, when Samuel B. Ruggles, United States delegate to the Coinage Conference, supported *its* plan of monetary assimilation. Representatives Kelley and C. S. Elliott urged the larger weight as being more in accordance with the metrical system. The Committee still have the matter under careful consideration."

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

A vigorous attempt is being made by our American neighbours to regain a portion of the ocean carrying trade. Acknowledging that they are quite incompetent to compete with Great Britain in the construction of either steam or sailing vessels, they are most desirous to be, at least, shipowners. They demand what is termed free-trade in ships, or in other words, to be permitted to buy ready-made foreign built ships to be owned by American citizens and American Navigation Companies, and to be recognized as American shipping simply by registration. To man the United States Navy the Americans naturalized the British sailor, and now to have ships they suggest the registration of British built vessels. It is better, our neighbours argue, to have the earnings of ships, which is about 33½ per cent of their cost, even if the vessels employed are of foreign construction. They cannot build and employ ships, so built, to advantage, but they can buy cheap ships and then sail them. A Committee of Congress, however, do not quite approve of this plan and have made a report against permitting citizens of the United States to purchase and register foreign built vessels, because it would deprive Americans of the mechanical skill requisite to build a navy in the time of war, or oblige them to maintain that skill, at great expense connected with the Government works in time of peace, and would also compel the maintenance of a large naval force entirely useless as a peace establishment, but necessary to maintain the national honor and interests in case they were menaced. The New York *World* alleges that this action on the part of Congress is a mistake, and draws a distinction between the foreign and domestic or coasting trade. The latter, it is alleged, has not fallen off, and all the ships required for the latter trade are still constructed in American ship yards, and as long as such shipbuilding continues, the art of shipbuilding, the *World* contends, cannot die out among Americans. The *World* goes on to say:—

It is only that part of our tonnage employed in foreign trade that has dwindled; and foreigners being as free as our own shipowners to compete for this business, they will have the advantage of us as long as their ships cost less than ours. They are steadily driving us from the ocean; and rather than have this process go on until our foreign tonnage is destroyed, it would be better to allow our citizens to purchase cheap ships abroad, and save the profits of navigation. If we owned six or seven great lines of steamships of foreign build, plying between this country and foreign ports, they would be just as available for naval use at the outbreak of a war as if they had been built at home.

The first two sections of the Bill which has been reported by the "Committee on the causes of the reduction of American tonnage" contain nothing which we object to, and we heartily desire that they may pass. But we doubt whether they would restore the lost prosperity of our shipping interest. Omitting the preamble, the whole Bill is as follows:—

Be it enacted, &c., That upon all imported lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, and composition metal, and upon iron not advanced beyond plates, rod bars and bolts, which may be used or wrought up into the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States, whether for the hull, rigging or equipment, or machinery of such vessels, there shall be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, a drawback equal to the duties which may have been paid on such material; *Provided,* That the amount of such drawback shall not exceed on wooden vessels, eight dollars per ton; on iron vessels, twelve dollars per ton; on vessels known as composite, that is, vessels composed of iron frames and wooden planking and sheathing, ten dollars per ton; on wooden steamers, ten dollars per ton; on composite steamers, composed of iron frames and wooden planking, twelve dollars per ton; on iron vessels, fifteen dollars per ton: *And provided further,* That where American material is used in the construction of iron or composite vessels or steamers, there shall be allowed and paid, as aforesaid, an amount equivalent to the duties imposed on similar articles of foreign manufacture when imported, the full allowance on American and foreign materials not to exceed the amounts per ton, on vessels of each class respectively, hereinbefore specified.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all ship stores and coal, to be used and consumed by any vessel on its voyage from any port in the United States to any foreign port, may, in such quantity and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be taken in whole packages in bond, and disposed of for such purposes, free of import and internal duty and tax.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner of any American registered sail or steam vessel which shall be engaged for more than six months in the year in the carrying trade between American and foreign ports, or between the ports of foreign countries, shall, at the end of each fiscal year in which such vessel has been so engaged, be paid by the collector of the port where such vessel is registered, upon exhibiting satisfactory evidence, in form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that such vessel has been so engaged, upon every sail vessel, one dollar and fifty cents for each registered ton; and upon every steamer running to and from the ports of the North American Provinces, one dollar and fifty cents for each registered ton; and upon every steamer running to and from any European port, four dollars for each registered ton; and upon every steamer running to and from all other foreign ports, three dollars for each registered ton.

The permission to use ship stores and coal without payment of any duty, in the second section of the bill, is just and expedient; but it gives no advantage which the ships of England and other foreign countries do not enjoy in their own ports, and would do little to strengthen us against foreign competition.

The chief disadvantage under which we labour is the greater cost of American ships, the joint consequence of more expensive materials and the higher price of labor. The drawbacks allowed by the first section of the bill would make the materials used in ship-building nearly or quite as cheap here as in foreign countries; but the greater cost of labour would remain undiminished, and labour forms a large proportion of the expense of constructing a ship. The difference per ton between the cost of ships in Scotland and this country is stated as follows:—

According to Mr. McKay	$48
According to the estimate of Mr. Hastings	53

These estimates are for sailing ships. The estimates for steamships are as follows:—

According to Capt. Forbes	$74
According to Mr. Archibald	62

Now, it is evident that drawbacks on materials limited to twelve and fifteen dollars per ton, as the Bill of the committee proposes, will not balance the difference of cost between ships built in this country and ships built on the Clyde. The effect of the Bill will merely be to give us cheaper vessels for our coasting trade, which we are in no danger of losing; but it will not enable us to recover the tonnage which has passed away from us on the ocean, which is the only professed object for which the Bill has been framed. Its framers seem aware of this, and therefore propose, in the third section, a scale of bounties for vessels engaged in foreign trade. As between bounties or subsidies and the purchase of foreign ships, we think the latter more economical and altogether preferable; but only under restrictions which would preserve the coasting trade on its present footing. The subject is too extensive for further discussion at present, but we may recur to it.

PROTECTION.

A deputation of gentlemen, appointed by a public meeting in Toronto, on Friday the 18th instant, to urge upon the Government a "policy of protection of home interests," met yesterday afternoon in the Honourable Mr. Senator McMaster's room, where Mr. Robert Spratt, of Toronto, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. John MacLean, of Hamilton, Secretary.

An arrangement was then made, by which it is intended that the deputation will meet the Honourable the Finance Minister, in the Reception Room of the House of Commons, at 10 am., to-day.

The deputation present yesterday was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Toronto—H. S. Howland, Robert Spratt, Hugh McDonald, Job Seales, Samuel May, C. L. Hussell.

Hamilton—Edward Gurney, John Winer, James Watson.

St. Catharines—James Norris, R. McKinley, P. E. W. Mayor Robert Laurie.

Streetsville—Robert Barber.

Dundas—Robert McKechnie.

In the recent debate in the Imperial Parliament upon Government assistance to Colonial emigration, Sir Charles Dilke, one of the cosmopolitans who love every other country rather better than their own (as libertines like other men's wives) took occasion to praise the United States and assert their wondrous progress, while depreciating Canada. Mr. White, the Immigration Agent for this Province, replied through the newspapers. Sir Charles attempted to defend his position. Mr. White has responded and refuted the assertions by which this Yankee-loving baronet sought to belittle us and turn emigration away from us. We subjoin his last letter to the *Standard* as a proof how diligently and effectively he is exerting himself to defend our reputation in the mother country:

Mr. White and Sir Charles Dilke.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—I left London at too early an hour yesterday morning to reply to Sir Charles Dilke's note. It is well in a dispute of this kind that the precise terms of the controversy should be settled, and I am, therefore, under obligations to Sir Charles Dilke for having over his own signature confirmed the report of his speech. What he has undertaken to prove is not that there is an emigration going on from Canada to the United States, but that the emigration from Canada is notoriously greater than the immigration into it. He appeals to Martin's "Year-book" in confirmation of his statements. Without acknowledging the absolute accuracy of that publication for the purposes of this controversy, I accept the appeal.

Referring to the progress of the United States, the "Year Book" says: "Without immigration the yearly increase of population, by excess of births over deaths, is about one in 38, while the actual increase from 1840 to 1850 was 35 87 per cent, and from 1850 to 1860 amounted to 35.20 per cent." Now, turning to the article on Canada, in the same work, which I hope Sir Charles Dilke has considered worth a perusal, I find the population of the Dominion in 1861 stated at 3,090,561; and that the writer gives "the probable population of the Dominion, calculated on the basis of the registries of births and deaths and the returns of immigration and emigration" in 1871 as 4,283,103; that is, an actual increase in ten years, according to Martin's figures, of 38.5 per cent! Perhaps Sir Charles Dilke will reconcile these figures with his statement that the emigration from Canada is greater than the immigration into it. It may be complained that this is only an estimate, opposed to an ascertained fact. To meet this objection, let me say that between the years 1851 and 1860, nine years, the actual ascertained increase in the population of United Canada was 40 87 per cent, against an increase during ten years in the United States of 35 59 per cent.

Sir Charles Dilke says, "The number of British Americans who have become naturalized citizens of the United States was estimated at 250,000." If the accuracy of this estimate be admitted, and I very much doubt it, it still does not prove that "the emigration from Canada is notoriously greater than the immigration into it." I regret that I have not the Canadian census of 1861, and am, therefore, unable to say what was the increase of the native population between that year and 1864. But taking Mr. Martin's figures, I find that the native population of 1861 was 2,430,624, being greater than the entire population nine years previously, and that the population born out of the Dominion was 659,937, and I find also that the estimated increase of that population for ten years ending December next, according to Mr. Martin, is 38 56 per cent. Now, the immigrant population in Canada in 1861 was 659,937, while, even giving Sir Charles Dilke the benefit of his estimate, the numbers who had left the country were but 250,000, and that, too, including ten years more. Again, may I ask Sir Charles Dilke to reconcile the fact of an enormously increasing native population, of a population of an alien birth, nearly three times greater than that which he says has left the country, with his statement that "the emigration from Canada is notoriously greater than the immigration into it."

Sir Charles Dilke, after quoting Martin's statement—that 1,742 British Americans emigrated to the United States in the first quarter of 1869—asks "Can Mr. White, when he omits mere birds of passage, show an English immigration into Canada of nearly 6,000 persons in one quarter, or even in one year." I have pleasure, in reply, in referring Sir Charles to the report of the Committee of Immigration of the Canadian House of Commons, 1869. Mr Tache, the Deputy Minister of Immigration, in reply to a question put to him, stated that the number of immigrants who had settled within the territory of Canada was, in 1865, 10,091; in 1867, 10,666; and in 1868, 12,765. According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Legislature of Ontario, presented in December the number of immigrants known to have settled in that Province alone during the year was over 14,000.

It is of course impossible to ascertain with accuracy the number of persons who pass from Canada into the United States, or from the United States into Canada, and who remain in either country permanently. But had Sir Charles Dilke been as anxious to ascertain a fact as he evidently has been to establish a theory, he would have found, in Martin's Chapter upon Canada, sufficient to absolutely refute the broad statement made by him in the debate on emigration in the House of Commons.

My object in writing you in the first instance was simply to correct a very injurious misapprehension in relation to Canada. With the general question of state aid to emigration I have nothing whatever to do, having distinctly declined, beyond giving information when I was asked for it, to express any opinion on the subject.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS WHITE, Jun.
Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

Kendal, March 6.

AN URGENT CASE OF DISTRESS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—It is not often that an appeal is made to the charitable public through your columns on behalf of the poor and needy. Perhaps this is because the necessity does not exist. But if ever there was a case deserving of the sympathy and benevolence of the Christian public, it is that for which I feel it a duty to write this letter.

A young couple came to Canada from Ireland about five years ago, bringing as their wealth good testimonials from the clergyman of the parish near Enniscarthy. William Cox and his wife had lived near each other as children and gone to the same school, and agreed to marry and seek their fortunes in a new country. All they had they expended in their emigration, and arriving in Ottawa, Cox sought employment as a labouring man. A fine active, good-natured young fellow, only 26 years of age, he was a general favourite, and being steady as well as industrious, he soon found work enough. Some four years ago, trusting to his health and strength, he bought half an Ordnance lot, to be paid for in nine instalments, with interest. One-tenth was paid down, and he soon put up a neat small frame house worth three hundred dollars; every cent of which has been paid off. Three springs ago Cox first and then his wife (from attendance on her husband) were attacked with Typhoid Fever, and had both to be removed to the Hospital. This serious and tedious illness threw him back grievously, and from its effects it was only this year he was recovering. But meanwhile, albeit but a labouring man—and having four children—he paid the annual instalments on his half lot and the taxes, so that altogether in these four years this young man managed for house and ground to pay over $400, besides maintaining his family. I can fully testify to his regularity at Church, and his general excellent character during the last three years. Suddenly the other day from the eager desire to earn enough to meet the fifth payment on his half lot, he over exerted himself, and took a severe cold, that turned rapidly to inflammation and terminated fatally. He has left a wife of [illegible] and four little children, the eldest [illegible] eight years, utterly destitute! Cox's [illegible] most kindly defrayed the medical and funeral expenses, but the poor widow had not sufficient money to pay for the grave. She is now looking for some employment as washerwoman, but at present she is penniless, and with the prospect of the birth of a fifth child, it is evident that it would not be possible or right for her to undertake any labourious work. I have made an appeal to the honourable minister at the head of the Ordnance Department to relieve her of the remaining $100 or so due on the half lot, that she and her little ones may, at least, have a home over their heads; and, as yet, I have had no reply. I fear there are difficulties insuperable in the way.

These, Sir, are the honest facts of this case; and I cannot conceive one more deserving of charitable assistance and commiseration. Our St. Alban's Poor Relief Committee have, of course, liberally helped Mrs. Cox during her husband's illness and since; but the object of this appeal is to secure the widow some permanent means of support, at least until after her confinement. I shall be very glad to receive any donations, and acknowledge them in your columns.

Subjoined are those already contributed.

I am, yours &c.,
J. Bedford Jones, L.L.D.

Daly Street,
Ottawa, March 23rd, 1870.

Major B. Van Straubenger	$1 50
A Lady Friend	1 00
Major Stratfield	1 00
Lt. Col Nash	1 00
H. A. Wickstead, Esq	1 00
Clericus	0 25
Friend	0 50
Mrs. Langton	0 50
Mrs. Fleming Taylor	0 50
Alex. Powell, Esq	2 00
A few Officers of the 60th Rifles	5 25
W. R. S. Wainwright, Esq	0 50
Paterfamilias	1 00
G. and B	0 50
Mrs. R. R.	0 50
Friend	0 50

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

(From the Woodstock Times).

Many are disposed to present the administration of affairs at Washington to the Canadian public as a model system; and the *Globe* never fails to parade the beauties of Democratic action. The following, from the speech of a member of Congress, will show that if occasionally a screw gets loose here the machinery of Government in the Republic is rotten. Mr. Deweese said:

Gentlemen here cry out for retrenchment, and tell us that the expenditures of the Government must be lessened. Let us begin by cutting down the appropriations in this bill. If the Indian department is carrion, around which all the vultures of fraud and peculation gather, "all I can say is, from my slight experience as an army officer, that the quartermaster and commissary departments will vie with them in their swindling operations, and not one dollar in ten of all this $5,000,000 will ever reach those entitled to it." An Indian agent cannot cheat and swindle without connivance on the part of some one else, generally of military officers. I am informed by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs that it is necessary for a military officer to be present when any money is paid out to the Indians. In my town is one brigadier general, an acting major general, a quartermaster, a commissary, a paymaster, a surgeon, and sundry other officers, drawing on an average $175 per month each of pay, and all the troops they have to command are four little skeleton companies stationed there; yet they are there drawing their money and spending it—a great many of them in rum shops.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

The last purchase of exchange by Sir Francis Hincks was from the Royal Canadian Bank on Friday, to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling.—*Toronto Telegraph*

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine business,

Hon. Mr. McPHERSON moved the consideration of the Joint Committee Report on Reporting and Publishing the Debates of Parliament.

The matter was briefly discussed in a conversational way, the feeling being that it was desirable to have more complete reports of the proceedings.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Bill in amendment of the Act relating to Cruelty to Animals.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Extradition Act, and explained that the object was to repeal part of the first section of the Act 31 Vic.; in order to place jurisdiction entirely in the hands of Judges of the higher courts. He said the administration of certain Justices of inferior courts had not been satisfactory.

After some remarks from Hon Mr. SANBORN, the motion was carried.

The House then went into Committee again on the Bill relating to Masters' and Mates' Certificates—Hon. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST in the chair.

On the first clause some discussion was had as to the literal meaning of the term "Sea," which in the clause is made to include the Bay of Fundy, the Bay of Chaleurs, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the objection being raised that by this provision coast mariners who do not really go to sea, would be required to qualify for masters' and mates' certificates, as if they intended to navigate the sea. The clause was allowed to stand, to be taken up with clause 7.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said, in connection with clause 2, he had consented to introduce an amendment, to the effect that examinations should be instituted in the several Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, for persons who, having been domiciled in the Dominion three years, intend to become masters or mates of sea-going ships.

In reply to objections, he said the domiciliary provision was in accordance with the British American Shipping Act; and in reply to the Hon. Mr. Ryan, he said there would be three examiners, one at Quebec for Quebec and Montreal, one at Halifax for Halifax and Yarmouth, and one at New Brunswick; and that it was not yet determined whether the examiners would be paid by fees or by a fixed salary.

Section 3 to the last, with the exception of section 7, were then agreed to.

On section 7, Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced an amendment, to the effect that ships leaving one port of the Dominion for another, or from Dominion ports to American Colonial ports, or United States ports, should be exempt from the requirements of the act as to masters' certificates, &c.

The Committee then rose and reported the Bill as amended, the report was adopted, and the Bill ordered for the third reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a Bill for the organization of the Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. MACKENZIE, presented a petition from the Mayor and Merchants of Sarnia, praying that no fractional paper currency be issued.

Mr. T. N. GIBBS, presented a similar petition from the merchants of Oshawa.

Mr. RYAN, (Montreal), presented petitions from William Workman and 250 other citizens of Montreal, and from E. Trudeau, and 30 others, with the same prayer.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD, presented a petition from the President of the Merchants Bank, Halifax, praying that the said Bank may be authorised to increase their paid up capital from $300,000 to 400,000.

Hon. Mr. ABBOTT, introduced a Bill respecting official assignees appointed under the Insolvent Act, sent from the Senate—read the first time.

Mr. BROWN, introduced a Bill to restore the charter of the Grand Junction Railway company, read the first time.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, presented the second report of the Select Committee on Railways and Canals, recommending the amendment of the charter of the Great Western Railway; adoption of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Canal, without amendment, and of the Megantic International Railway, without amendment.

Mr BROUSSEAU, moved the printing of 2000 copies of additional correspondence on the North West, and 1000 in French.

Mr. BLAKE hoped that there would be an index to this correspondence.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN thought the issue was double that required.

On the suggestion of Mr. Mackenzie the question of number was delayed to give an opportunity for the Joint Committee on Printing to settle the matter.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER stated that the military maps would be found at the Post Office, for the use of members alone, as they were somewhat expensive to get up. He was sorry to say that there were some omissions in them, but they would be found extremely useful.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN said in many places the headquarters were not laid down, and some wrongly laid down in his county.

Mr. MACFARLANE stated that in Ontario the same omissions had taken place.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said it was desirable that the maps should be issued, that all the necessary corrections should be made before another issue.

Hon. Sir J. A. MACDONALD desired to know if it would be in accordance with the wishes of the House to give the Government Mondays, as the time was running on when it was desirable to have the session closed.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought it would be premature to take Monday, as there was yet a great deal of private business to be done. If the state of business would permit after the first Monday, a motion could be taken up at the adjournment for the Government to have Wednesday.

It was arranged after some further conversation that this course should be adopted.

Mr. DUFRESNE called attention to the report respecting contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, whose contracts had been annulled, which had been brought down on his motion. It might be such a report as might suit those conversant with civil engineering, but he wanted such information as would be suitable for common mortals like himself. He found in the return everything except what he wanted, the price paid to each contractor, and the certain facts he had asked for had not been furnished. They had experience of work done by contract in his locality, and how easy it was to evade the conditions. There, by this method, a sum of $670,000 had been expended, the work representing which was utterly worthless, and he wished to guard against a repetition of anything of this kind. He wanted to prevent the contract price per mile from being made up, on one pretext or other, which they could not understand, to $30,000 or $40,000 per mile.

Mr. WALSH said, the report contained all the information that had been asked for. In each case the contract seen was given, then the amount done on the work previous to suspension, the amount done and the sum paid. The general report of the Commissioners, which he had expected to have been able to have had in the hands of the members, would contain all the information on the subject. If it was not satisfactory, he would try to put in such statements as would be satisfactory.

Mr. BLAKE asked if in every case no more had been paid than had been certified by the engineer. He understood that money had been advanced on a chattel mortgage, and that proceedings had been taken to recover it.

Mr. WALSH said that was a different case. Power had been taken to advance money on the plant. That had been done in one case, and a balance of only $4,000 was standing at the time of the suspension. Another small advance had been made, but that had been entirely made up.

Mr. MACKENZIE supposed that information as to these transactions would be found in the report.

Mr. WALSH answered in the negative.

Mr. MACKENZIE said in that case they would require to make enquiry as to what was not in the report. It was only by accident that this one transaction had been discovered, and he desired to know how much more it was thought necessary to conceal.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) said according to the contract 15 per cent. was to be kept back during the progress of the work, but by the return it would seem to have been all paid.

Mr. DUFRESNE said the return showed apparently the amount of work done, for which the whole amount was paid and nothing kept back.

Mr. McDONALD (Glengary) understood that besides the security taken from the contractors, fifteen per cent. was kept back. Approximate estimates of the work done were made, and he presumed the 15 per cent. was deducted from these, and that the amount shown was the whole amount less the 15 per cent.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD hoped that the House would not be led into a discussion before the papers came down. If anything defective in the returns was pointed out it would be supplied.

Mr. BLAKE called attention to the omission in the correspondence relating to the Intercolonial railway—one referred to in Mr. Rose's letter of the 27th August, 1869, and another apparently referred to in a communication from the Home authorities, as having been received from the Treasurer of the Dominion.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would make enquiry.

Mr. FORTIER thought the House would agree that a law to assimilate the election laws of the Provinces was indispensable. It seemed to him besides that without disparaging the Provinces the Federal Government should have its own list of voters. He approved of the machinery for preparing these lists, the only objection perhaps being its expense, and trusted Government would take precautions to have this done as economically as possible, and believed that it would not be necessary to confine the selection of revisions to lawyers, as in many cases others would be as suitable. With respect to the franchise, the Bill before him would lead him to fear the Government intended to restrict it, but he believed that when the House went into Committee it would be made as liberal, if not more so, than those of Ontario and Quebec. There could in this country be not the slightest danger in extending the franchise as it was now done in Britain. He hoped that no person who had a right to vote at last election would be disfranchised. Yet he had to speak of a county in which one-fourth of the electors would be disfranchised if the Bill was allowed to pass as it is. He referred to the people of the Magdalen Islands. He regretted he had to speak of what might seem to be exceptional legislation, but the people of the Magdalen Islands were tenants under renewable leases, and ought to be considered as proprietors. But if their ground rent was taken as the test of their right to vote, they would be excluded it considered as simply tenants. He intended to move an amendment when the House went into Committee to give these people a right as occupants, and he trusted the Government would not oppose it. Then with regard to the number of voters at each polling place, if each district must have 600 voters, not one quarter of the electors could record their votes. Were any opposition offered, such as exacting the oath, not more than 25 voters an hour could be polled, and at the utmost not more than three hundred could be polled during the entire day, from eight in the morning to five in the afternoon. As to the voting he was opposed to the ballot, one reason being that in a contested election it would be impossible to discover frauds that might have been committed. He preferred open voting as being more honest, manly and less open to fraud.

Mr. BELLEROSE, thought that the Election Laws should be assimulated, but he objected to some clauses of the Bill, especially to the third clause which obliged a tenant to possess a written lease of five years or upwards, in order to obtain the right of voting; by this clause a great number of the French Canadian inhabitants in the several counties of Quebec, would be deprived of such right. He also considered as unjust the 83 clause, which gave to any one voter the power to demand a poll. He thought a heavier penalty should be inflicted with regard to bribery and corruption, for such a penalty would, in many cases, prevent contestations of elections. He was also opposed to the present system of Election Committees of the House, and thought that all controverted election cases should be left to the Judges of the Superior Courts. He also objected to the present Property Qualification Law, for some candidates qualified through lent property, and afterwards the property reverted to the real proprietors, and in many cases members sat in the House without qualifying, and he was sorry to add that there were members in that House who had not qualified and could not legally qualify. If there was to be a property qualification it should last for the whole of a Parliament. He regretted also that the French portion of the population of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which numbered one-fifth of the population of the Provinces, granted to the French portion of the population of the Province of Quebec. The law should provide that the proclamation and every document to be used on nomination day should be read in both languages in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as it was done in Quebec. He complained of a remark made a few days previous by the member for Charlotte (Bolton), (laughter.) The hon. member had said that prejudices existed among the French portion of the population, but he could refer him to the example set by the Province of Quebec for the last twenty years. The French Canadian majority of that Province had invariably protected the rights of the English minority; and in some counties inhabited almost entirely by French Canadians, Englishmen had been returned to Parliament election after election, and the same thing had been followed in some counties in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the French element was in the majority. He then referred to the method proposed for preparing voters' lists, and objected to the clause relating to the appointment of revising barristers, who would have the power to change at their will the lists prepared by the assessors. He trusted that the Government would amend the Bill, and make such provisions as would protect the interests of the county voters.

Mr. STIRTON condemned the principle of Independence of Parliament Act, and maintained that the Election Bill was an extension of the same Bill. He objected to several features of the Bill, which had manifestly been prepared for the benefit of the Government, as a most valuable and intelligent class would be excluded by the clause respecting incomes, and he suggested that franchise should be given to those who had a salary of $300 a year. It was a step in the wrong direction to extend the franchise to Crown Land and Indian Land agents, excise officers, and others, under control of the Government. Though we should not legislate specially to suit the views of the people of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, we need not adopt laws that will frighten them (hear).

Mr. BODWELL took exception to some of the general features of the Bill. It would be desirable to obtain a uniform law for the Dominion, but when a Province had long established institutions they need not be changed, and it would not cause any inconvenience if each Province regulated the franchise. There was no necessity for uniformity if it would prevent the progress of Confederation, which should extend over the whole of British America. It would take a costly machinery to bring about uniformity, and would place great power in the hands of the Government, which might use it for the perpetration of their own influence. He hoped the Government would accept the amendments in Committee, so as to meet the wants of the country. Farmers in his part of the country leased farms but for one year, though often held them for years, and they ought to have the franchise. Large, intelligent classes of journeymen workmen often make more than $400 a year, and they ought to be allowed to vote. He thought the amount should be reduced to $300. With respect to the clause allowing one polling place for every 600 voters, that was impossible.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—Certainly that has been found impracticable.

Mr. BODWELL went on to advocate the necessity of a simultaneous polling.

Mr. BECHARD said the process of making out the electoral lists was too expensive. He would like, at all events, to have those lists prepared by men living in the county, because they would, in most cases, know by themselves the nature of the qualifications of the electors. He would like it also to be declared, that the revising advocate be not eligible, for otherwise he would, in making up the lists, prepare his own election.

Mr. GODIN regretted to see that Canada, instead of going up to the Maritime Provinces, which are more advanced than us in election matters, was bringing down the Maritime Provinces to her level. The Maritime Provinces had all the whole votation on one day for the whole county, and they also had the ballot, two good measures, which he wished to see continued and extended to Canada. The Secretary for the Provinces had said this Bill was a compromise. How was it a compromise when only one party was to make concessions? We have taken everything from the Maritime Provinces usages. For his part he thought the ballot a good thing, and he had not heard a single solid argument against it; not even when the hon. member for Champlain spoke against it.

Mr. ROSS—Then you did not listen to reason.

Mr. GODIN—He fears to leave in the hands of the Government the power of appointing the assessors. It would be unjust to leave the preparation of the lists to the good pleasure of their creatures. These officers ought to be chosen by the judges. In Nova Scotia they are chosen by Grand Juries.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas), thought the franchise did not go far enough. He advocated the right of women to vote if they had property and paid taxes, and thought that all penalties for bribery should be done away with. Let the Government provide proper machinery and means of voting, and the people might do in that respect as they had a need to.

Mr. OLIVER claimed credit to the Reform Party for the one day's voting. He thought the income clause should be reduced to a lower sum. He objected to the five years' lease clause which applied to villages, of which there were twelve in his county, and the practice of farm leases was for three years. The clause that every man's rent should be paid before the vote was exercised was the most absurd part of the Bill. The $200 value, and $20 rent in rural districts, and $300 and $30 should be equalized. It would take five days for preparing and revising, and an expenditure at the least of $81,000, or for the first General Election $136,000, including the expense of the election. The local officers ought to be employed instead of men especially selected by the Government, as it would be a most dangerous power to place in the hands of any Government. He protested against the giving of votes to Government officials who possessed from their position greater than mere personal influence. The number of votes to be polled in one place, he was glad was to be altered. With respect to giving votes to volunteers, he held that while every man should have a stake, however small, in the country, and dreaded universal suffrage, which the Americans would give much to be rid of. He advocated the one day's simultaneous polling. He regarded the vote by ballot as a matter of indifference, but thought New Brunswick should be allowed to retain it.

Mr. RYMAL confined himself chiefly to the question of the Board of Registration, which he estimated, would cost $500,000. He urged the Government to allow the local machinery to be used in the different Provinces.

Mr. THOMPSON (Ontario) commented on the various clauses of the Bill, urging objections to the five years' clause, the Registration Board, the right of Government officials to vote. He approved of one day's polling, but thought it should be extended to make the polling simultaneous. He approved of the employment of local authorities in preference to Boards of Revisors. The number of voters—600 for each polling place—would not leave a minute for each voter, and he thought the number was 200 in Ontario, which was quite sufficient.

Mr. MACDONALD (Middlesex) was opposed to the ballot, and pointed out its ill effects in the United States.

The Bill was then read a second time, on division.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Harbour of Quebec, and that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, following the same course as last year.—Carried.

The House adjourned at 11.25.

Symptoms of Consumption.—The general symptoms of this disease are an habitual cough, morbid expectoration, pains in the breast, casual flush or feverish heat in the hands, feet, and cheeks, change of voice, thin fingers and nose, bent or crooked nails, falling of the hair, &c. This disease has been divided into three, four, and even five stages by medical writers; but, for practicable purposes, three stages will be found best adapted to the course of disease. To entirely cure this cough, and eradicate all the early symptoms of this fatal malady, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, is thoroughly adequate and sure. It is not unpleasant to the palate, and its properties are all of a healing and purifying nature. After once having used it, no person would hesitate to acknowledge its superior efficacy in staying the hand of that fell Destroyer, Consumption. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers.

Only a Cold Let it Go as it Came.—Deceive not yourself with such words. In this changeable climate of ours, a cold once contracted must be expelled instantly, loose no time, or health and even life itself may be sacrificed to "only a cold." Get Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the great Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants. 1244a

Chiropody.—If there is one misery more to be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating than the toothache, it is the pain and misery arising from corns upon the feet. Dr. Briggs the celebrated Surgeon Chiropodist, has invented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and which since its introduction to the people, has become one of the most popular remedies of the age. We cheerfully recommend those who are in any degree afflicted with corns or bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' remedy a trial. There can be no mistake about it. Sold by druggists 1244a

SPEECH OF MR. CAYLEY, M.P., [IN] THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. CAYLEY said the question submitted for the consideration of this House by the honourable member for Shefford, not unquestionably fail to be of deep interest to all, as we are all interested in seeing our commerce extend, our factories increased in number, and our industry prosper. He (Mr. Cayley) congratulated the honourable member for Shefford for having, at the opening of his speech, observed that the resolution he was about to propose, should be discussed without animosity and irrespective of party. On this point he entirely agreed with the honourable member, for said he, these questions to which old party [illegible] party jealousy must yield, [illegible] must make us forget that we are [illegible] and to remind us that we are [illegible] one common country. Among [illegible] tions may be ranked, the one [illegible] duced by the honourable member for Shefford. He (Mr. Cayley) regretted that the honourable member for Shefford had not employed that [illegible] ful and overpowering eloquence [illegible] are wont to give him credit for [illegible] the question of a Customs Union [illegible] a view to the interests of the [illegible] large, rather than in criticising [illegible] and policy of the Government [illegible] Cayley), had no intention of [illegible] the intrinsic merits of the [illegible] him the task should devolve [illegible] more experience than himself [illegible] from their age and their [illegible] ledge in business, are better [illegible] our wants, and to submit to [illegible] best means of promoting [illegible] interests, and of opening up [illegible] for our industry. His intention [illegible] to refute certain opinions [illegible] the honourable member for Shefford [illegible] Opinions which to him seemed [illegible] to the Government, and the [illegible] Dominion. These honourable [illegible] he observed, have stated that [illegible] ment had done nothing at all [illegible] wards the prosperity of the [illegible] the amelioration of its inhabitants [illegible] merce, they say, is without life [illegible] industry, so to say, is but a [illegible] that our people are leaving the [illegible] thousands. Now, said (Mr. Cayley) [illegible] have but to cast our eyes around [illegible] that this assertion is wholly [illegible] He agreed, nevertheless, with the [illegible] men that were additional [illegible] thrown open for the sale of our [illegible] our commerce might be more [illegible] he contended that if we were [illegible] these markets, the fault does not [illegible] the Government, *for the Government* [illegible] everything in its power to [illegible] American Government, to establish [illegible] commercial relations *between the* [illegible] States and us, *but that that Government* always have rejected our proposals [illegible] perchance, to be expected, that our Government would bend [illegible] fore the American Government [illegible] implore them to grant us a [illegible] reciprocity? As to him (Mr. Cayley) [illegible] would protest, with all his [illegible] any similar attempt, and would [illegible] it as an insult to our national [illegible] an outrage to our dignity as British [illegible] ects. Mr. Cayley was of opinion [illegible] people have never lived so happy [illegible] more contented than they have [illegible] the last ten years. He explained [illegible] the commerce of the country [illegible] stantly growing wealth of [illegible] real, the rapid strides towards [illegible] gress hourly made [illegible] and all the grand commercial [illegible] and if commerce was at a [illegible] contended by the honourable member for Shefford—we should discover [illegible] an indication of the great [illegible] pleased the honourable member [illegible] especially in the grand [illegible] which all the arteries of commerce [illegible] verge, but nowhere is such an [illegible] be found. He speaks of the [illegible] of his own county, and quotes [illegible] as an illustration. Valleyfield [illegible] but a village with a few [illegible] ten year ago, while it now has [illegible] of over two thousand souls [illegible] happiness to be wished for [illegible] cotton, its paper, and its cloth [illegible] turies, able to compete with [illegible] kind on the other side of the [illegible] Cayley, enveighs strongly [illegible] honourable member for Shefford [illegible] hon. member for Hochelaga [illegible] that our existence as a people [illegible] dependent on our commerce [illegible] with the United States, and [illegible] were not renewed we would [illegible] sound of the dead bell tolling [illegible] annihilation. If the *United States* willing to grant us the *Treaty* [illegible] he was quite ready *at all times* [illegible] and he hoped that the Government [illegible] avail itself of every favourable opportunity [illegible] to bring about so desirable a [illegible] (Mr. Cayley) denied that the Government was the cause *of the tide of emigration* [illegible] Canada *to the United States* [illegible] the real cause of that emigration [illegible] speeches of the honourable [illegible] Shefford, and the hon. member for [Hoche]laga. He said to these gentlemen [illegible] attack our own institutions [illegible] landing the virtues of the neighbouring [illegible] public; no longer paint in glowing [illegible] life in the United States; tell the [illegible] enlisted in your cause to [illegible] instilling into the minds of our people [illegible] gust for British Institutions [illegible] to be daily whispering in their [illegible] the United States is a rich country [illegible] that Canada is a poverty stricken [illegible] that if they continue to live here [illegible] drag out their existence in [illegible] them when they address the people [illegible] the truth of the neighbouring [illegible] and do yourselves likewise [illegible] from Canada will become [illegible] heard of, they shall remain [illegible] where by their industry [illegible] enabled to earn a livelihood [illegible] feel better pleased with the [illegible] British liberties than with [illegible] licentiousness of the United [illegible] (Mr. Cayley) endorsed the [illegible] Government, and found it [illegible] interests of the country [illegible] an attack made upon him [illegible] Province of Quebec, representing [illegible] being too loyal, he being [illegible] after all the ill-treatment [illegible] ceived at the hands of [illegible] Cayley went on. He knew [illegible] had insulted his native land [illegible] rags, and her miserable [illegible] he knew that for years [illegible] voured to stifle in the breast [illegible] ple of Ireland those [illegible] her glory to day; he [illegible] tyrannised over that Island [illegible] had given her as a sister [illegible] solitude amidst the waves [illegible] He had not to learn [illegible] crushed her population [illegible] earth. But he would tell [illegible] tion of the generous [illegible] in which his fellow countrymen [illegible] ed by the Canadians in [illegible] tell him that he represents [illegible] Canadian county [illegible] stituents are loyal and [illegible] of Her Majesty; that he [illegible] Canada as his adopted country [illegible] shall always be the defender [illegible] and privileges of the French [illegible] without encroaching upon [illegible] other nationalities. And [illegible] loyal, it is in the interest [illegible] and of Lower Canada [illegible] he is so proud to represent [illegible] constituencies in this House.

Are you a sufferer from Neuralgia [illegible] or pain of any description? [illegible] vanter will soothe away your pain [illegible] Rheumatism, and banish your [illegible] druggists.

The Poor Man's Friend.—[illegible] so long for a poor man's [illegible] them may be avoided by keeping [illegible] in the cupboard. It is the [illegible] ointment," curing burns, cuts [illegible] wounds, chilblains, chapped hands [illegible] housewives will save their [illegible] money by purchasing a box of [illegible]

POST OFFICE OTTA[WA]
Arrival and Departure of [illegible]
Arrangement during Session of Pa[rliament]

[illegible timetable]

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE
Per Canadian Steamer from [illegible] Friday at 7.00 A.M.
Per direct Packet from New York at 7.00 A.M.

Note.—A Supplementary M[ail for the Cana]dian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered [illegible] paid by Stamp will be recei[ved]

MONEY ORDERS.
Money Order Offices through[out the Domi]nion, Great Britain and Ireland [illegible] land and Prince Edward I[sland] obtained at this Office. Also Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS B[ANK].
Deposits will be received [illegible] interest allowed at the rate of [illegible] annum, and deposits can be [illegible] time. Five per cent. will be [illegible] special deposits in sums of $100 [illegible] of which 3 months' notice [illegible]

Office Hours from 8 a.m. [illegible] G. P. B[illegible]
Post Office, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GU[IDE].
LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA R[AILWAY]
8.10 a.m., 1.00 [illegible]
4.10 p.m., 11.00 [illegible]
[illegible] connect [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway [illegible]
Ottawa Office—York street [illegible]
A. A. & E. TAYL[OR]

LOCAL NEW[S].

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures [illegible]

New Millinery Goods at Magee [illegible]

A choice lot of real and [illegible] goods just opened at Magee & R[illegible]

French kid gloves. New [illegible] colours at Magee & Ross[illegible]

Irish Poplins, various colours [illegible] at Magee & Russell's.

Imitation Irish Poplins $1 00 [illegible] Magee & Russell's.

Cheap sale of rich fancy silks [illegible] and black silks at Magee & R[illegible] Stories in evening papers.

[illegible] of this season's Lettu[ce] [illegible] &c., &c., at J. B. Bu[illegible] street.

The Markets.—Thursday.—W[illegible] and purchasers numerous. T[illegible] markets were crowded. [illegible] prices.

Police Court.—Thursday.—A[illegible] Indian, for stealing a coat [illegible] was sent to gaol for two [illegible] Two other cases were adjourned.

Rifle Match.—A match betw[een] [illegible] of the Civil Service, and a [illegible] from No. 2 Battery, Garris[on] [illegible] to be fired this afternoon.

Challenge.—The 60th Royal [illegible] underst[and] a challenge [illegible] for a [illegible] place on Saturday [illegible].

St. Lawrence and Ottawa R[ailway].—[illegible] Mr. D[illegible], superint[endent] [illegible] Lawrence and Ottawa Railway [illegible] that position. He proposes [illegible] himself to a railway [illegible] York State.

What advertising can do [illegible] Ireland, McIntosh & Co. adv[ertised] [illegible] in black silks. In a few d[ays] [illegible] half of the stock imported [illegible] pieces left at 3s. 9d., 4s. [illegible] 9s. 9d. 10s. 11s. 3[illegible] per yard.

The Reading Social will be [illegible] of the Congregational [illegible] evening, at 6 o'clock [illegible] will be the last meeting fo[r] [illegible] friends of the cause are spe[illegible] attend.

The Tea-Pot.—Mr. Robinson, [illegible] known as one of our [illegible] grocers, has sold his [illegible] Dufresne & Garritey, [illegible] latter firm will assume the [illegible] the first of April. We wish [illegible] and popularity as were [illegible] Mr. Robinson.

Curling.—James Birkett, E[illegible] silver cup last week, won [illegible] salt, and spoon, in a ca[illegible] [illegible] that the cup and [illegible] from the old members of [illegible] to be contested for by the [illegible] old members were engaged [illegible] a splendid silver medal, [illegible] Young & Radford; the [illegible] for two or three days.

Bank Street Church Soiree.—[illegible] well filled last evening [illegible] of the congregation. T[illegible] occupied by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] speakers were the Rev. Mr. L[illegible] Gordon, Mr. Stirton, M.P., [illegible] M.P. These gentlemen [illegible] the rev. gentlemen [illegible]

POOR COPY

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

Close A.M.	Close 12 Noon	Close P.M.	Mails	Delivered A.M.	Delivered A.M.	Delivered P.M.
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	8.00	11.30	5.30
		9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	5.30
		9.00	Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland			
	12 Noon		St. John, N. B., daily, Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			5.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States	8.00	11.30	5.30
11.30		3.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa		11.30	5.30
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Pakenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00		5.30
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.			5.00
	12 Noon	6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	6.00		5.00
7.00			Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	5.00
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.40	4.30
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau		11.30	4.00

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

Note.—*A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at* 11.30 A.M. *Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until* 12.30

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, 22nd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leave .... 6.10 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
Arrive .... 4.10 p.m., 11.50 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south and west.

Town Office—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A S TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

New Millinery Goods at Magee & Russell's.

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

Jouvin's kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

Irish Poplins, various colours, $1.50 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Imitation Irish Poplins $1.00 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Cheap sale of rich fancy silks, Irish Poplins and black silks at Magee & Russell's. Particulars in evening papers.

First of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

The Markets.—Thursday.—Was very good, purchasers numerous. The hay and wood markets were crowded. No change in prices.

Police Court.—Thursday.—Amable Jecko, an Indian, for stealing a coat from Thomas Costello, was sent to gaol for two weeks. Two other cases were adjourned.

Rifle Match.—A match between five members of the Civil Service, and a similar number from No. 2 Battery, Garrison Artillery, is to be fired this afternoon.

Challenge.—The 60th Royal Rifles have, we understand, challenged the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, for a rifle match to take place on Saturday next.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.—We hear that Mr. D...ler, superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, has retired from that position. He proposes, it is said, attaching himself to a railway company in New York State.

What advertising and good value does. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. advertised extra value in black silks. In a few days they sold about half of the stock imported. They have a few pieces left at 3s. 9d. 4s. 9d. 5s. 6s. 3d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 9d. 10s. 11s. 3d. and 12s. 6d. per yard.

The Reading Social will be held in the basement of the Congregational Church on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock punctually. As this will be the last meeting for this winter, the friends of the cause are specially invited to attend.

The Tea-Pot.—Mr. Robinson, so long and favorably known as one of our most enterprising grocers, has sold his business to Messrs. Dufresne & [illegible], of Montreal. The latter firm will assume the responsibility on the first of April. We wish them a like success and popularity as were enjoyed by Mr. Robinson.

Curling.—James Birkett, Esq., who won the silver cup last week, won yesterday the silver salts, and spoon, in a case. It may be remembered that the cup and salts were a present from the old members of our Curling Club, to be contested for by the young ones. The old members were engaged in a match for a splendid silver medal, presented by Messrs. Young & Radford; the game will be continued for two or three days.

Bank Street Church Soiree.—This church was well filled last evening at the annual soiree of the congregation. The Chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Moore. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. Lane, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr Sutton, M. P., and Mr. Macdonald, M.P. These gentlemen spoke entertainingly—the rev. gentlemen eloquently—in which a true spirit of Christian unity was advocated. The basement was well adorned with an attractive tea-table, laden with the modest, but healthy dainties fit for such a place. The Choir was effective, and rendered the choice selection in excellent style. An evening, instructive and purifying to the mind was passed by the auditory.

Social Readings.—The last "readings" of the season in connection with the Congregational Church here, took place last evening, and was one of the most pleasant and successful of the course (twenty-one in number.) Rev. Mr. Ebbs occupied the chair, Mr. Johnson vice chair. E. A. Meredith, Esq., read an excellent paper "the Blunderer." Mr. McLean also pleased the audience greatly by his reading of "Launch," and Mr. Rowan, with a temperance piece. Mr. Smiley and Miss Turgeon played solos with much taste and precision. Miss Eliza Smith, Mrs. Miles, Miss Hall and Miss Rowe sang favourite pieces, Mr. Turgeon and Mr Brewer were also well received as vocalists. The chairman thanked the friends who had contributed during the season, either by song, recitation or readings. Miss Smith led the national anthem, which concluded the performances.

Ottawa Philharmonic Society.—We beg to remind our readers that the second grand Concert of this useful Society takes place in the Rink Music Hall this evening. The selections are of a high order, and the various solos and duetts will be entrusted to the following well-known ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Sheppard, Misses O'Brien, Conroy, Joynt and Smith, and Messrs. Blain de St. Aubin, Brewer, Cunningham, Horsley, McLean and Sinclair. As the Concert is for the joint benefit of the Conductor, Mr. Fripp, and the Accompanyist, Mr. Mercer, we bespeak for them a bumper house. It will also be borne in mind that the Christ Church and Chapel Readings Committee have resolved to give no entertainment this evening out of compliment to the Society. We append the programme:

PART I.

1. Chorus, from "Martha"—"Come where Flowers."
2. Cavatina—"Come into the Garden, Maud"—Mr. Brewer.
3. Song—"Marie"—Miss Joynt.
4. Piano solo, air with variations—Miss Coutlee.
5. Song—"The Good Rhein Wine"—Mr. Cunningham.
6. Song—"The Blind Girl to her Harp"—Miss Smith.
7. Chorus, from "Lombardi"
8. Violin solo—Mr. Mercer.
9. Scena—"Judith"—Miss Conroy.
10 Song—"We met by chance"—Mr. Sinclair.

PART II.

1. Chorus—"Rataplan," from La Figlia del Reggimento.
2 Aria, from "La Traviata"—Mrs. Sheppard.
3. Duet—"The Moon hath raised her Lamp above"—Messrs. Brewer and Horsley.
4 Scena from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia"—M. Blain de St. Aubin.
5. Piano solo—"Marche Triomphale d'Italy"—Mrs. H. R. Fripp.
6. Chorus from "Lucretia Borgia"—"Joy is over the Waters."
7. Serenade—"Non e ver"—Miss O'Brien.
8. Song—"The Owl"—Mrs. McLean.
9 Solo and Chorus, "Tramp," with flute obligato—Solo, Miss Joynt: flute obligato, Mrs. H. Gowan.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 24.

The plot, used formerly as a Roman Catholic burying ground, was offered for sale to-day at public auction. There were about 160 lots, and only 7 were sold, these at low prices.

Rev. Prof. McVicar was last night presented by his Bible Class with a valuable gold watch and chain.

The Corporation is calling for tenders for the supply of boots and summer pants for the city police.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened to-day, Justice Badgley presiding. A Grand Jury was sworn in. The calendar is comparatively light.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 24.

The Harmonic Society are practising for a Concert to be given in the first week of April.

Four warrants have been issued for the arrest of two farmers and their wives, for the murder of one Dion, whose body was found on the 16th of May, 1866, at Young Lorette, when an open verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

Much tricking and dodging have been brought to light before the Revisor's Court.

The late Mr. O'Meara's funeral was largely attended. High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church on the occasion.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London.—In the House of Lords last evening the Coinage Bill was passed through committee, and the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone denied, amid much merriment, the reports recently published in the Spanish newspapers and elsewhere, that Mr Bright had offered to retrocede the Rock of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Bill for the enforcement of laws in Ireland was then taken up and the debate resumed.

Mr. Lowry (Cork) denounced the press clause. He thought the Bill, with that clause retained, was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment among the Irish people.

Mr. Manners censured the supineness of the Government in Irish affairs.

Messrs. Derby, McMahon, Kavanagh, Sherlock, and other members from Ireland participated in the debate.

Lord Claude Hamilton charged the Liberals, since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted the agitation of the Irish question, in order to prescribe coercive measures.

Mr. Whalley said, in a short speech, that Popery was the author of all Irish sorrows.

Mr. Bryan, member for Kilkenny, objected to the powers entrusted to the local magistracy as tyrannical and dangerous.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had encouraged illusions as had been charged. He was confident that the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between fenianism and orangeism. The criminal results were the same, though the acts themselves were different. The Government acted only under a sense of danger of a crisis, yet it did not venture upon a premature and inadequate prescription. The agitation in Ireland was never stronger than now, because heretofore it had been without assistance from abroad. He did not mean the American people, who had a greater reason for complaint with England's exporting to them a number of malcontents so restive under all restraints. It was a good policy to isolate a class committing aggrarian and political violence to draw moral strength to the Government by weaning from the disaffected, the sympathy of a class passively sympathising with the assassins, wise and liberal legislation could only achieve this. The process was slow and difficult, but effective.

Mr. Gladstone closed the debate. He apologized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official perhaps was the proper person. He was sorry to say that the tenor of the discussion might be passed under three heads; 1st, criticism of the bill, itself; 2nd, criticism of the Government, and 3rd criticism of the motive for introducing the bill. The state of Ireland, so far as ordinary crime was concerned, was satisfactory. Agrarianism however, was rampant. He took this occasion to deny the responsibility of much that had been attributed to him, when his sentiments towards Ireland had been violently misrepresented. He admitted the injustice of legislating for exceptional cases, but it was wrong any longer to withhold a law of reform. A strong sense of its necessity alone prompted the present measure. Its provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effectual. If so the evil would soon vanish, and Parliament might resume that beneficial Legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the future. The discussion having ended, the House divided and the bill passed as follows; For the bill 425, against the bill, 10.

Underwriters now decline all risks on the steamer *City of Boston*.

In the House of Commons to-day the Burial Bill came up for its second reading, and provoked an animated debate, as it authoris s the burial of dissenters with their own rites in the churchyard.

Mr. Osborne argued to show the injustice and bigotry of exclusion.

Messrs. Cross and Beresford Hope opposed the Bill, because it would give a violent shock to churchmen, might cause unseemly collisions, and really outrage public sentiment.

H. A. Bruce was for a measure so likely to have the effect of softening sectarian asperities.

Gathorney Hardy could not approve of the Bill to use burial grounds of the church, but granted to Masons, Foresters, and other fraternities, the right to claim the same privileges.

The House divided, and the majority for the second reading was 111.

FRANCE.

Paris.—Letters against the proclamation of Papal infallibility are in circulation in Switzerland.

The *Siecle*, an opposition organ, considers the Emperor's letter to Ollivier an antedate to the *coup d'etat* of Dare.

Tours.—The High Court of Justice opened this morning. Witnesses were examined to prove that Fonville said Victor Noir slapped Prince Napoleon in the face. The lawyers for the prosecution dwell with effect on some grave contradiction in his testimony. A number testified to remarks made by Fonville after his arrest. One of the prosecuting lawyers created a sensation by declaring that the original report of the police in this case was not to be found, only ten days later could be produced. One witness swore he heard Fonville exclaim that if his pistol had not missed fire he would have shot Prince Napoleon. This had an effect on the spectators, who are evidently beginning to learn to lean to the cause of the Prince.

At the Prince's trial the witnesses for the prosecution were examined. M. Arnauld testified that Victor Noir had no intention of attacking the accused when he went to his house. Henri Rochefort was called upon as a witness for the prosecution. There was much agitation among the spectators at this announcement. Rochefort entered the Court-room accompanied by gendarmes, and took a place on the witness stand. He was pale but very calm, and replied quietly to the interrogations. After repeating the contents of the letter sent to him by the accused, which occasioned the visit of Noir and Fonvielle, he returned to the bench reserved for journalists. Many of the latter shook hands with him as he took his seat. The wife of Louis Noir, brother of the victim, was called upon to testify. She was much agitated. She said that Victor Noir could not have slapped the Prince, because the gloves on his hands were found to be intact. Other witnesses corroborated the statement of Arnauld that Noir did not intend to quarrel with the Prince. M. Morel, a reporter of the *Moniteur*, testified that the witness who swore to Fonvielle's admission that Noir slapped the Prince, did not say so at first. M. Milliere and other witnesses testified to the physical weakness of Victor Noir, and improbability of his striking the Prince, as defence alleged.

SPAIN.

Madrid.—The resignation of Admiral Topete, as Minister of Marine, has been accepted.

The *Iberia*, a new paper, has a despatch from Malaga, which asserts that John Bright will undertake to secure the surrender of Gibraltar to Spain.

Madrid.—Active negotiations are going on here for an alliance of the Unionists with the Radical party.

Gen. Prim has issued orders to the army officers, and to the Madrid Garrison to obey no orders in extreme eventualities, unless they are signed by him.

In the Cortes to-day, the treasury bond loan bill was passed, by a vote of 129 to 79.

It is predicted in semi-official quarters, that a verdict of accidental homicide will be given by the jury of inquest of the case of Prince Henri de Bourbon.

ITALY.

Rome.—The Pope, yesterday, in consistory confirmed the appointment of the Bishops of Toronto, Savannah, Annadale and St. Augustine.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.—The bill to prohibit separate states of the German confederation from issuing bank notes, passed the second reading in the Chambers.

Stuttgard.—Ministers have Tendered their resignation to the propose reduction of the army. The King deliberates before receiving the resignations.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York.—John Savage has issued an address to the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, reporting the organization financially strong, and declaring opposition to attacking the British in Canada, and claiming that the organization is merely intended to spread the benefits of a just political system, and the Tenant Bill in Parliament is not a settlement of the Irish Land Question, but the best that can be hoped for, and if passed it will not embarrass the Brotherhood in the least.

Subscriptions for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Stanton, now amount to $150,000, of this sum $35,000 is contributed by New York; $85,000 by Kansas; $25,000 by persons in Boston, and $15,000 by persons in Washington.

New York.—The last deposit of one hundred dollars each by the pugilists, Jim Mace and Tom Allen, aspirants for the victory of heavy weights in the prize ring, was made by them in this city.

There now seems a probability that the fight will take place in May next, in or near New Orleans.

Philadelphia.—A special despatch from Minersville, Pa., says a terrible explosion occurred last night, at the colliery of E G. Andeny in Schalervill coal mining region, a large boiler attached to the mine, blew up, killing several and badly wounding a number of others. The engine house was blown to atoms. Up to this time the names of the killed and wounded have not been learned. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Washington.—The Committee on Foreign Relations are to-day more emphatic than heretofore in their opposition to the San Domingo and St Thomas treaties, and will urge their rejection by the Senate. The sense of the committee is also strongly expressed against the acquisition of any other foreign territories.

New Goods opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

Sir John A. Macdonald still continues to display his usual tact and energy in the exalted position to which his talents have raised him. We once heard it remarked that his popularity would one day decline, but we know that when a man's advancement is the result of his own intrinsic worth his reputation is fixed and effulgent, like that of the Great Shoshonees Remedy for rheumatism, disease of the throat, lungs, &c. For sale by all druggists.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

WHERE TO

BUY CARPETS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have pleasure in announcing the arrival of a very extensive assortment of THIS SEASON'S designs in

Best 5 Frame Brussells,

Best Patent Tapestry,

Imperial Three-ply Kidderminster,

Scotch Wool and Union,

All Wool Dutch, Albert,

Tapestry and Brussells

Stair Carpets,

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATTS,

AND CRUMB CLOTHS,

RICH CURTAIN REPPS,

AND DAMASKS,

NOTHINGHAM LACE,

HARNESS MUSLIN AND

LENO CURTAINS

UPHOLSTERY, TRIMMINGS,

&c. &c.

Carpets made and layed, estimates given and orders promptly executed by first class Upholsterers for CURTAINS and DRAPERIES of every description.

We have great confidence in directing the attention of the public to the above Department as containing the largest stock of

NEW CARPETS

IN CENTRAL CANADA.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect PATTERNS and QUALITIES and compare prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS:

New PATTERNS just to hand, 24 feet wide, cut to any size.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

25 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1281 6m

TO HORACE LAPIERRE, ESQ., BARRISTER.

DEAR SIR,—

Isidore Traversy, Esq., having resigned his seat in the Municipal Council of this City as Alderman for By Ward, we the undersigned electors of the said Ward, beg that you will allow yourself to be presented as a candidate to fill up the vacancy, and in the event of your acceding to our request, we pledge ourselves to give you our most sincere and cordial support.

John Heney	Rep. Martineau
N. Germain	Andrew Campbell
Thos. M. Kirby	William Musgrove
J. F. Caldwell	A. Champagne
Jos. Martin	Benj. Rochon
Pierre Poulin	J. W Peachy
Isidore Traversy	B. A. Martin
Edouard Germain	Toussaint Groulx
B. J. Draper	James Thompson
Geo. Taillon	Edouard Beaucaire
Joseph Sleeman	Thomas Story
P. R. Chabot	F. Rochon
J. Bowden	D. R. Leveque
Bernard Larivière	George Mortimer
James Warnock	L. A. Grison
Nes Chevrier	Jas. Malone
Geo. Bartlett	F. X. Lapierre
B. Lapierre	Bernard Gafney
M. Brennan	A. Riopelle
Alf. Lauria	John Kelly
Daniel Rice	Joseph Valiquette
O. Durocher	Theophile Bellemare
Francis Kilby	Leon Roy
Benj. Beaucaire	Hugh Lenny
L. Desmarais	B. Malette
J. B. Galarneau	John Dyke
Louis Duhamel	George Leteau
Roman Pagé	James Bourget
Peter Ready	John B. Guerard
A. Robillard M. D.	J. B. Turgeon
Noel Berton	Dr. P. St. Jean
Alexis Renaud	Chas. Goulden
J. B. Vermette	F. X. Valade M. D.
Onesime Laberge	W. H. Tracy
Joseph Ariel	Moise Lapointe
Damase Noel	J. B. Mathieu
A. A. Chasse	Thomas Brulé
D. Richer	John Burrows
J. B. Richer	Felix Cardinal
Solomon Marion	Thomas Coffee
M. W. Nestor	Patrick Brennan
Jos. Harris	Edouard Miletta
Fulgeance Lalonde	Philip Gorman
Eric Fellener	S. Winters
Louis Vien	Paul Favreau
Paul Statler	Beloni Perrault
Denis O'Keefe	George Story
Louis Paquet	Severe Gravelle
J. B. Paquet	Chandes Ladour
S. Desjardins	Sulime Laframboise
Louis Desrosiers	Aimé Haubert
Fabien Paquet	Jos. Vienne Michon
E. Paquet	Onesime Gravelle
J. B. Dubord	David Gravelle
Jos. Maheux	G. Borello
Louis S. Chabot	J. B. Auger
Pierre Bureau	Alex Gagnon
Charles Gagner	Casimir Dessat
Baptiste Gauvreau	Isaie Richer
Thos' Beatty	Godefroi Gareau
John Laframbroise	Hubert Ayotte
Moise Corriere	Jos. Seombe
Nicholas Ryan	Louis Landry
Leonard Winters	Michel Masson
M. Thornton	Victor Renaud
F. Sauriol	Joseph Archambeault
S. Davis	Onésime Barrette
Pierre Gauvreau	J. B. Tessé
Jas. McCullough	J. B. Archambeault
T. M. Blasdell	Gilbert Boulet
John Bolger	Charles Masson
J. B. Paquet	Francois McCam
Ed Devlin	and 260 others.

TO MESSRS. JOHN HENEY, N. GERMAIN, THOS. KIRBY, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—

I little expected to be called upon to fill up the vacancy caused in the City Council by the resignation of Ald. Traversy, but upon reading your requisition signed by the greater number of the leading and most influential electors of By Ward, I can only offer you my most sincere thanks for the honour thus proffered and accept the support you so cordially tender. If elected to the position of a member of the City Council, I trust that my efforts to aid in the promotion of the general welfare of this city, and my earnest devotion of the interest of By Ward will give general satisfaction to those who do me the honour of placing the confidence in me,

I have the honour to remain gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. LAPIERRE,

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316tf

LOST.

This afternoon on Sussex or Rideau streets, a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Times Office.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870. 1318tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochlagar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure."

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality.

GUINNESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes, make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. *It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REECOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by the public requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,

No 18, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

HO! FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

BLYTH & RUSSELL,

BLYTH & RUSSELL,

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

Opposite H. F. McCarthy's Apothecary, where we are now prepared to show a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland. All fits guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.

1213-3m

TO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS, Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street. 1315a

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,

The Tea Pot,

1306tM1 Sussex street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Two bedrooms and parlour in a private family. Quiet locality, and within a short distance of the public buildings. Without board. Apply to P O Box 186.

Ottawa, Feby 14, 1870. 1282tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,

Dept Public Works,

1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or at May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will show

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES
1 do BLACK COBOURGS & MERINOS
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES, all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & CO. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusually large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 2 Bessarer street, in rear of the Convent (formerly the Revere House) on TUESDAY, the 29th of March instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. See handbills.

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1318td

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,

Belmont,

1295 12 Sawk Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

1 [illegible] *of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,

Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,

R E HAYCOCK.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq. Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq. H S Howland, Esq. Geo Duggan, Esq. A T Fulton, Esq. Angus Morrison, Esq. M P, J a Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no unjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,

1298tf Manager.

THE

PLACE OF THE PERIOD!

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

36 SUSSEX STREET.

Just received

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,

Bird Cages, Wire Flower Baskets,

Grocers Canisters, Cooking Utensils,

CHANTIER PLATES, CHANTIER DISHES,

House Furnishings,

Hot Air Furnaces, with modern improvements, fitted up in Convents, School Houses, Dwellings, and stores, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tinning, job work, and all kinds of tinware.

City References.

E MEADOWS & CO.

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—Benjamin Sulte, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—Carroll Ryan, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. Beaumont Small, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—Charles Sangster, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. Christie, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—George Henry Macaulay, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—Henry Jas Morgan, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—Rev. E. McD. Dawson—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,

President.

A J CHRISTIE,

Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264.tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,

5 Bonaventure street.

Montreal, March 1870 1297 1m

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and

1300tf JONES & HOLLAND.

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,

Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March,

Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,

Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Books, Stationery, Framed Pictures, &c.

I will sell on SATURDAY EVENING at my store, without reserve, a large lot of new and second hand BOOKS, on a great variety of subjects. Books on view and catalogues had.

H McLEAN,

1310tf Auctioneer.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312tA1

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,

Exchange Hotel,

1305 1y Mosgrove street.

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON

Will take place in the

RINK MUSIC HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th MARCH.

The programme will embrace operatic choruses and vocal and instrumental duets, solos, &c.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert to commence at 8 p. m. precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be procured at Orme & Son's Music Store, and R. & J. Gowan's Sparks Street, or from the Committee.

Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1314 3

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 11, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice; 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The next REGULAR MEETING will be held in the Lecture Room, Sparks street, on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 7½ p. m.

A paper will be read at 8 o'clock by William Kingsford, Esq., C. E. Subject, "History of the Copper Coinage of England." The public are invited to attend. Admission free.

G KENNEDY,

Secretary.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870. 1315 2

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves;

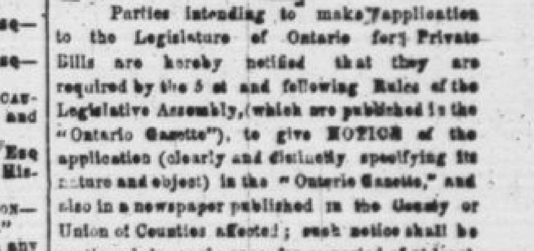
Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON

Commission Merchant,

Bangs Block, Elgin Street,

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1239y



PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 5 st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,

Clerk of the House.

Toronto, March 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John Street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached, may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON,

President.

W. R. WORSLEY,

Secretary.

Ottawa, March 13, 1870. 1314 3m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,

KENMORE,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,

Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1306b

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the Ottawa Times]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 25, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring " "	1 00	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do.	20 00	@	00 00
[illegible]	none.		
Pork, fresh	9 00	@	10 00
[illegible]	0 12	@	0 15
Beef 100 lbs	5 00	@	7 00
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—each	0 45	@	0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 25	@	0 00
No. 1 Firkin	0 19	@	0 00
No. 2	0 18	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 40
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 40	@	0 45
HAY—Per ton	7 50	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over a hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

EVERYBODY SAYS So.—That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

The Supreme Court of the state of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another need the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM
—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines' Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also,
PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to John and Wm. Thomson, Nepean, and Lewis & Pinhey, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers and vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y12td. law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1292 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 50 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 33, Con. A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jcb.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO,
18th March, 1870. 1308al2 3

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

RECIPE

FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb,

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles for [illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

41,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLeod, W. McK Wright, R. S. Lawlor.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street Ottawa.

Augustus Keefer. Rene Edward Kimber.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 992y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

William Mosgrove. 366tf George Taillon

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43otf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

Robert Lees. 43otf John J. Gemmill.

EDWARD T. HARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq. M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P.
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Eon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

Agents—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

Agents—Messrs. F. [illegible] 11

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 8 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 30 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
38.6m Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS In them.

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

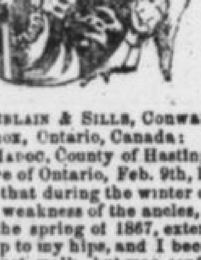
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS:

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

Ottawa, January 21 T RAJOTTE.

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869, 1197.y

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS.,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.

292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. Thistle. R. Lang.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—R A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter, Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by

SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$5 00	
Club of 10 "	8 00	
Club of 20 "	15 00	

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Carleton,
To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ

PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

"THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by *Science.*

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographers of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Medal,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation ... [illegible] ... they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the Liver, and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

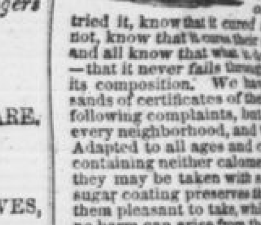
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Medicine.



[illegible] ... tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a paper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity of such a newspaper, in both languages, in Ottawa, and which will afford, every day, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier*, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully meet the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising; its growth brisk, and there is evidence of great and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city's [illegible]

Confederation has strengthened the commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to [illegible] still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the government the proprietor of the *Courier* concurs, and will endeavour to give them the measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding giving offence to such as may differ from him. We will cultivate a friendly feeling [illegible] traditions of the past and the [illegible] present, hoping to take a middle [illegible] certain course, which cannot fail to be [illegible] by the inhabitants of the entire [illegible] Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is done in other parts of the world. This shall be [illegible] we shall also urge such improvements as tend to increase the means of [illegible] wealth of the community. Our [illegible] not, however, be confined to [illegible] requirements of the husbandman [illegible] full share of our attention [illegible] cultivation of the soil the [illegible] very much depend. It shall be [illegible] particular object to protect and [illegible] agriculturist, and at the same time [illegible] industries, and to provide [illegible] information for both, in [illegible]

Correspondents will always [illegible] open to them in which to [illegible] offer suggestions, provided [illegible] pressed are consistent with [illegible] couched in moderate, though [illegible] language.

Let it not be supposed, however, [illegible] that may have been said, that the [illegible] the *Courier* will be wholly devoted [illegible] matters. The intelligence of the [illegible] quarter of the globe will find [illegible] columns, the telegraph will be [illegible] of, and the latest news will be [illegible] possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter the *Courier* will contain, and the [illegible] in its management, the proprietor [illegible] pates success and pledges himself [illegible]

The *Courier* will be published [illegible] at five o'clock, and the yearly [illegible] payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition [illegible] of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON [illegible]
Editor and [illegible]

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

VOL V. NO [illegible]

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Winter Stock of Foot Wear which is complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

in Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care and is warranted to give satisfaction, at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION. Also a large supply of Lumbermen's Wear [illegible]

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only good workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

has for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Brushes, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and numerous other articles necessary to make a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES; Renault & Co., Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of all grades, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines, in wood and bottle, improved by [illegible] WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY,

proof and over, at extremely low rates. [illegible] and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey [illegible]'s Irish Whiskey. [illegible]'s Old Irish Potteen. [illegible] and London Porter, pts and qts. [illegible] and other Ales. [illegible] and Syrups, all grades. [illegible] prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE, SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST. 1165

[illegible] TELEGRAPH COMPANY

[illegible] under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible], Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [illegible] FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN, [illegible] MOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO

[illegible] KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

[illegible] give notice of my intention to supply [illegible], mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE [illegible] KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

[illegible] crease of trade during the last four years [illegible] compelled me to enlarge my manufactory [illegible] to make the wholesale trade a [illegible] purpose.

[illegible] I have now is undoubtedly the largest, and the question of quality is ready [illegible] by making known the fact that I raise [illegible] from seed procured at any expense [illegible] it is the best; they will therefore [illegible] comparison with any imported [illegible] other and important fact is that being manufactured in Ottawa there [illegible] freight, packing, duty and other expenses [illegible] enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than [illegible]

[illegible] advantage, I think, cannot fail [illegible] those who may favor me with their orders. JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle [illegible], Park street, Ottawa, or, Direct Box [illegible], Post Office, Ottawa. [illegible] Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau [illegible]

[illegible] Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected, [illegible] the highest prices given. 1196y

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

[illegible], Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

[illegible] advanced on goods consigned for transport [illegible]. Prompt returns in all cases. [illegible]

R. M. EASTON

[illegible] DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[illegible] more gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible] comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen [illegible] the Capital will find superior accommodation [illegible] by the day or week at moderate terms. [illegible] This house is situated in the immediate [illegible] of the Parliament Buildings and the [illegible] banks. 219tf

[illegible] NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, To Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the [illegible] OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, [illegible] at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April next, at [illegible] of the clock, a. m., of which [illegible], magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and [illegible] concerned, are required to take notice [illegible] themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1312 dawtd.

PRIVATE BILLS.

[illegible] intending to make application [illegible] Legislature of Ontario for Private [illegible] hereby notified that they are [illegible] the 51st and following Rules of the [illegible] Assembly (which are published in the [illegible]), to give NOTICE of the [illegible] clearly and distinctly specifying its [illegible] object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and [illegible] newspaper published in the County of [illegible] affected; such notice shall be [illegible] in each case for a period of at least [illegible] during the interval of time between the [illegible] preceding Session and the consideration [illegible] of the Petition. Copies of the first and [illegible] notice to be sent to the Private Bills [illegible]

[illegible] for Private Bills must be presented [illegible] the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the [illegible]

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

March 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1317. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

[illegible] would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

[illegible] stock as usual is chosen with great care, [illegible] warranted to give satisfaction, and at [illegible] DEFYING COMPETITION. [illegible] supply of Lumbermen's Wear always [illegible] taken for all sorts of work. Only the [illegible] workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

[illegible] WHELAN, 39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT (nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

[illegible] for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large [illegible] selected stock, comprising Groceries, [illegible] Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy [illegible] Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, [illegible] Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

[illegible] PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

[illegible] numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young [illegible] quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on [illegible] premises.

LIQUORS— Cognac Brandies; Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood [illegible] bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine [illegible], Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines [illegible], in wood and bottle, improved by age. WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY, [illegible] proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. [illegible] and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and [illegible] Irish Whiskey. [illegible] Old Irish Potteen. [illegible] and London Porter, pts and qts. [illegible] and other Ales. [illegible] and Syrups, all grades. [illegible] prices.

[illegible] STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE [illegible] AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

[illegible] 1165

[illegible] TELEGRAPH COMPANY [illegible] under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS: [illegible], Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; [illegible] FOOTS A THOMSON, T H DUNN. [illegible] MOND, Manager. 1141tf

[illegible] WANT TO [illegible] KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

[illegible] give notice of my intention to supply [illegible] mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. [illegible] of trade during the last four years [illegible] compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I [illegible] to make the wholesale trade my [illegible] purpose. [illegible] I have now is undoubtedly the largest [illegible] it produces the [illegible] and the question of quality is readily [illegible] making known the fact that I raise my [illegible] from seed procured at any expense [illegible] it is the best; they will therefore [illegible] comparison with any imported. [illegible] and important fact is that being [illegible] manufactured in Ottawa thereby [illegible] freight, packing, duty and other expen[illegible] enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than [illegible]. [illegible] advantages, I think, cannot fail to [illegible] who may favor me with their orders. [illegible] NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle [illegible], Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box [illegible] PostOffice, Ottawa. [illegible] Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau [illegible] Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected [illegible] highest prices given. 1196y

[illegible] H. EASTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS DEALERS IN Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c. OTTAWA, End of Little Sussex-st. [illegible] advanced on goods consigned for [illegible]. Prompt returns in all cases. R. M. EASTON

[illegible] DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

[illegible] more gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible] comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen [illegible] the Capital will find superior accommo[illegible] by the day or week at moderate terms. This house is situated in the immediate [illegible] of the Parliament Buildings and the [illegible]. 219tf

[illegible] NOTICE. COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the COURTS of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS in and for the said County of Carleton, [illegible] at the Court House in the City of [illegible] on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, [illegible] of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which [illegible] Magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and [illegible] concerned, are required to take notice, [illegible] themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL. Sheriff.

[illegible] Office Ottawa, March 16, 1870.

1312 d&wrd.

PRIVATE BILLS.

[illegible] intending to make application [illegible] Legislature of Ontario for Private [illegible] hereby notified that they are [illegible] by the 51st and following Rules of the [illegible] Assembly, (which are published in the [illegible] Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the [illegible] (clearly and distinctly specifying its [illegible] object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and [illegible] newspaper published in the County or [illegible] Counties affected; such notice shall be [illegible] in each case for a period of at least [illegible] during the interval of time between the [illegible] next preceding Session and the con[illegible] of the Petition. Copies of the first and [illegible] notices to be sent to the Private Bill [illegible]. [illegible] for Private Bills must be present[illegible] the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the [illegible].

CHARLES T GILLMOR, Clerk of the House.

March 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S., 50 Sparks-st, CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied [illegible] of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c., to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co., General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufacturers and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT FORWARDER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c., No. 3, St. Peter-st, QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit to U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B. For the Minister of Finance JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81. The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. HAYES, COPPER PLATE PRINTER, Bank street, Centre Town, BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS of all descriptions, and a general assortment of GROCERIES suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 33 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

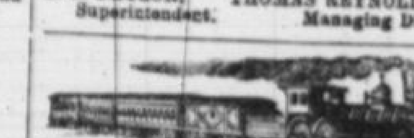
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23, Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.05 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6 25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

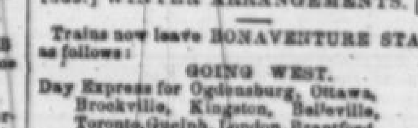
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at.......... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at.......... 7:15 a m.

Trains for Lachine at ....5:00 a m, 7:00 a m 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:00 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at.......... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at.......... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at.......... 3:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at......3 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at.......... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at.......... 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

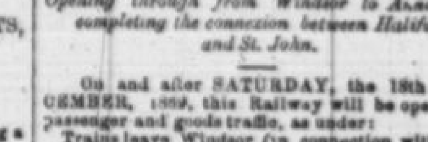
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station:

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p. m., connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.30, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown.......... $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown.......... 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown.......... $100 00

Halifax.......... 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer.......... 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown.......... 30 00

Halifax.......... 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer.......... 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, HENEY'S STONE BUILDING, Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stoves Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders FOR MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, OF TORONTO, FOR HIGHWINES, ALCOHOL, OLD RYE WHISKEY, MALT WHISKEY, TODDY WHISKEY, FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 7-m., 9-m, and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO LANG'S PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES, AND EYE GLASSES, mounted in GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change. A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle,

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

MARCH 20. [illegible]y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. P. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 300 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS, BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand FRESH KILLED STALL-FED BEEF AND MUTTON. ALSO, THEIR CELEBRATED, SPICED AND SALT ROUND, AND ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES To be had at THEIR STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist Sparks street, Centre Town

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1265.3 y

CUSTOMS' UNION—HON. MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said—Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Hagar,—

"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General representing: That the increasing population and productions of this Dominion demand more extensive markets and a more unrestricted interchange of commodities with other countries.

"That a continental system of commercial intercourse or other commercial arrangements bringing under one general customs union with this Dominion the countries chiefly interested in its trade, would tend to expand our commerce, develope its resources, and multiply our productions.

"That such a system should place in a position of commercial equality and reciprocity all the countries becoming parties thereto.

"That a great advantage would result from placing the Government of this Dominion in direct communication with the several States which might be willing to negotiate for such commercial arrangements.

"That it is expedient to obtain from the Imperial Government all necessary powers to enable the Government of the Dominion to enter into direct communication with such foreign States as might be disposed, upon terms advantageous to Canada, to negotiate such commercial regulations.

"That in all cases the treaties creating such proposed commercial arrangements shall be subject to the approval of Her Majesty."

It would be desirable, on all occasions like the present, to bring before Parliament questions which are likely to be generally approved. I regret that the course of argument which I am obliged to take will lead me into differences not only with hon. gentlemen with whom I am accustomed to differ, but also with hon. gentlemen with whom I have frequently acted, and with whom I would act again. Still, for the reasons I am about to state, it is incumbent on me, as an independent member of this House, to adopt the course enunciated in my resolutions. I think, sir, an important preliminary justification of the course I am about to pursue, is the statement that must commend itself to every unbiased individual, that the policy of the Government of the country, since 1864, has been utterly inefficient for any great public purpose (hear, hear). I maintain that this Government, which has been supported by such a large majority of this House for the last three sessions, which even was not opposed by the Opposition, ought to have been able, and was able if it had been willing to grapple with this great question and deal with it in a spirit that would command the confidence of the people, and go far toward that great consolidation of the Empire which was foreshadowed in the confederation of this country, and without which the country can never prosper (hear, hear). Honourable gentlemen have had nobody to say to them: "Why do ye so; Thus far shall ye go, and no further." If there have been derelictions in the administration of the affairs of the country it is solely personal with the administration itself. How have they dealt with all the great public questions that have presented themselves? All candid men would admit that the spirit in which the administration has dealt with the great public questions committed to its charge, after confederation was accomplished, has been a spirit of petty procrastination, a spirit of indifference to everything else, except the mere maintenance of the *personnel*. If we look at Nova Scotia we see that the interests of that Province have been entirely misunderstood, I might say neglected by the administration from the outset, and every legislative measure, since the early days of confederation, has been of a character to irritate the public opinion of that Province, so that it is impossible for any hon. member to enjoy at the same time the confidence of the people of Nova Scotia, and give a general support to the hon. gentlemen who sit at the Treasury Benches. Their legislators have, in a solid phalanx, protested against the policy of this Government, they have solemnly protested against everything that has been accomplished, and even the subsidy, which it was expected would gratify the whole Province, has been received more as an instalment, than in any sense confirming the pretension that it was a measure of statesmanship which could lead to the pacification of that Province (hear, hear). In the North-West, where we have something to expect as a great country, when the Dominion extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific is being consolidated, what do we see? We see a handful of men—twelve thousand people—holding the authority of the Dominion at defiance, setting forth their grievances against us, and no man can say they have not had a good cause in the course they have pursued. I do not charge the Government of the Dominion with committing any overt act, with any actual disposition to irritate the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; nor with any actual disposition to breed rebellion and discontent at Red River. But they have, by a species of indolence with regard to these questions, turned public opinion against them. They have not originated any measures of pacification which they were in a position to carry in the House, if they had been willing to take the responsibility. The American Consul knew weeks and months before our Government of the organized opposition to the Dominion in that territory. Our Government knew nothing about it, important as it was, being occupied, as the hon. Minister of Militia said happily the other night, in keeping their camp together.

Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER—Hear, hear; that is the word.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—The hon. gentleman says that is the word. It was one of his happiest utterances, but I must beg to differ from him. I believe that the administration of the affairs of this country should be for the good of the people of this country, and not for the special reward of those who support the Government. I shall say to the hon. gentleman that the affairs of the country should not be administered solely with reference to the camp-following which support him in office. I am convinced that if, when the solid and discontented phalanx came up from Nova Scotia, the Government had regarded the rational points of their case, they could have arrived at some means of pacification which would have presented different results. The Hon. Secretary of State, then—not now—an eloquent organ of the public opinion of Nova Scotia, told us that what they complained of was not so much what had been done to Nova Scotia as the manner of doing it, and that there might have been more care and more consideration shewn by Government. I recite these acts simply to illustrate the inefficiency which has characterized this strong administration, and to show the frivolous manner in which they had administered the affairs of the country, without regard to the spirit of broad statesmanship with which they ought to have grappled these great questions. (Hear hear). I am aware, sir, that while I make these statements the majority of this House, probably at this moment, is not prepared to endorse them by a vote; for I am convinced that hon. gentlemen will compel their followers to vote without any sense of their position upon this as upon all great questions which are to be presented to the country. At this moment, what do we see? The Government is still blind as regards the work of conciliation: still blind as regards the work of consolidating this Dominion. They have disturbed the currency of Nova Scotia; they have disturbed the election law of New Brunswick; they have disturbed fundamental principles established in this country. British statesmen would wait before they changed the currency to dollars and cents, because they would feel that something was due, even to the prejudices of the masses of our people. What were Government doing now with the assistance of their camp followers. By the course they were pursuing, they were going against the public sentiment of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and irritating and aggravating the people. The Hon. Minister of Malitia is still the great element of strength and still holds together the heterogeneous mass of his camp-followers, gives them cohesion, and has them in a solid body to vote together for him on all occasions. In this way the public opinion of the country as represented in this House, was murdered by the course of hon. gentlemen oppositef some time ago. But there is now on, thing upon which the people would unite, and that is that it is dangerous to put too much faith in the political consistency o any public man. I believe the public opinion of the country is being aroused against the Government, and I don't believe that the attitude of this House is to be considered as an exponent of the sentiments of the country towards the present administration. Hon. gentlemen have not only failed in their administration of these Provinces which were to be alied together; they have not only failed in dealing with the question of the Confederation of the Provinces, but they have done worse. They have broken faith with the Provinces who had a right to expect better things at their hands. One of the practical benefits to be derived from Confederation was expansion of trade and commerce. The Government would undertake to open up markets in foreign countries; indeed Government did go so far as to send out to Brazil and the British and Spanish West Indies a commission which was to pave the way, for the cultivation of commercial relations between us and those two countries. I am sure that any man who has read the able report of those Commissioners would have had the hope inspired in his bosom that a large trade might be opened with those countries; with Brazil,—a country larger than the United States, and whose people had occasion to consume our produce, and send abroad exports such as we desire. But when the Commissioners came back, and represented the facilities with which this trade could be opened, and the advantages that would result, the Government, by the very first tariff they adopted, slammed the door in the face of all such arrangements, and the consequence was that the profitable results which might have followed trade between Canada and Brazil, as reported by the Commissioners, have never been realized, and the good of the country has been entirely lost sight of, and this Government has done nothing else in the meantime but balance itself on a pole. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, Sir, this state of things is a sufficient excuse for an independent member representing a suffering constituency, to speak out and to charge the Administration whom all suppose to be charged with the duty of regulating the trade and commerce of this country,—in which our people live and move, and have their being,—but who have utterly failed in benefitting the country, who seem to have no policy, but appear like a bear sucking her paws. As a representative of one of the constituencies of Lower Canada suffering from this state of things, many of whose people have been expatriated as a consequence of that policy of the camp, it has become my duty to excite a discussion upon this subject—however, painful it may be to me to have to differ with some hon. gentlemen—to excite public opinion, so that we should have a rational and uniform commercial policy. (Hear hear.) There was once a great warrior whose name has been handed down to posterity for some peculiar qualifications, and one was that he fiddled while his Imperial City was on fire; and probably my hon. friend the Minister of Militia, who indulges in levity while this important question is being discussed, will become celebrated only in a similar manner. (Laughter.)

Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—I am waiting for the question.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—The hon. gentleman may find that both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well, are interested in this question, and that it is not merely a personal one. Last year only nineteen members of this House voted against reciprocity, such was the disposition of the House, the Government told us important negotiations were commencing, which they trusted would result in very great benefit, to the country, and this House, Ministerial as well as Opposition, placed confidence in these statements of the Government. I notified my hon. friend the Minister of Militia the other day that I should call the attention of the House to the very great inconvenience resulting not only to ourselves but to the trade interests of the country from the reticence which the Government attempted in regard to negotiations with the United States respecting a renewal of reciprocity, and I asked the hon. gentleman if it would not be proper—without any detriment to the public service—to intimate the nature of these negotiations; and I asked the hon. gentleman if, in the preliminary negotiations between this Government and the Government at Washington, there was not a proposition that the manufactures of both countries should be admitted duty free. I venture to suggest to the hon. gentleman that we should know the reason why he would not give me an answer. The hon. gentleman shakes his head, but why does he not answer the question?

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—I do not wish to say anything upon this great question till I have received full information from the speech of the hon. and learned member. When I am in a better condition, I intend to address myself to this great question, when my time for doing so shall have arrived.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—Do I understand the Government to refuse to answer this question, Mr. Speaker? It is very important to my argument.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—I will answer no question of that kind across the House.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—Then I may tell the hon. gentlemen something more; I know something about this matter of which I am talking; I know something about the memorandum entered into between the contracting parties, in regard to the preliminary negotiations, and I have my information from sources which I believe to be reliable and trustworthy. And I say that in the preliminary negotiations between the Hon. Mr. Rose and Mr. Secretary Fish, it was agreed that the manufactures of both countries should be admitted duty free, and hon. gentlemen cannot deny it, (hear, hear). Hon. gentlemen may smile, but why don't they say such is not the case? This is a great public question, all the great manufacturing interests of this country were looking on at the debates, and are they to be treated with a smile, with the reticence hon. gentlemen have assumed, (hear, hear)? I assert that such was the intention of the Government, and I condemn, therefore, their disposition to keep their secret. I think the public as having a large interest in this case, have an undoubted right to the information. If the hon. gentlemen preserve silence and refuse to answer, I have, as I said before, information from such a source as to have no doubt of its correctness, that it was the intention of the Government to include the manufactures of the United States in the preliminary agreement for reciprocal trade, and as I could not get that information from the Government, I have been compelled to present it to the House. I may state at once, without troubling the House with my own private affairs, that I have a pretty large interest in that question, that I have a pretty large interest in one of the industries of this country, and it was a matter of great importance to me to know whether the Government proposed to admit United States goods or not, duty free, and in endeavouring to obtain an insight into this matter, I was placed in possession of these facts regarding the preliminary convention which had been made between the two contracting parties, (hear, hear.) There were two parties in the Cabinet at Washington who were personally favourable—the Hon. Finance Minister can correct me if I am wrong—to the idea of reciprocal trade with this country, but they were not prepared to take the risk of making themselves responsible for any preliminary agreement until they had an opportunity of knowing what would be the tone and temper of Congress upon that subject, therefore the Hon. Mr. Rose's note on his mission to Washington only arranged this preliminary agreement, and though it was acceptable to some members of the American Cabinet, it was well known that President Grant in his message was not disposed to entertain the proposition. Now, I maintain that the Government have made no proper effort in the direction of obtaining Reciprocity with the United States. Let me, in this connection, mention a little fact, which I suppose need not be regarded as a secret. In 1864 when the Reciprocity Treaty was about to expire, the Macdonald-Dorion Government, which was then in power, inserted a clause in the Governor's speech at the opening of the last session under their rule, indicating the adoption of a liberal canal policy. This clause attracted the attention of western members of Congress, and when they saw that we intended to enlarge our canal system they put forth every effort to secure the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty so that they might have the use of our canals. The direct result was that though we did not get the Reciprocity Treaty renewed, we got the required notice for the abrogation of the treaty postponed for one year. I call the attention of the House to this important fact. It was solely because we initiated a liberal canal policy, which would irrespective of reciprocity, greatly benefit the whole country by securing to us the through trade of the great West, that we obtained a year's delay in giving the necessary notice for the expiration of the treaty. (hear hear.) Well, the administration of my honourable friends, the members for Cornwall and Hochelaga, was defeated, and their canal policy was not carried out. It was lost sight of in the discussion of the great constitutional questions that were introduced at that time, and since that time nothing has been done in that direction, and a general impression now seems to prevail among the American people that we have nothing to give them. We have our canals, our fisheries, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; and had the statesmen who rule the country made a proper use of their advantages, they might have secured for this country reciprocal free trade with the United States. At any rate, I have shown that by our initiation of a liberal canal policy the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty was delayed for one year. Now, the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches come down and tell us to hush the matter up, and the less said about it the better, and that it would be a great pity to let the Yankees know we want to treat with them when they are not disposed to treat with us. The desire of some members in this House and of some people in the country now seems to be to adopt a retaliatory policy towards the Americans. We had it paraded in the newspapers that a large deputation of gentlemen from this House waited on the Finance Minister the other day and urged upon him a policy of retaliation, or at all events a "National Policy." The Hon. Finance Minister very properly declared that he was not prepared to reveal his tariff in advance, but that the course which the Government had already announced with reference to the Fisheries might be regarded as an indication of the course he would be disposed to pursue in this matter. Now, if this country was satisfied that there were no means of extending free trade with the Americans, I admit it might be wise to discuss this subject of retaliation, (hear, hear.) I don't say it would be wise to retaliate, even in that case. I am not prepared to pronounce an opinion upon that question now, but I am prepared to concede the plausibility of the doctrine, which would naturally be sealed up in such a case, that we should deal with the Yankees, as they deal with us. I think, perhaps, a Free Trader who believed that the Americans were imposing unjust burdens upon their own people, would hardly find it consistent with his views to impose similar burdens upon our people, for the sake of retaliating upon the Americans. Of course this would not apply to those who believe in general protection. I hold that the Government have made out no case to show that they have exhausted all proper means to secure Reciprocity, and I believe that in this matter, as in others, they have made very little progress. Still, candour compels me to admit that the question was invested with great difficulties; and it was with the view of removing to some extent these difficulties that I propose these resolutions, with the concurrence of a few friends. I had the hope that they might excite a discussion in this House, and lead us to see whether we might not make another effort to secure the benefits of free trade with our neighbours before we adopt a policy of retaliation. This was a great question, and one which ought not to be considered from a party point of view [Hear, hear, from Sir G. E. Cartier.] My hon. friend says "hear, hear." I repeat, it is not a question that ought to be considered from a party point of view. Now, as regards this policy of retaliation, I have been struck with a paragraph on the subject in Mr. Ward's report to Congress from the Committee on Commerce, which appears to me to contain a good deal of good sense:—"Commercial retaliation," he says, "is justified by the highest authorities and precedents, but only when it is the best course towards the desired end. It is not always the shortest or safest road to our objects. As in a war of arms, so also in a war of legislation,—the influence of reasan is diminished. Passion and prejudice is excited, and often, in pursuit of a temporary and doubtful gratification, we commit lasting and incurable evils. It may turn friends into enemies, and strengthen our opponents. As in the common business of life, and in reference to conflicts of any kind, so also on this occasion, some effort at negotiation should be made before recourse is had to hostilities. A friendly feeling assists negotiation, and in this case more than half the permanent value of victory is in the sentiment of concord, if for no other reason than that moral forces have great material power. Besides, there is a difference of opinion among ourselves as to the justice of retaliation; but from one end of our frontier to the other, there is practically no difference of opinion as to the object to

"be gained for the mutual benefit of Canada and ourselves—a reciprocity of commerce, not only in name, but in substance "giving neither party the vantage ground."

In our case, there is one point which should never be lost sight of in discussing this question, and that is, that a large portion of the people of the United States are in favour of free trade with us. The monopolists are losing their power. That fact was made apparent by a recent vote in the House of Representatives, at Washington. Surely then, this is not the time to adopt a policy which would not only be suicidal towards ourselves, but would tend to stay the current which is now setting in favour of free trade with us. A Free Trade party has recently been organized in the United States, which, with large funds and great abilities at its command, is pressing its views upon the attention of the people North, South, East and West. The Western States are largely interested in free trade with us, and if we wait patiently till opinion is formed, we shall find that the natural trade relations between the two countries will not be violated, either on the one side or the other side of the lines. I believe that political feeling had a great deal to do with the policy which the Americans pursued towards us. And we know that political difficulties made it almost impossible in the meantime that any fair basis of arrangement could be arrived at, even supposing both sides had been otherwise prepared to enter into it. I maintain that the people who have been most interested in excluding our coal and iron, and the other products of this country are those who don't care about politics—the monopolists, the coal owners and the iron owners—but who with the large influence they possess turn the politicians against us. It appears to me there is truth in the remark of a prominent American to a friend of mine the other day. He is a gentleman holding a high official position in the United States, and one who is largely interested in free trade with Canada. Said he—"The fact is, we would all like to have free trade with Canada; but while the *Alabama* claims stand as they do, we cannot make any accessions." [Hear, hear, from the Treasury Benches. I am somewhat pleased to have struck a chord in the bosom of these gentlemen. They have been so dull on this question of reciprocity, so reticent as to the difficulties they found in their way, that had it not been for this spontaneous outburst I would not have known that it has really been the *Alabama* claims and British diplomacy that has been the chief difficulty in the way of securing new trade relations. These things ought to be looked in the face. I should judge from the tone of the "hear, hear," from the hon gentleman [Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier] that he regards it not only as an insuperable barrier, but one which he contemplates with some measure of delight. I believe it is quite possible for us to make such an arrngement with England, as that we may be permitted to negotiate our own trade relations untrammelled by the embarrassments of English diplomacy. It is with this view that we ask for power in these resolutions to treat directly with any country with which we desire to have trade relations. At least the hon gentleman must admit that this proposition is one which goes not very much farther than he himself has gone, and that it has in contemplation the removal of the disabilities which render British diplomacy inadequate for securing commercial reciprocity with our neighbours, (hear) Now, sir, this question presents itself to us in two ways. In the first place, it is said that a discrimination against British goods is un-British; and secondly, the proposition is presented to us on its own merits. With regard to the first proposition, I hope the House will bear with me while I call their attention to the fact—one of great significance in this connection—that at the Trade Convention at Quebec something of this very same kind was proposed. That Convention met in September, 1865, adopted certain resolutions and appointed Commissioners. These Commissioners, after consulting with the English Government, went to Brazil and to the Spanish and British West Indies and to British Guiana, where they met the present Finance Minister of this country. Sir Emerson Tennent writes as follows to the Under Secretary of State:

"I am directed by the Lords of the "Committee of the Privy Council for "Trade to acknowledge the receipt of "your letter of yesterday's date and of "your previous communication and enclosures, relative to the proposal of the "Confederate Council of the British North "American Colonies to despatch deputations to Washington, to the West Indies, "and to several South American countries, with a view to the improvement "and extension of the commercial relations of the British North American possessions with the United States of America and other countries In reply I am "directed to request you to state to Mr. "Secretary Cardwell that My Lords fully "approve of the object which the Confederate Council appears to contemplate, "and they are of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should signify its approval of the steps about to be taken."

It will be seen that when this subject was under discussion by the British Government there appears to have been only one objection raised. Sir Emerson Tennent proceeds:

"It appears to My Lords beyond the "province of this Department to enter "upon the question of the advisability, as "a matter of general principle, of separate "commercial conventions being established between groups of Her Majesty's Colonial dependencies and foreign countries. At the same time My Lords think "it right to call attention to the difficulties "which may arise with respect to foreign "countries having reciprocity treaties with "this country, if any colony or colonies "should make arrangements for giving to "some foreign country advantages which "are not given to another."

The only objection to the proposal of the Commissioners was that they might interfere with the existing treaties with foreign countries by which these countries were entitled to consideration of the most favoured nations. There was no warning on the part of the British Government against discrimination against British goods, and the general tendency of the discussion between the Commissioners and the foreign countries to which they were accredited, goes to show that they lost sight entirely not only of any such provision, but of the representation made to them that they must not interfere with established treaties. Take for instance their negotiations with Brazil—a country larger than Europe and with a revenue and expenditure double our own, whose trade is of the greatest importance to us. In their dealings with that country the commissioners appeared to have been not very careful about protecting British interests in the matter of tariff arrangements, but to have solely regarded the special interests of the two contracting parties. They made provision for free trade in certain commodities, for the registry of vessels in Brazilian waters, and for postal arrangements with the Brazilian countries. They seemed to have paid no attention to Sir Emerson Tennetn's warning as to interfering with existing treaties. From the instructions to the Commissioners and from the general discussion of the whole question, it appears to me quite evident that this ground was to be abandoned, and that the various Governments to which they were accredited, and the Commissioners understood perfectly that the British Government would interpose no obstacles in the way of their successful negotiations, although they had protected themselves by an expression of this kind in the correspondence. I find in this correspondence some remarkable expressions which go to show the Commissioners did not feel themselves in any way restricted in their negotiations, and which are calculated to awaken us to the great future that is in store for us, I may refer, for example, to the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ryan, at that time Chairman of the Commission, addressed to the Government of Cuba. I have already noticed the general tendency in the course of the negotiations of the Commission, to overlook any restrictions upon them with regard to established treaties, but he seems to look even beyond this. He says. "Apart from the important consideration of buying in the cheapest market, another question not less important, and intimately connected with the Colonial policy of Spain, presents itself. Is it prudent, is it wise for Spain to allow her rich West Indian possessions to remain wholly dependent for many necessaries on a single source of supply, and that source the United States, a power so proverbially uncertain in her relations with other countries, but especially so with Spain? Will it not rather be sound policy to foster and encourage a competing source of supply in British North America the Provinces of which when united together in one Government, as now contemplated, will form from the outset a confederation of about four million people, well qualified to establish a check and counterpoise to the aggressive and absorbing principle which seems to animate the Democracy of the United States." If difficulties should unfortunately arise between the Governments of Spain and the United States, it will obviously be advantageous for the Spanish West Indies to have a solid commercial connection previously established with British North America, so that their necessary supplies may not at any time be cut off abruptly. But in order to initiate a connection of this nature, some reasonable concessions, beneficial alike to the Spanish West Indies and to British North America, may be found essential on the part of Spain, and I venture to suggest to your Excellency that it would be an important step in this direction, if the Spanish Government would sanction some considerable reduction in the rates of duty, say on grain, flour, meal, provisions, fish, lumber and other productions, provided they be imported from British North America in vessels sailing under the flag of Spain." Sir, I think this looked almost like a defensive and offensive alliance. It seems to have pointed in a somewhat warlike direction whether tending to a retaliation policy, it is not my purpose at present to discuss. So far with regard to the only point which the British Government raised at this time. The next point is that referring to discriminating against British goods. There is no doubt that it might be argued that to allow the goods of another country to come in on more favourable terms would not be in consonance with the spirit that would keep the Empire together, but looking at the matter from all points of view—seeing that in speaking of the trade relations which were then about to be initiated, the British Government did not see fit to raise this point at all, seeing that the reciprocity established with the United States in '54, was a violation of this principle, I do not think that this argument will hold good. I read an article the other day in the London *Times* on this subject. A fashion has grown up lately here of doubting that paper as an authority, but still it cannot be denied that it is and exceedingly powerful organ—will conduct, and that its opinion is of great weight. When the London *Times* began to fall back, when it begun to take receding ground on this question, seeing that there are no means of saving the trade relations between the two countries and the elastic commercial system necessary, that able journal asserted in an able article that, perhaps the United States would consent to any arrangement that would be offered by the Canadian people themselves. Now, sir, the *Times* went further and with a sort of foreknowledge, like what I myself had of the Government policy, had no doubt that the Canadian Government were making arrangements with the Government at Washington with regard to the admission of manufactured articles free, and in reply to the question as to whether or not England would permit this, said of course she would. If you wish to make the people of a country happy and contented, you must convince them that the commercial relations of the country are such as will conduce best to the various interest thereof. I am persuated that, all things being equal, the commercial policy which will expand the resources of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries of the country, will be the policy that will keep the Empire together, otherwise it must be dismembered, and if such a policy to produce such a result be adopted, there is no man in the country who will support and recognise it more heartily than I will. I assert that free trade is an imperative necessity for the people of the country. I do not say that it may not be possible for us to exist as we are, if we do not get this concession. I do not say that we should be exactly ruined. I do not say that the state of things would be unbearable. I would join with the people in trying to live it down, but I do say that if you want to expand the commerce and general interests of the country, you have to do so in the direction of free trade and removing from our trade relations all these restrictions now placed upon them. You will not thus improve things for the sake of catching the popular breath, which, I believe, to be at this moment mistaken—I say you will not derive the ultimate advantage that you may expect from your national policy; for although the people may for a time misled by their mistaken leaders, the better sense of the country will eventually come out right in a country like this ruled by the intelligence of the people. You will never convince them that they should enter upon a policy which they are not able to maintain, and which, perhaps, if adopted, in a hostile or defiant spirit might at the next step bring us down on our knees. I am proud of our country with its large extent and small population, I am proud of what our people may accomplish, I am proud of the noble spirit which they exhibited when the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated, when a howl came from over the lines saying that they would starve us out, when our people said we will stand by our flag and our principles, and you cannot coerce us into annexation; but I see that you can carry this too far, that a too retaliative spirit might coerce us into an unequal warfare, that undisputed humiliation will be the result, and I call upon the Government and upon those around me and upon the people, to pause before committing themselves to a policy which may render a hostile tariff between our neighbours and ourselves, the normal state of affairs between us (hear, hear and cheers). I should apologize for detaining the House so long [cries of go on], but I think I have placed the matter in a point of view that ought to commend itself to the commercial interests of the House. The fate of the people who control the commerce of the country are dependent upon us. When I gave notice of the resolutions now before the House, I consulted no one. After I had done so, I stated to a few persons that I had done so, and I have been very much surprised that I should have received such an extensive correspondence on the subject—thus showing the deep interest that is felt in the matter. I was surprised to receive a large deputation of some of the most extensive lumbermen in the country. I do not go out much here in Ottawa, and the fact of my not knowing any of these gentlemen, argues myself unknown. These gentlemen representing the lumber interests of the district, told me that they took a very deep interest in this question, and they hoped to see it discussed in no party spirit. From the discussion I had with these gentlemen I found that they were thoroughly in accord with me on the points I have referred to. I may as well state now, to relieve the doubts, that I see creeping over my hon. friend, [Sir Francis] that these gentlemen were not all Americans. Most of them have been living here for years, one of them for seventeen years, and this gentleman told me that he paid last year to the American Government the immense sum of $75,000 duties. I am a reader of the Ottawa *Times* and *Citizen* and the Montreal *Gazette*, and all that class of journals which deal so ably with these questions, and I learned from these distinguished publicists that the lumber interest was an exception to all others in the country. I was surprised to hear from these gentlemen that this was not the case, and that the lumber market at Albany had to deduct the amount of the freight and the duty, and that that was then the price of the lumber in this place. I said that I had been instructed in these matters by the able discussions which I had read, and which I am sure emanate from near the throne, and I said do not the American consumers pay the duty. These gentlemen then explained to me that the consumption of lumber by the United States equals fifty-four million dollars, of which we only supply seven millions, and they called my attention to a rule in political economy, which was that in a country which supplied only a portion of an article consumed by another country, the producer paid the duty. Then I, having read as I have mentioned, and having been made to believe that all the lumber that could possibly be got into the United States came from this country, said to these gentlemen, "You speak of American lumber, you do not mean to tell me that the Michigan lumber comes into competition with yours." They said, "Yes, they can bring lumber all the way to Boston by rail as cheap as we can supply it." This, I consider another point to show the necessity for the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Canal, so great is this necessity that these gentlemen informed me that some of them have decided to take their lumber this year away round the coast to Boston.

Mr. POPE.—Are you sure Boston is the destination?

Mr. HUNTINGTON.—I certainly understood one of the gentlemen to tell me that he intended to ship by the Gulf to get to the American coast. I was authorized to state to the House the names of these gentlemen, but I do not think it is necessary to say more than that they have been long residents here, and are supporters of the local members for this House, of the Government, and of Confederation. One of them is the son of an old friend of mine, resident in my county, where he is a leading Orangeman. The gentleman has been here for some time, and has made a fortune. These gentlemen did not assail the Government now, but they have decided that it is indispensible to the success of our commerce that some policy such as I advocate should be adopted. These gentlemen told me another fact that ought to be vexing to every Canadian. They told me that fifty per cent. of the lumber in the Ottawa district was wasted, because it would not bring enough to pay all the duties on lumber exported to the United States, and that they could only compete with American lumber by dressing up the best of the trees chopped. Now I have said that much of this lumber could be taken to the American market, and this would give more employment to labor here. I mention this fact as one of great importance to this country. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which I have placed in your hands does not confine us to any system. It merely expresses a desire that we ought to make an effort to extend our trade, and that it ought to be done as soon as it can be done. It suggests a Customs Union, or any other system by which continental trade might grow up in this country. Some will say that a Customs Union is impracticable, and a great many reasons will be given for it; all I can say is that this resolution provides that we are simply to make such arrangements as would be advantageous to Canada. I have no doubt that if the question was taken hold of by Government in a large spirit, and administered with a vigorous hand, arrangements might be made between this country and other countries which would be of great advantage to all parties. I may say with regard to objections that may be made to any Customs Union with the United States, that their duties are higher, that the Americans have been reducing their duties by millions this year. No doubt the United States have added to their wealth the last five years in dollars more than they have added in any five years since 1776, and though some interests may have been depressed, the enormous emigration, the immense extension of railways, and increase in the value of property, have always kept the balance in their favour. Their duties are now being reduced from the war basis upon which they have been regulated, and now is the time to make an arrangement with them. The free traders of the United States are advocating the system I have indicated, and there is there a large class who would like to see our trade relations unencumbered by the estrangements of British diplomacy, and seeing us in a position to pursue an independent colonial policy, would be ready to treat with us. Sir, as I said before, if you wish to solve this problem you have undertaken, if you wish to show to the people of this country that you are not guilty of the indictment which I have brought against you, of being unable to fulfil the great work with which you have been entrusted, you must find some means of pacification, some means of making our people happy, and contented, and prosperous; if you can open up markets, and set aside custom houses, and enable American capital and enterprise to come into this country, then you will have accomplished something, and the prosperity and happiness which will prevail amongst the people will attest that you have reconstructed the Dominion, healed all its sores, and soothed all its sorrows. I would ask the hon. gentleman to look to Lower Canada, where the people are going to the States, and we are sending after them the raw material, which is there manufactured and brought back to us. It is impossible to deny, though it had being denied for political effect, that our railway cars from day to day are crammed with people leaving the Country because they are starving (cries of no, no.) I am very much delighted if it is not the case anywhere else. If we had avenues of trade opened up, manufactures and mining and other general facilities, which might be cultivated, and if we had large enterprise and capital to develope there, our people in Lower Canada would not leave their homes, where if they could get employment they would be contented and happy. but expatriation has been forced on them. I have seen in the newspapers a denial of these things, but, sir, my own county has been almost decimated in consequence of the necessity, and week after week the cars have taken away people to the United States (hear hear.) We have boasted that Lower Canada had a million and a half of people, but, sir, half a million of our people have been expatriated, and are now living in the United States. Now, sir, what is it we want? We want in this country a development of the resources, and not a continued attempt to keep the camp together, which I admit is a very good thing, and in regard to which I have a good deal of respect for the skill, and sometimes for the agility, of hon. gentlemen, but there are other things to be attended to. The people want to see the resources of the country developed; we want such arrangements, that capital will be attracted here, and enable it to end its produce into the markets of the continent. I should like to ask the House what amount of English capital have we had invested in private enterprise in this country, and what facilities there are in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the employment of capital. Under the reciprocity treaty there was a little enterprise in that direction from the States; but it is a rule with undoubtedly very few exceptions, that you cannot get English capitalists to invest their money in this country—first, because there is no permanence in our traiff system; and secondly, because of our want of markets for our productions (hear hear.) The system indicated in these resolutions would place us in communication with all the markets of the continent, and the result would be that trade would expand, manufactures would spring up in villages and towns, thriving industries would arise everywhere, the population of the country would increase, and would find employment in developing the resources of the country. I am aware, sir, that the course I have seen fit to pursue in this case may not be successful in this House; but it will be a comfort to vote with a minority in support of a great principle. I know very well the spirit in which my representations will be assailed when hon. gentlemen rise to speak and to defend the course of the Government, in order to satisfy their followers, and at the conclusion of this debate it may become my duty to say something more about this great question. I believe the people of this country will very soon to tear up, root and branch every obstacle that stands in the way of the highest promotion of their interests; and I believe it will be impossible for hon. gentlemen to remain on the Treasury benches if they do not show us reason why they should not come down to this House with a declaration that they have exhausted all means of securing this market, and that now we have nothing for us but a retaliatory policy. Such a policy is not wise, and the people of this country will not sustain it, though it may command a majority in this House for the moment by the plausible theory that we must deal with our neighbours as our neighbours deal with us. It would be unwise for the sake of resentment or to punish ourselves; we must not allow passion to blind us or we shall never attain the great object which we all desire. We must look simply to the interests of the great country we inhabit, which we call our home; we must look to its future without blindness and without prejudice, and not with any ideas of resentment, and whatever can be shown to be the best for the interests of this country, every man will be willing to make some sacrifices to accomplish. I say the experiment has not yet been fairly tried, and we may get good trade relations. There is no evidence that this great question has been dealt with in any other than almost careless spirit, and I maintain that the people of this country will exact from the leaders of the Government, whether they may be hon. gentlemen opposite or hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, a policy which will secure the highest development of the commerce of the country. In such a way, and through such expansion only, can we multiply our population; in such a way only can we consolidate this great Dominion, committed to our charge; in such a way only can our statesmen become entitled to the confidence of the people of this country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House to Let—Mrs. Mitford.
Bird Cages, &c—H. Meadows & Co.
Grand Concert in Aylmer.
Intercolonial Railway Tenders—Mr. Walsh.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

There is a considerable difference between free trade in breadstuffs and free trade in manufactures. While it would be utter folly to tax the many for the benefit of the few it might, nevertheless, be highly desirable to protect some particular interests. Protection to the fisheries, for instance, would not necessarily increase the price of fish, and protection to the farmer or the miller might not increase the price of food to the consumer. Protection does not mean the keeping out of any commodity from a market so much as it means assimilation, in marketable value, of all similar products coming to the same market. There is every reason why the Ontario farmer should have no competitor in the markets of Ontario, while there is good reason why an English market should not be exclusively open to Ontario produce. In the one case, Canada has the full benefit of all the earnings of the farmer, while she has no share in the gains of the foreigner who sells his produce in Canada; in the other the Canadian is as much foreign to the consumer as an American is. The more money which the farmer earns the better is it for other classes of society—the larger his profits the more manufactured goods are bought. His wealth is expended among the manufacturers of the land in which he thrives. But if there be good reason why he should be thus enabled to get rich more speedily than otherwise he would, the manufacturers living around him have a right to demand that he shall confine his purchases to them. This implies protection to manufactures. Very little would be gained by this system. It would confine growing and trading within narrower limits. It would shut off external or outer-world trade, and while all within the circle of the Dominion would temporarily and individually receive some benefit, and manufactures and corn-growing would increase, the general revenue would diminish. Protection to either manufactures or agriculture might be unwise in the broad sense, and yet exceedingly prudent in the limited sense of merely shutting down upon our Republican neighbours who insist upon advantages without affording an equivalent. There would be nothing very wrong in refusing to allow the entrance of articles of United States manufacture or growth into this Province on equal terms with articles of our own manufacture or growth, because the people of the United States, whether farmers or manufacturers do not contribute to Canada any taxes. It would be quite fair to admit Americans to our markets on equal terms, and might be advantageous, but it would not be at all fair to suffer them to build up their own Governments whether municipal, state, or national, at the expense of ours. Their taxation might or it might not equalise their ability, to sell with our sellers. Any gain, which they make, does not benefit our manufacturer but the manufacturers of the United States. If the United States can produce or manufacture more cheaply than Canada, then Canada ought to be protected precisely to that extent, and no more. It should not be a disadvantage to live in Canada. As regards the price of corn, however, that cannot be very much affected by any legislation on the part of this country. That depends altogether upon "Mark Lane." Whatever price is fixed for corn in that mart of produce rules all the world over as well as in London. If Ontario raises more than Ontario can consume, then Ontario must seek a foreign market for her extra-production, and her price is fixed by that foreign market. Shutting out the Americans would not increase prices, but it would punish the Americans. In no way would it either cheapen or increase the price of our produce, if our production is more than enough for ourselves. The imposition of duties then, upon American produce, would not increase the price of bread to the consumer here, but the imposition of duties on manufactures similar to those of this country would increase the price of such manufactured goods as could not be made here, or brought at equally as cheap a rate from England as from the United States, would be virtually a new tax upon the farmer while he would be quite unable to receive a cent more per bushel for his wheat. There is very much to be taken into consideration before differential duties are imposed. The matter certainly, should not be dealt with hastily.

Erratum.—In our previous issue the speech in the House of Commons erroneously attributed to Mr. Fortier, was that of the able member for Gaspe, Dr. Fortin.

RAILWAY GAUGES.

Having made some remarks upon the proposed change of gauge by the Great Western Railway, we have thought it advisable to publish the following opinions on the general subject of railway gauges. The opinion of the able author of "The Philosophy of Railroads," and that of the late Mr. Killaly, at one time Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, certainly deserve attention, and ought to carry no inconsiderable weight:—

Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Monday, June 30, 1851.

Members present:

Sir Allan Napier Macnab, President; Hons. Mr. Badgley, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Dumas, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Sol. Gen. Macdonald, Mr. Ross, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Tache.

T. C. Keefer, Esq., Civil Engineer, called in, and examined:

Ques. 46. What is your opinion as an engineer, of the best gauge to be adopted in Canada for a Trunk Line; and will you be good enough to state your reasons for the opinion you entertain?—I consider the most useful and profitable business of our railways will be in the transport of articles destined for a market in Eastern New York, and in New England. The gauge of 56½ inches would be the best for Canada.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The following letter was subsequently received from Mr. Keefer, in continuation of his evidence of this day:—

Montreal, July 10, 1851.

Sir,—In my reply to the question of the Standing Committee on Railroads, &c., with respect to "the best gauge to be adopted in Canada for the Trunk Line," I gave the preference to one of 56½ inches, as identical with the gauge of contiguous Railways in New York and New England. This preference was expressed wholly irrespective of the relative merits of conflicting gauges—because it has been established beyond cavil, that the advantages claimed by one gauge over another, even when admitted to their fullest extent, do not and cannot compensate for the evils of a "break of gauge." Those who differ with me as to the proper Canadian gauge, will probably differ as to the extent of this break of gauge. This is a commercial question, and it appears to me that the committee would obtain valuable information by consulting commercial men as to the probable future course of trade upon our railways; as this is the real point upon which the Canada gauge question should be decided. In expressing my conviction that the bulk of our railway business will be in connection with the narrow gauges in New York and New England, I wish it to be understood that I did not view the gauge as an engineering, but as a commercial question.

Having presented the Committee with the action and opinions of the best authorities on the Gauge Question, I will venture to say that in my judgment the construction of locomotives has not yet reached that degree of perfection which enables us to decide what is, absolutely, the best gauge. One thing appears to have been elicited, viz., that a different gauge is required to give the utmost effect to passenger and freight trains; and could these be separated, no doubt this policy would be adopted.

Narrow gauge engines can run a mile in a minute on a level road—perhaps more; and in this country we are not yet able to pay for faster riding, or to build the substantial road required for such a pace.

On the other hand, for goods traffic it is probable that a gauge less than 4 feet 8½ in might be most economical; at all events it is wide enough; and, as there is a probability that the capacities of this gauge for passenger traffic will be annually improved, a few years more may bring the conviction that for all purposes the narrow gauge is sufficient. It is evident that so soon as power, speed, safety and accommodation are secured, the argument will then naturally be in favor of a narrow gauge, as more convenient and economical than a broad one.

Lastly, looking to the elevated and hilly character of Northern Canada, and the probability of many branches extending from the Trunk Line, it would seem that the same reasons which induced the Gauge Commissioners to prefer the narrow gauge for merchandise and mineral traffic, would apply with equal force to the roads north of the St. Lawrence.

Popular opinion leans to a broad gauge, because all extended notions meet with favor in a growing country, and for the *same reason* that it favors wide canals; but the comparison *does not hold good*, because the same load will be taken, and it is merely a question between long narrow trains, or shorter and wider ones. To those who prefer reasoning from analogy to investigation, instances may suggest themselves of "too much of a good thing;" streets have been laid out too wide, and roads too broad for a light traffic and efficient drainage.

Although I incline to the opinion that time will vindicate the sufficiency of the narrow gauge for such roads, and such a mixed traffic as we must provide for, yet if Canada were upon an island, and we were called upon to select a gauge, with our present experience, I would, to make assurance doubly sure, choose one of five feet; but neither the advantages nor disadvantages pertaining to this difference nor to a much greater one, can weigh, in my opinion, with the question of connections; for were the prevailing gauges of New York and New England five feet six inches, or six feet, I would unhesitatingly adopt a similar gauge for Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. KEEFER.

Thaddeus Patrick, Esquire,
Clk. Standing Com. R. R., &c.
House of Assembly.
Toronto.

Evidence of Hon. H. H. Killaly, Esq.

Department of Public Works,
17th July, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which by direction of the "Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines," you put the following question to me:—

"What is your opinion, as an engineer, of the best gauge to be adopted in Canada, for a Trunk Line of railway through the Province; and will you be kind enough to accompany your answer to this question, by a statement of your reason, for such opinion."

For my part, in deciding on a gauge for a main Trunk Line through the Province, I would (*cæteris paribus*) prefer one of 5 feet 6 inches.

I am, however, ready to admit, that among the advocates of the narrow gauge, rank some of the most eminent engineers, and others, of deservedly high authority, in the management of railroads; nor do I deny, that strong arguments are also adduced in favour of it; in fact, although as I have stated, I consider a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches preferable to that of 4 feet 8½ inches, yet the advantages which I conceive it affords, are not so decidedly great, in my opinion, as to warrant our deciding merely on the comparative and abstract merits of the gauge, leaving out of consideration other circumstances by which the width of gauge to be adopted, may, with good reason be governed. I refer here, principally, to the contemplated connections with other existing lines, and in this view of the matter, some supposed conflicting interests may add to the difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to the gauge.

No doubt an uninterrupted line, without "break of gauge" is in almost every case greatly to be desired; but in that under consideration (arguing solely in reference to break of gauge) I do not see that the interests of the road and of those concerned in the Eastern division of it, would be compromised by a change of grade taking place at the City of Montreal. On the other hand, the interests of the Western Division of the line would not, in my judgment, suffer from the gauge on it not corresponding with that of the New York roads, with which they wish to connect, as, even supposing the gauge on all to be uniform, I am convinced a change of cars will always take place at the frontier. Great confusion and expense occurs where the rolling property of one company passes into the road of another, and the greater the length of the roads, the greater is this felt to be the case.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Sir,—The editorial in your paper of this morning attracted my attention to an extent sufficient to induce me to send you for insertion a few remarks upon the subject. It is one of great importance, and should, I think, receive grave consideration from men practically familiar with it, prior to action being taken even upon the recommendation of a Railway Committee in the House of Commons.

You announce that this committee has agreed to change the gauge of the Great Western Railway from its present measure of 5 feet 6 inches, to that of 4 feet 8½ inches, but the animus which impelled them to do so is not stated.

The Great Western Railway is, as regards through traffic, a competing line with the Grand Trunk, and is moreover a direct branch of the Michigan Central to Chicago, the gauge of which is 4 feet 8½ inches. Has this circumstance had no weight in the decision of the Committee? I, myself, opine it has, and do not wonder at the desire of the Managers of the Great Western to adapt its gauge to that of the many lines in the United States with which it is commercially connected, and so avoid the heavy cost of transhipment, even at a very large expenditure in the act. But this has nothing to do with the *working superiority* of a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches over one of 5 feet 6 inches, which is the point upon which I now address you.

I maintain, Sir, that however well, cheap, and narrow gauge lines of railway may be found to work in England or Wales, in *this* country east of Toronto, at all events, they will prove failures, if from no other cause, than the simple want of power in their machinery to keep them open during our six or seven months of winter.

To have *power* on a railway you must have *weight*, and there are few denizens of Canada now, who can fail to appreciate the enormous power necessary to keep such a line as the eastern section of the Grand Trunk open throughout that season. Do away with that power, and from the first three days' snow storm, until its white covering disappear from the earth months afterwards, farewell to your railway.

Now, my ground of arguement is that you cannot obtain this necessary power in a climate such as that east of Toronto with a narrow gauge line, and that whatever the inducements which have caused decision on the part of the Railway Committee to change the gauge of the Great Western, they cannot apply with any sort of prudence to the Grand Trunk or the Intercolonial.

Things are in my judgment as they should be. The Canada Central is being constructed on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge. It is a line through our heaviest snows, as are likewise the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial; let them be as they are, and build more southern or merely colonization lines with any gauge you please. The alterations of the Great Western can only be viewed as a mercantile speculation, which is free from the disadvantages under which the others would labour.

As for the much be praised gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, it originated simply in the fact that such happened to be suited to the length of the axles of the glorious old English stages, which on the invention of Railways suddenly found themselves transferred from the results of the genius of Macadam to those of that of George Stephenson.

With respect to narrower gauges than 4 feet 8½ inches, I believe not in them, unless on mere local and short lines. The small amount of freight that can be hauled over them in a single train, will soon render necessary with increase of traffic a double line of rails, and then what becomes of your original economy of construction?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Broad Gauge for a' That.

Ottawa, March 25, 1870.

Protection.

Yesterday morning a protectionist deputation had an interview with the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks and Hon. Mr. Tilley, in the office of the former. The deputation was composed of Robt. Spratt, H. S. Howland, H. Macdonald, Joab Scales, S. Nap, and C. T. Harrell, Toronto; Capt. Norris, R. McKinley, R. Laurie, and P. E. W. Moyer, Editor of the *Times*, St. Catharines; E. Gurney, John Winer, James Watson, and John McLean, *People's Journal*, Hamilton; R. Barber, Streetsville; R. McKechnie, Dundas; Senator MacMaster, Messrs. Gibbs, McGill, White and Merritt, M.Ps.

Mr. Robert Spratt, President of the Toronto Corn Exchange and chairman of the deputation, read an address to the Governor General and both Houses of Parliament, adopted at the recent Protectionist meeting in Toronto, setting forth the necessity of moderate protection of Canadian industries, in order to secure the home market. He then read a memorial, representing that in consequence of the Customs Act of 1858, by which it was understood that a policy such as now recommended was to be inaugurated, numbers were induced to invest largely in the manufactures of woollens, cottons, machinery, tools, implements, boots and shoes, etc., since which time reductions in duties on foreign manufactures have been made, the consequence of which has been to retard and impede very much the growth of those interests in Canada. Therefore, the memorial suggested the restoration and further extension of the said tariff of 20 and 25 per cent., as essential to the successful prosecution of these manufactures. Since there is no hope of Reciprocity with the United States, there is no reason for admitting free the productions of the United States, as it is injurious to our farmers, lumbermen, miners, etc., inasmuch as the action and competition of the Americans in our home trade was depriving our people of a very large share of the nearest and most legitimate market, and forced them to send a large portion of their produce to Great Britain or into the United States, subject to heavy duties to the American Government. The memorial further urges a moderate duty on foreign breadstuffs and produce, foreign coal and other minerals, as absolutely necessary to develope that large inter-Provincial home trade, the benefits of which the country has hoped to enjoy as a special result of Confederation. The memorial also urges the protection of the Goderich salt interest, and of tobacco and cigar manufactures, showing the disadvantages under which they laboured.

Mr. Smith said they were nearly all free traders if they could get free trade pure and simple, but as they could not get that, and their markets were liable to be glutted by a surplus from very large American markets, they wished to get moderate protection. He then pointed at the disadvantages under which the flour-milling interest laboured. The Americans had free access to Canadian markets, while the production of Canadian mills were kept out of American markets by heavy duties. The markets of the Maritime Provinces were so close to the large markets of Portland, Boston and New York, that whenever they were glutted, the surplus was sent to the Maritime Provinces, and sold at cheaper rates than Canadian flour. Superior grades of American flour were sent to the Maritime Provinces to undersell Canadian produce. He referred to the difficulties in point of time in the Canadian flour trade with the Lower Provinces, it taking three weeks or a month in winter for shipments of flour to reach the market, and a return made. A moderate protection would steady and revive this market. The Ontario produce could be sent down by the St. Lawrence canals, which would require improvement and enlargement, so as to admit vessels carrying 6,000 barrels of flour, and the same vessels could bring back cargoes of Nova Scotia coal. At present the vessels have to complete the cargo at Montreal, and discharge a portion of their cargo at the same place. He maintained that the flour milling interest, the agricultural interest of Ontario and the shipping and coal interest of Nova Scotia were quite identical in this important matter, and he wished to impress upon the Government that they were to be fairly considered in the interest of the whole Dominion. He referred to the salt manufacturies of Goderich, and the efforts of the American monopolists to ruin them. He contended that as there was no chance of getting reciprocity, there was a growing feeling in Ontario in favour of moderate protection of various Canadian industries.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks said, he had observed in the papers a recommendation that the excise duty on tobacco should be removed and the new material admitted free. If this were done a very considerable revenue would be destroyed. It must be obvious, that was a point impossible for the Government to accede. If there were any defects in the present system, he would be glad to remedy them. He had been in communication with some persons interested in tobacco manufacturing, but they had not hinted at a removal of the excise duty.

Mr. Joab Scales said, they were perfectly willing to have the excise remain, but they wanted a clasification of the grades of tobacco. At present the higher grades were coming in at the same duty as the low grades, and he wished for the internal revenue upon the higher grades. Canadians manufactured bright tobacco requiring skilled labour, and they purchased their raw material in the United States at a disadvantage.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks inquired if the tobacco interest had not suffered a great deal more from the competition of Germans, who would get the raw material more cheaply and manufacture more cheaply, than they suffered from American competition.

Mr. Scales said, they did, and afterwards explained that there would be no difficulty in discriminating between bright and dark tobaccos.

Hon. Mr. Tilley said the people of the Lower Provinces were willing and anxious to trade with Ontario for breadstuffs. He inquired if the duty were put on, whether it would effect the price paid by the consumer. He thought a large and profitable trade might arise by having return cargoes. Some maritime shippers took cargoes of lumber to Boston and New York and brought back flour in return, and he wished to know if they could not get Canadian flour at those ports in bond.

Mr. Spratt said, very little flour was sent there in bond. Canadian millers had manufactured flour expressly for the Maritime Provinces, and two or three years ago consigned it on their own account, but they found the expense of sending it there would not pay, and even the great bulk of flour for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was bought in Canada. They wanted a duty of 25 or 50 cents per barrel to steady the market and prevent unfair American competition.

Mr. Harrell explained at some length difficulties of the salt manufacturers at Goderich, in consequence of the unfair competition of the Onondaga Salt Company. The Americans had sent in fine dairy salt in barrels, with bags on the top, thus getting salt in duty free, while the bags above ought to pay a duty of fifteen per cent. He had detected this trick. The Goderich salt manufacturer simply wanted the market of Ontario secured, and would guarantee the price would not be increased. The supply at Goderich was unlimited and there could be no monopoly, and if monopoly were attempted the country could be flooded with Liverpool salt.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks thought it would make no difference if duty were imposed on American salt, as an American company was trying to crush their new competitor.

Mr. Harrell thought it would, and went on to state that a company was about being started in Manchester, England, which would send out over a thousand men to Goderich, to manufacture over two thousand barrels a day, if protective duty was imposed. Some further conversation respecting salt followed.

Mr. H. S. Howland advocated duty on wheat, corn and coarse grains, imported from the United States by distillers, and which could be grown in Ontario. At present, American corn came into Ontario, duty free, while Canadian corn and barley, which could find a market only in the United States, had to pay heavy American duty. He urged a duty of 20 cents per bushel on corn.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks said he would like to know how distillers would like that. He understood they had difficulties enough already. Such duty would destroy the revenue, as no corn would be imported.

Mr. H. S. Howland thought it was an injustice that the producer of coarse grain was obliged to send his corn to the United States paying duty on it, when American corn was admitted here, duty free, to make whiskey of.

With regard to flour the English market was the basis of price, and if duty were placed on American wheat and flour, it would have the effect of allowing the Ontario farmer to supply Nova Scotia and New Brunswick markets, instead of the United States supplying them.

Mr. Merritt said manufacturing interests should be encouraged so long as they did not injuriously affect the farming interest. The milling interest was a very large one, and if any obstruction were put in the way of manufacturing flour they would be disadvantageous to our great interests.

Mr. Norris of St. Catherines, spoke at some length, showing the manner in which the Americans competed in the Lower Provinces by sending them superior flour. If Ontario millers could secure that market for their good flour they would be satisfied. Hon. Mr. Tilley said some Ontario flour sent to New Brunswick had become sour; and Hon. Sir Francis Hincks said in the British West Indies, American flour was consumed as Canadian flour became sour. Mr. Norris said it was Southern flour that was used in the West Indies, and that all Southern flour that of the Northern and Western States, as well as that of Canada, became sour in the West Indies. He said Ontario flour was made expressly for Maritime market, and if they were sure of that market it could be sent down much more cheaply in a line of steamers which could bring back coal.

Some of the gentlemen of the deputation having other appointments, Hon. Sir Francis Hincks said of course it was understood that it was not desirable to forestall the policy of the Government, especially respecting the tariff, about which strict reticence would have to be observed, but the Government would give the fullest consideration to their representations before the budget was brought down.

Some other gentlemen of the deputation then urged the protection of various interests. Mr. Watson, of Ancaster, of woolen manufacturing; Mr. Macdonald, of Gordon McKay & Co., of cotton manufacturing; Mr. McKechnie, of machinery; Mr. Winer favoured adoption of national policy, and protection of Canadian glass manufactures from unfair competition of Belgian and German manufacturers. Mr. Young, of Hamilton, urged duty upon imported machinery, to which manufacturers were willing, as they could purchase machinery from Canadian makers. The Deputation then withdrew.

Frazer's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

French kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

Irish Poplins, various colours, $1.50 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Imitation Irish Poplins $1.00 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Cheap sale of rich fancy silks, Irish Poplins and black silks at Magee & Russell's. Particulars in evening papers.

The Province of Ontario as a F[illegible] Emigration.

MR. WHITE'S LECTURE [illegible]

From the Kendal, (Eng.) Mercury [illegible]

On Saturday evening last, [illegible] White, jun., the Special Commi[illegible] gated to Great Britain, for the [illegible] promoting emigration to the [illegible] Ontario, lectured in the Mechanic[illegible] this town, to a highly appreciative [illegible] ligent audience, who manifested [illegible] est in the subject.

At eight o'clock the chair was [illegible] Worshipful the Mayor, J. J. [illegible] The lecturer was accompanied [illegible] (in addition to the Mayor) by [illegible] (Town Councillor), Mr. Liv[illegible] Councillor), and Mr. Matthew [illegible] took seats on either side of the [illegible] Hall was well filled, and the [illegible] applause elicited by the lecture [illegible] enthusiasm of the meeting.

The Chairman, in introducing [illegible] said the question of emigra[illegible] which had excited a good deal of at[illegible] tention at the present time. [illegible] was, that he could not regret [illegible] the country if they felt th[illegible] themselves elsewhere. If [illegible] could support themselves at [illegible] desirable that they should [illegible] country. There were many [illegible] family ties to bind them to [illegible] they entertained the notion of [illegible] it was of the first import[illegible] should be informed of the be[illegible] gration and where they w[illegible] ly to prosper. He would [illegible] their time, but introduce [illegible] Special Commissioner [illegible] Province of Ontario—Mr. [illegible] himself a native, would [illegible] inducements which his Pro[illegible] emigrants from this count[illegible]

Mr. White, on coming forw[illegible] with applause. He said th[illegible] the water the question of em[illegible] a great amount of attention [illegible] present to tell the people of [illegible] to Ontario, or anywhere else [illegible] to state the inducements wh[illegible] offered to emigrants (hear, [illegible] pose he thought he had come [illegible] portune season, while paupe[illegible] emigration was being advo[illegible] the distressed condition of [illegible] the working classes of Engla[illegible] many difficulties in the way [illegible] as State-aided emigration [illegible] question debated on behalf of [illegible] people was where they should [illegible] not where they were willing [illegible] dealing with the Province of [illegible] especially, he might also take [illegible] Dominion of Canada generally [illegible] emigration. The lecturer here [illegible] Act passed a few years ago by [illegible] Government uniting all the [illegible] proceeded to view its advantag[illegible] the Dominion, amidst the rep[illegible] of the audience, which rose to [illegible] he mentioned the fact that the [illegible] ritory was larger than all Europ[illegible] [illegible]

say a word against the Western States; that was no part of his mission, but it should be remembered that all was not gold that glittered. The popular idea that the emigrant of the Far West, who purchased prairie land, had nothing to do but put his plough into the ground and raise crops, was very far from an accurate one. There was clearing to be done, there as well. The hard pan of the prairie had to be broken up, and his information, derived from the best sources, was that it would cost from one to two pounds sterling to do this, while the doing brought no return. As a matter of contract the forest lands could be cleared for about £3 an acre, and the ashes from the wood cut down, converted into potash, must yield at least a barrel to the acre, and that would be worth from £5 to £6 (cheers). It might be asked what was the character of the land which was being thus given away to settlers. On this point he (Mr. White) would state one or two facts. And among those going in, were large numbers of Canadian farmers, who knew well what forest lands were, and who were repeating in this new district the same which have made the older settlements what they are. Three railways were projected into the district already, and some one of them, if not all, would certainly be under construction this season; and these railways projected by shrewd business men, who understood well the character of the country, depended for their commercial success upon the rapid settlement of the district. There was no question that these free grants, offered to those who were disposed to take them up, who had, say £50 in their pockets to tide over the first year, and who were able and willing to work, a certain prospect of permanent prosperity. (cheers). All men, however, were not disposed to go into the forest and take up grants of land, and many had not the means to do so, and for them the Government of the Province had made other provision. Up to within the last year no steps were taken to secure employment for emigrants, but sending them into the country. Now, at the commencement of each season, the Commissioner of Agriculture, who has also the charge of immigration matters, sends a circular to the head of each municipality in the Province, enquiring what class of labour is required in their districts, and the numbers that could probably find employment. The returns to their circulars are classified, and as the emigrants reach the different central points, they are sent into the country where employment awaits them. Last year, under this system, no less than 14,000 emigrants were comfortably placed in Ontario alone; and he was satisfied that a much larger number, if only of the *right class* of men, could by the same *system be comfortably placed this year* (cheers). Then the *Government also kept information of partially improved farms* which were for sale, so that farmers going from England, with a little money in their pockets and wanting to settle down in the *older districts*, or a farmer with fifty or sixty *acres already cleared*, could get reliable information in relation to such farms from the Government. He (Mr. White) had said that there was room for a great many more emigrants this year than had found employment last, if they were of the right description. The classes which were most needed were agricultural labourers, almost any number of which could be absorbed. The Province afforded to this class very peculiar inducements. It was a peculiarity of Ontario, that there was no permanent class known as agricultural labourers; because the labourer of this year, having saved a little money, becomes the farmer of the next, in turn, an employer of labour. Here, ordinary labourers could find abundant employment. This year in Ontario alone, there were some 400 miles of railway to be under construction; and in the Dominion, as a whole, something like double that number of miles, while other public works were in progress. Under the circumstances, the industrious labourer was certain to find immediate employment; and of their prospects much might be said. In all parts of Ontario may be found well to do comfortable farmers, who came to Canada as navvies upon the railways. Mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, tailors and shoemakers, can all find employment, the one condition of success being a willingness to take whatever works offers at the first, and a determination to persevere honestly and faithfully. It was but a few years since the country was all as much a wilderness as the free grant country was to-day; and its present progress had been achieved by emigrants who went from this side, with far less prospects of success than the country offered to-day. A Canadian poet had well described its progress:—

Few are the years that have sufficed to change
This whole broad land by transformation strange;
Once, far and wide, the unbroken forests spread
Their lonely wastes, mysterious and dread;
Forests where echoes never had been stirred,
By the sweet music of an English word;
Where only rang the red-brow'd hunter's yell,
And the wolf's howl through the dark sunless dell.
Now fruitful fields and waving orchard trees,
Spread their rich treasures to the summer breeze.
Yonder, in Queenly pride, a city stands
Whence stately vessels speed to distant lands.
Here smiles a hamlet in embowering green,
And there the statlier village spires are seen;
Here by the brook side clacks the noisy mill,
There the white homestead nestles to the hill;
The village school-house here flings wide its door
To smiling crowds who seek its simple lore;
There learning's statelier fane of massive walls
Wos the young aspirant to classic halls,
And bids him in her hoarded treasures find
The gathered wealth of all earth's gifted minds.

(Cheers). The same process of rapid improvement was going on to-day and by the same means. Many of those present were disposed to go to Canada, he could promise them, on behalf of the Canadian people a hearty and cordial welcome; and if willing to accept the conditions of life in the new country, he could promise them a gratifying and permanent success in their new home. Mr. White resumed his seat amid great applause.

Mr. M. Derome next came forward and said that he did not come to the meeting to make a speech, but to listen to one. He had been interested and instructed by the clear, able, and eloquent address they had been favoured with by Mr. White (applause). He was not able to follow his (Mr. White's) statistics, but had no doubt whatever that he had proved his case as against the United States, and he was entitled to their verdict (hear, hear). Mr. Derome concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, for his highly interesting address.

Mr Robinson (Town Councillor) cordially seconded the vote, which being put from the chair was carried with cheers.

Mr. White acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, after which he moved the thanks of the meeting to the Mayor, for his exemplary conduct in the chair.

Mr. Livesey (Town Councillor) seconded the vote, which was carried with acclamation.

The Mayor, in acknowledgment, stated how pleased he was with the lecture.

After the close of the meeting, Mr. White was waited upon by a large number of persons to whom he gave personal information as to the Province of Ontario.

What advertising and good value does. Garland, Mutchmor & Co. advertised extra value in black silks. In a few days they sold about half of the stock imported. They have a few pieces left at 3s. 9d. 4s. 9d. 5s. 6s. 3d. 6s. 6d. 7s. 6d. 8s. 9d. 10s. 11s. 3d. and 12s 6d per yard.

The Market—Friday.—This was the best market within the past two months. The square was crammed with sleighs burdened with produce of all kinds, and York street was lined with loads of wood and hay, half way down to Dalhousie street. We noticed some fine beef and pork, on which many, forced on this particular day to eat fish, cast eyes of longing regret.

Police Court—Friday.—The adjourned case of Georgiana LePage who was charged with being an inmate of a house of ill fame, was brought up. She was discharged—no evidence being given against her.

A boy supposed to be insane, was brought before the court and remanded.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M.		CLOSE. P.M.	DELIVERED. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon	9.00		11.50	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00		9.00	8.00	11.30	
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland			9.00			5.30
St. John, N. B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor, &c.		12 Noon				5.30
United States	7.00	12 Noon	9.00		11.30	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		3.00	8.00	11.30	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00					5.00
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30					5.00
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			6.00	8.00		
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.30	12 Noon			11.00	5.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00				11.30	
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00					6.00
Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			2.30		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

Note.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

Office Hours from 8 a.m., to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

Ottawa Office—York street, corner o Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Philharmonic Concert.

The second concert of this excellent association was attended, last night, by a large audience at the Rink Music Hall. The society has already done much to improve the taste, and inspire feelings promotive of a cultivation of art in Ottawa. It is therefore useful; and our citizens seem to feel so, to judge from the attendance last evening. The programme was an artistically selected one—the only exception which might be made being that a few more comic selections should have been introduced. The opening chorus from "Martha" was as well executed as could be expected from amateurs in *beginning* a soiree.

The "Come into the Garden Maud" of Mr. Brower was well sung in a light tenor, but we think his voice had not compass sufficient for the room. Miss Joynt sang sweetly the neat little song "Marie." Miss Coutlee, a young lady of somewhere near fifteen astonished the audience with her fine execution of the variations to an air on the piano. She is a pupil of Mr. Mercer, the popular piano instructor. "The good Rhein Wine" was sung with such gusto by Mr. Cunningham with his fine *basso* as to cause us to suspect that he had memories of some "deep, deep draught" of that luxurious beverage. The unavoidable absence of Miss Smith deprived the audience of the pleasure of her rendering of the beautiful ballad "The Blind Girl to her Harp"—a pleasure which was replaced, afterwards by the charming singing of the same air by Mrs. Sheppard. This lady gave a selection from "La Traviata," to the great delight of the audience. Mr. Mercer performed a violin solo in his well-known good taste. One of the most difficult passages in "Judith"—one of Verdi's moste laborate compositions—was courageously and artistically sung by Miss Conroy. Mr. Sinclair's name appeared on the programme, but as he could not file his appearance from indisposition, Miss Joynt came to the rescue and made her sweet voice ring through the hall. A duet followed by Messrs. Brower and Horsley. The difficult buffo song in 'The Barber of Seville' was well rendered by Mr. Blain de St. Aubin who was encored, and gave 'Tric trac' to the audience in good style. Mr. Fripp followed in his well known grace on the piano. Owing to the lateness of the hour the chorus from 'Lucretia Borgia' was left out, but the air, by Miss O'Brien, made amends for all shortcomings. She was the songstress of the evening. Her last tone was the signal of a storm of applause, which continued till she replied to the *encore* in a neat ballad. Mr. McLean in "The Owl" was in good voice, and gave it in such taste as to elicit general applause.

The choruses were good all through. It is a difficult matter to bring amateur choruses to a standard in operatic music; that of the Philharmonic would do credit to much larger cities than Ottawa. The Society propose giving a closing concert for the season, on the fourth of April next, at Gowan's Hall.

Rifle Match.—The match between five members of the Civil Service and No. 2 Battery of the Garrison Artillery, came off at the Rideau range yesterday afternoon. The firing was not as good as was looked for, owing possibly to the strong wind which prevailed. The following is the score:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	ttl
Corpl. Yeoman	3 3 2 2 7	2 3 2 0 0	19
Prt. Morgan	3 3 2 2 2	3 0 0 0 2	17
C. Srgt. Walsh	4 3 2 4 4	3 4 4 2 3	33
Prt. DeBoucherville	3 2 3 3 2	2 2 2 0 2	21
Capt. White	2 3 2 3 4	3 4 3 4 2	30
Total			120

NO. 2 BATTERY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	ttl
Capt. Cotton	2 3 3 2 3	2 3 2 3 4	27
Lt. Cotton	3 3 3 2 4	3 2 3 2 2	25
Srgt. Cairns	2 2 3 2 3	2 0 2 0 2	18
Corpl. Codd	3 2 3 2 2	0 0 2 3 4	21
Gun. Cotton	3 4 2 2 2	0 2 2 0 0	17
Total			108

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 25.

A religious discussion respecting image worship has been commenced in the *Chronicle*, arising from an attack by a priest under the *nom de plume*, V. N. J., against Mr. Peters, now absent in South America.

The Citizens' Association battle with members of the Corporation still rages.

The Mayor, in order to cripple the enemy, granted leave of absence to the Assistant-Treasurer who is an important witness.

Butchers' rights to vote are objected to.

Cardinal has been arrested and lodged in gaol, as the evidence of murder is believed to be clear.

The news yesterday from Brest announced the assassination of Morrissette, a Papal Zouave, formerly of Quebec.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London.—Sir Stafford Northcote says the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company Territory will soon be entirely given over to the Dominion of Canada.

The clipper ship *Patriarch* made the voyage from England to Sydney, Australia, in sixty days, the shortest passage on record.

The *Correspondancy* at Paris comments on the evident purpose of all the witnesses to suppress or distort the facts in the Noir case.

The cable from Aden, Arabia, through the Red Sea to Suez, Egypt, has been successfully laid, completing a direct sub-marine line from Bombay to Suez.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, read despatches sent to the Government of Canada. They contain no intimation that England is prepared to concede Colonial Independence.

Mr. Gladstone indignantly repelled the charge that he now repudiated the solemn promises in favour of Ireland, made during his canvas in Lancashire.

The House went into committee on the Bill for enforcing the laws in Ireland.

An amendment, reducing the term of imprisonment to one year, was rejected.

Queenstown,—The steamer *France* has arrived.

The iron-clad ship *Captain* made a second trip yesterday. She went a long way out to sea, and experienced rough weather. The trip was successful beyond expectation.

The new Clasper boat built for the Cambridge crew is unusually low, but does well. The crew made 39 strokes per minute to-day. Williams trains the Oxonians in the boat they used last year.

FRANCE.

Tours.—The High Court of Justice resumed the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte this morning. The witnesses for the defence were examined to show the previous bad character of Noir and Fouvielle, and the character of the accused. Their testimony on the first point was not convincing.

Other witnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer.

While one of the lawyers for the prosecution was conducting the cross-examination of the witnesses, he used an expression offensive to the Prince, who violently interrupted the proceedings, and turning to the lawyer denounced him and his party as a faction.

Fouvielle, terribly excited, rose and called the Prince an assassin. This caused great confusion among the spectators and in the Court. Fouvielle was forcibly taken out by two gendarmes.

The Procureur General demanded the punishment of Fouvielle.

The Court decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until the end of the sitting.

Mr. Floquet then commenced the argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the lives of Noir, Fouvielle and Prince Bonaparte, pointed out the difference in their characters, and dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence. He asserted that he was known to have killed four men, and he related how he left the military service without permission in 1849, for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army.

At this point the Prince became greatly excited and said there was a plot to aggravate him.

He was severely reprimanded by the court for interrupting the Counsel.

At the conclusion of the arguments for the prosecution, M. Fouville was brought in, and the presiding Judge sentenced him to 10 days confinement for contempt of court.

The closing argument will be continued to-morrow.

GREECE.

Athens.—The Greek Government have authorised the construction of a railroad from Athens over the Isthmus and along the Gulf of Corinth to some point on the western coast of Greece.

CUBA.

Havana,—At a mass meeting last night about 1,500 Spaniards and many Cubans were present. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any policy which involves the sale of Cuba to the United States.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The "City of Boston."

New York.—Capt. Bulmer, of the *Helen Marion*, has arrived at Spithead, from New York for Antwerp, states that he left New York on the same day as the *City of Boston*, and on the night of the 29th January encountered a hurricane from the south-east to south-west, which took away his foretopmast and jib boom, although he had no sails set at the time, and his mainsail were taken completely out of the gaskets and torn away. He believes the *City of Boston* must have been in the same hurricane. The ship *Prima Donna*, Capt. Hunt, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on the 5th inst., in latitude 40 north, longitude 33 west, she made a light half a point on the north bow; kept off, and then made a light on the lee bow; one was that of a steamer, the other was that of a sailing vessel. Both vessels were firing rockets. It was thought one was short of provisions and the other was supplying them. As it was blowing a heavy gale from the south-east, Captain Hunt could not make out what they were.

New York.—Walter Brown and Harry Biglin are organizing a four-oared boat race, with the intention of challenging both the St. John and Tyne crews this summer.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of Martin Sparrow, Esq., of a daughter.

A GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the rebuilding of the

AYLMER CONVENT,

Will be held in the

TOWN OF AYLMER,

—on—

SATURDAY, 23rd of APRIL, 1870.

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1317 td

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON.
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1239y

HARK THE LARK.

BIRD CAGES!! BIRD CAGES!!

Our Spring Stock just received, elegant, cheap and substantial Cages, including all sizes and patterns.

Round, Square, Octagon,
Cottage and Breeding Bird Cages,
—ALSO—
Birds Nests,
Birds Baths,
Bird Swings,
Bird Seed Cups, &c
Wire Flower Baskets, very pretty patterns,
Wire Egg Boilers,
Wire Dish Covers,
Wire Toast Forks and Racks,
Wire Egg Beaters,
Wire Skewers,
Larding Needles,
Egg Slices.

STOVES AND TINWARE AS USUAL, MILK PANS and MILK STRAINERS

AT THE

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jacquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9½ miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER.
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

TO LET.

A good BRICK HOUSE on Maria street, near Bank street, containing ten rooms, good yard and garden. Apply to Mrs. MITFORD near Messrs. Perley & Pattee's office, Chaudiere

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1317 3

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
Sussex street.

1306tM1

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times
AT
HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David,
From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,
A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 28, 1870. 1294 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Miss,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. *It will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a ull assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength.

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; he best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment,

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and Egg Powder, 'to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by
THOS. PATTERSON,
No 26, Rideau steet, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

Opposite H F. McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland. All fits guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.
1213-3m

TO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS. Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street. 1315a

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

1870. 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex Cella, Prussian, St. David and Nova Scotian.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and will shew

ON TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,

1 CASE SPRING BONNETS,
2 do SPRING HATS,
2 do FRENCH & ENGLISH FLOWERS,
1 do OSTRICH AND OTHER PLUMES
1 do BONNET BORDERS,
1 do WIDOWS CAPS,
1 do BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES
1 do BLACK COBURGS & MERINOES
1 do SEWED MUSLIN EDGING, INSERTIONS and SILK LACES,
1 do AEROPHANES & BLACK CRAPES,
1 do FANCY FLANNELS,
1 do WINDOW HOLLANDS,
2 BALES GREY COTTONS,
7 TAPESTRY & OTHER CARPETS

SPECIAL LINES.

100 PIECES FAST COLORED PRINTS at 6½d per yard.

SERGE TARTAN DRESS GOODS at 1s 3d per yard,

SCARLET VELVET, ROSE, DRAB MAIZE, WHITE & BLUE FRENCH DELAINES,

all at 1s 3d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

G. M. & Co. in order to accommodate the great increase of business in this department are importing an unusualy large and attractive stock this season. They intend enlarging their SHOW ROOM; due notice will be given of their show of MILLINERY and MANTLES after arrival of French and English Patterns.

March 7, 1870.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

Montreal, March 1870 1297 1m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

LOST.

This afternoon on Stewart or Ottawa streets, a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Times Office.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870. 1316tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of

J. H. CASSELS,

KENMORE,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

WHERE TO

BUY CARPETS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have pleasure in announcing the arrival of a very extensive assortment of THIS SEASON'S designs in

Best 5 Frame Brussells,
Best Patent Tapestry,
Imperial Three ply Kidderminster,
Scotch Wool and Union,
All Wool Dutch, Albert,
Tapestry and Brussells
Stair Carpets,

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATTS,
AND CRUMB CLOTHS,
RICH CURTAIN REPPS,
AND DAMASKS,
NOTHINGHAM LACE,
HARNESS MUSLIN AND
LENO CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY, TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c.

Carpets made and layed, estimates given and orders promptly executed by first class Upholsterers for CURTAINS and DRAPERIES of every description.

We have great confidence in directing the attention of the public to the above Department as containing the largest stock of

NEW CARPETS
IN CENTRAL CANADA.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect PATTERNS and QUALITIES and compare prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS:

New PATTERNS just to hand, 24 feet wide, cut to any size.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.
25 Sparks Street,

Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1298 6m

TO HORACE LAPIERRE, ESQ., BARRISTER.

DEAR SIR,—

Isidore Traversy, Esq., having resigned his seat in the Municipal Council of this City as Alderman for By Ward, we the undersigned electors of the said Ward, beg that you will allow yourself to be presented as a candidate to fill up the vacancy, and in the event of your acceding to our request, we pledge ourselves to give you our most sincere and cordial support,

John Heney	Eug. Martineau
N. Germain	Andrew Campbell
Thos. H. Kirby	William Mosgrove
J. F. Caldwell	A. Champagne
Jas. Martin	Benj. Huckell
Pierre Poulin	J. W Peachy
Isidore Traversy	E. A. Martin
Edouard Germain	Toussaint Groulx
B. J. Draper	James Thompson
Geo. Taillon	Edouard Beaucaire
Joseph Sleeman	Thomas Story
P. H. Chabot	F. Rochon
J. Bowden	D. R. Leavens
Bernard Larivière	George Mortimer
James Warnock	L. A. Grison
Noé Chevrier	Jno. McIsaac
Geo. Bartlett	F. X. Lapierre
R. Lapierre	Bernard Gafnay
M. Breeman	A. Riopelle
Alf. Laurin	John Kelly
Daniel Rice	Joseph Valiquette
O. Durocher	Théophile Bellemare
Francis Kilby	Léon Roy
Benj. Beaucaire	Hugh Lunny
L. Desmarais	E. Malette
J. B. Galarneau	John Dyke
Louis Duhamel	George Leteau
Roman Pagé	James Bourget
Peter Handy	John B. Guerard
A. Robillard M. D.	J. B. Turgeon
Noel Derien	Dr. P. St. Jean
Alexis Renaud	Chas. Goulden
J. B. Vermette	F. X. Valade M. D.
Onésime Laberge	W. H. Tracy
Joseph Ariel	Moise Lapointe
Damase Noel	J. B. Mathieu
A. A. Chasse	Thomas Brulé
D. Richer	John Burrows
J. B. Richer	Félix Cardinal
Solomon Marion	Thomas Coffee
M. W. Nector	Patrick Brennan
Jos. Havis	Edouard Milotte
Fulgeance Lalonde	Philip Corman
Eric Pelletier	S. Winters
Louis Viau	Paul Favreau
Paul Ethier	Béloni Perreault
Denis O'Keefe	George Story
Louis Paquet	Sévère Gravelle
J. B. Paquet	Charles Lafleur
B. Desjardins	Calixte Laframboise
Louis Devarennes	Aimé Naubert
Fabien Paquet	Jos. Vienne Michau
Z. Paquet	Césaire Gravelle
J. B. Dubord	David Gravelle
Jos. Maheux	C. Derells
Louis Z. Chabot	J. B. Auger
Pierre Bureau	Alex Gagnon
Charles Gagner	Casimir Daoust
Baptiste Gauvreau	Isaie Richer
Thos' Beatty	Godefroi Gareau
John Laframbroise	Hubert Ayotte
Moise Carrière	Jno. Coombe
Nicholas Ryan	Louis Landry
Leonard Winters	Michel Masson
M. Thornton	Ulric Renaud
F. Sauriol	Joseph Archambeault
S. Davis	Onésime Barrette
Pierre Gauvreau	J. B. Tassé
Jas. McCullough	J. B. Archambeault
T. M. Blasdell	Gilbert Boulet
John Bulger	Charles Massen
J. B. Paquet	Francois McCam
Ed Devlin	et 200 autres.

TO MESSRS. JOHN HENEY, N. GERMAIN THOS. KIRBY, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—

I little expected to be called upon to fill up the vacancy caused in the City Council by the resignation of Ald. Traversy, but upon reading your requisition signed by the greater number of the leading and most influential electors of By Ward, I can only offer you my most sincere thanks for the honour thus proffered and accept the support you so cordially tender. If elected to the position of a member of the City Council, I trust that my efforts to aid in the promotion of the general welfare of this city, and my earnest devotion of the interest of By Ward will give general satisfaction to those who do me the honour of placing the confidence in me,

I have the honour to remain gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H LAPIERRE,

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316 5

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
JONES & HOLLAND,

1306tf

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 2 Besserer street, in rear of the Convent (formerly the Revere House) on TUESDAY, the 29th of March instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.

See handbills.

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316td

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Books, Stationery, Framed Pictures, &c.

I will sell on SATURDAY EVENING at my store, without reserve, a large lot of new and second hand BOOKS, on a great variety of subjects. Books on view and catalogues had.

H McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

1316tf

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

1296 tf

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 td

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1304 1y Mosgrove street.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B. & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached, may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON,
President.

W. R. WORSLEY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,
R H HAYCOCK.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

TIMES Office, Ottawa, March 25, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 40	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring " "	1 00	@	0 00
OATS—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60lbs.	0 65	@	0 60
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32½
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	20 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do.	20 00	@	00 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 50
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 20	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 17	@	0 19
No. 2	0 13	@	0 00
Eggs "	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 45	@	0 00
HAY—Per ton	7 50	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	3 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	0 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle Ont., proprietors for Canada.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN, General Agent.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines' Pianos, Mason and Hamlin's Organs, Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER, Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Jaa-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1233 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March, 1870. 1792 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent. Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, 18th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS, CHARLES BILLINGS, Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO, 12th March, 1870. 1306a12 3

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases; Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to offer the public.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL, Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. MCLEOD, W. MCK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1233-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Ball's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 903y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 365tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART, AND COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

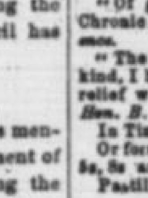
The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sect'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C
H.V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM, Queen's Auctioneer, House, Land and General Agent

1117y



FOR ASTHMA, and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 6s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION.—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. [illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 8 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT, Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

29-6m

Medical.

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist, 457 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

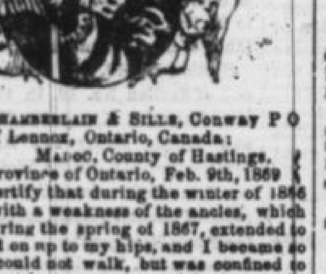
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.



• Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $5,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,000), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th last. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T BAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197y

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist. Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR, CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS., *OTTAWA.*

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor, (Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK, *Rideau Street Ottawa.*

293tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect, Wellington-st.

711tf

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietary interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allen, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	16 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE, Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE, Publishers Ontario Farmer, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit:

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff, By JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION, Sparks street, opposite B L Hotel, and opposite Lower Town Market, Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES, assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES, from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW, fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Galloss Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember—

C. P. DORION, *58 Sparks st,*

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES, in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

"THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by *Science.*

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographers of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Medal,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR, ALSO, PORK "CHICAGO MESS," XXX and No. 1 FLOUR, WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

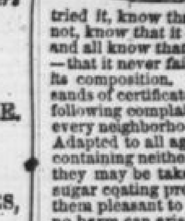
PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., *Practical and Analytical Chemists.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic Medicine.



tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of the will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a paper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity of such a newspaper, in both languages in Ottawa, and which will afford, every day, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the *Courier,* and it will be my aim in doing so to fully anticipate the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of present and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility of establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city of Ottawa.

Confederation has strengthened the commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion, and it shall be the aim of the *Courier* to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the government the proprietor of the *Courier* concurs, and will endeavour to give it that measure of support which circumstances may render necessary, carefully avoiding giving offence to such as may differ from us in opinion. We will cultivate a friendly bearing towards traditions of the past and the actualities of the present, hoping to take a middle but certain course, which cannot fail to be approved by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more [illegible] nationalities, and this they can [illegible] made acquainted with what [illegible] parts of the world. This [illegible] we shall also urge such improvements as tend to increase the means of traffic and the wealth of the community. Our attention will not, however, be confined to city wants, the requirements of the husbandman will have a full share of our attention, knowing how on the cultivation of the soil the merchant and trader very much depend. It shall, in a word, be our particular object to protect and advance the agricultural, and at the same time the other industries, and to provide agreeable and useful information for both, in leisure hours.

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their views, or offer suggestions, provided the opinions expressed are consistent with morality, and couched in moderate, though it may be firm language.

Let it not be supposed, however, by anything that may have been said, that the columns of the *Courier* will be wholly devoted to these matters. The intelligence of the hour from every quarter of the globe will find its way into our columns, the telegraph will be in every case made use of, and the latest news will be given as quickly as possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of matter which the *Courier* will contain, and the energy displayed in its management, the proprietor fully anticipates success and pledges himself to every effort.

The *Courier* will be published every evening at five o'clock, and the yearly subscription, payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition, the price of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU, *Editor and Proprietor.*

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1318. OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be found complete in every department, representing the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

In Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, and is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also. *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

&c. the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES; Henault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, n wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries o all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age. HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and avor, at extremely low rices. Thorne's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refinery' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar ains. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D G THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

---

IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense providing it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

And another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby avoiding freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box No. 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau River.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected and the highest prices given. 1198y

---

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. EASTON. H. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.

N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

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NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRIVATE BILLS.

[illegible] also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1309 td 1aw

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied [assort]ment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c. &c. to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c. &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importer, Manufacturer and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U.S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81.

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1142tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYNE,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH

FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

E. BASKERVILLE & BRO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

[an]nounce that they are receiving a

[CIG]ARS,

TOBACCOS,

LIQUORS

[of all descri]ptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

[suitable] for town or country use.

[Gooderham] & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and [Malt] constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 35 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 43	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 16	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 33	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 30	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 30	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

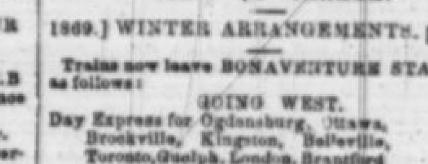
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

E. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at. 8:30 a m

Night do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at. 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at. 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:00 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1:30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at. 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at. 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at. 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at. 5 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at. 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at. 10:10

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N.S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

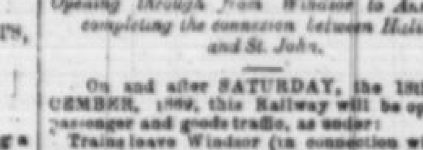
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connection between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.30 p m; arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.
Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMERS

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Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

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Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

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22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM P LETT,
Division Registrar,
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313.6w1awk

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CUSTOMS' UNION—SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. DORION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. Mr. DORION—I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that the resolutions and the remarks of my hon. friend, the member for Shefford, would have the effect of obtaining from the Government full information as to what had already been done, and what the Ministry intended to do, about that all-important question, reciprocity of trade with our neighbours. I thought that when the Hon. Finance Minister rose immediately after the member for Shefford, it was to avail himself of the opportunity of indicating what steps he and his colleagues had adopted, or were about to adopt, with a view to secure the advantages of what he characterized as being of so great importance to the country. I was, therefore, greatly disappointed when, after listening attentively to the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, I found that the member for Shefford had failed to elicit the slightest indication of their past and present policy, and that we could not even obtain a statement of what were the preliminary propositions which were made by the Government here to that of the United States. My hon. friend, the member for Shefford, had been specific enough when he asserted that he had seen the copy of a document, signed by both Mr. Rose and Mr. Fish, purporting to contain these preliminary propositions.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—He never said that.

Hon. Mr. DORION—I understood him to say so—not that he had seen the original, but what purported to be a copy of a proposition to serve as the basis of a treaty including reciprocity in the manufactures of both countries.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—My hon. friend appears to be in error. I did not state the case to the House precisely as he puts it, but I said that I had received information of the existence of such a document from a source upon which I place the most implicit confidence. I did not state that I had seen the document. It would not have been proper for me to do so; but so absolutely was I convinced of the nature of its contents—and which the Hon. Finance Minister has not denied—that I felt, and still feel, perfectly authorized in making the statement I did

Hon. Mr. DORION—Well, it appear that the only mistake I made was in supposing that he had personally seen the document.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER—He never said he saw it.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—Bring down the document. You have got it (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. DORION—The House must see the evident desire of the Hon. Ministers to give as little information on the subject as is possible. That being the case, I believe it is the duty of the House to take this matter into its immediate consideration, with a view to discuss what can be done to improve our commercial relations. Since the beginning of the session we have only heard of one policy which seemed to have the sanction of the Government, and that was, that it was desirable to adopt a retaliatory policy, or as the hon. member for Cumberland calls it, a national policy. But now the Hon. Finance Minister blames the hon. member for Sherbrooke for even alluding to such a policy. As to reciprocity, while the Finance Minister condescends to tell us of his efforts and the number of trips he made to Washington in 1853 and 1854, to secure the late reciprocity treaty, he tells us that it would now be undignified for us to do so now. I do not think, sir, that it would be improper for us to press this matter before the American Government, and I believe the advantages of reciprocity of trade would be such as to warrant us in making greater exertions than have been made to obtain it. The Hon. Finance Minister had seen fit to indulge in a little clap-trap argument about the independent tendencies of the hon. member for Shefford. When we are discussing a question in which every man in the country has a deep interest, and with which the future welfare of the country is bound up, it would have been better to have left out of the discussion such mere personal allusions which can in no way affect the merits of my hon. friend's propositions. The Hon. Finance Minister points out the great progress the country has made during the fourteen years that he was absent, but he seems to forget that during eleven of those fourteen years we had the reciprocity treaty, and that the progress he has noticed was mainly due to the benefits of free commercial intercourse with our neighbours, as regards the principal productions of Canada, (hear, hear.)

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER.—It is since the abrogation of the treaty that we have made most progress.

Hon. Mr. DORION.—It is since the abrogation of the treaty that the people of the country are leaving to go to the United States and that there are signs of decay in almost every manufacturing and industrial interest. Can any one shut his eyes to the fact that our export trade to the United States is greater than to any other country, and situated as we are, having but one market for our productions, which market we cannot control, the result must be a departure from the ordinary rule that the consumer pays the duty, but that in fact in our case it is the producer who pays almost the whole of the duties collected on the other side of the line on our exports. Taking the article of lumber alone, the Hon. member for Shefford had rightly stated that our exports to the United States exceeded seven millions of dollars. There were also the coarse grain of Lower Canada, and several other leading articles, such as barley, oats, wool, cattle and hops, the whole, including lumber, amounted to about $14,000,000, on which an average duty of twenty to twenty-five per cent. was paid, making a sum of about $3,000,000 that our traders and agriculturists paid annually to the American Treasury. My hon. friend on my left mentions fish, which I have left out for the simple reason that I understand that the fish trade of the Lower Provinces has been almost annihilated since the repeal of the reciprocity treaty. It has been stated that the Hon. member for Shefford wants to introduce here the whole tariff of the United States, and that applying that tariff to our importations would lay an additional burthen on the people of this country to the extent of $30,000,000. There is no doubt exaggeration in these figures, and even if they were correct, the resolutions of my hon. friend the member for Shefford contain no such proposition. He neither demands the application of the American tariff, nor that of the Spanish, or British West India possessions, but simply to extend our trade relations with those countries on a reciprocal footing; and secondly to obtain from England the power to treat directly, make such arrangements as may be, to our advantage, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Hon. Finance Minister made two very important admissions as bearing on these resolutions; the first was that everybody desired freer commercial intercourse with the United States, and the second, that our great obstacle in getting this free trade arose from the *Alabama* difficulties. Now, I say that if the complications existing between the United States and England, on the subject of the *Alabama* or any other claims, is an obstacle to our obtaining reciprocity of trade with the United States, it is the strongest argument in favour of our demanding and obtaining the necessary authority to treat directly with the United States, irrespective of these complications and difficulties arising out of the late war. We could then disconnect this question from all such complications, and discuss the question of our trade relations upon its own merits, and the respective benefits which would accrue to both countries, and no doubt we would have a fair hearing. I have, however, no faith in the mystery with which the Finance Minister wishes to surround this question, in the hope that we may deceive the American people. They understand their own interests, and I believe in open dealing with them. Let them know that we have a large and liberal policy on the subject of trade with them, that we are disposed to enlarge our canals and give them the free use of them, so that every bushel of your wheat and every barrel of flour would be made more valuable because it can be sent to the markets of the Old World at a cheaper rate through our waters; and not only that, but we are prepared to construct a canal connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so that a readier access could be had to the New England ports: tell them this openly and authoritatively, and I believe we would enlist such an interest in our commerce among the whole of the Western and the Eastern population of the United States as would compel their public men to give us what we desire, and let us not be told that there are difficulties in the way which are insurmountable. As to the object of the resolutions now before the House there should be no misunderstanding. It is to open up freer commercial intercourse between the several countries on this continent. They do not say, either in words or in meaning, that we should discriminate against Great Britain. They do not say that we should adopt the American tariff, or the Canadian tariff; but that we are willing to discuss the whole question of trade relations with our neighbours—the use of our canals, our coasting trade, the Patent Laws, and the registration of vessels from one country to the other, upon fair and just terms. What was the course pursued when Prussia began to agitate the question of a Zollverein? Was it that there should be no duties whatever, that Prussia was to get everything and give up nothing? No; the first thing done was to lay down the principle that whatever changes should be effected they should be for the benefit of all the States interested. The result was, that while the Zollverein began in 1828 with only two small Duchies, it now includes nearly all the German States; and it is admitted by all the writers on the subject, English, French and German, that no more beneficial arrangement could be devised than the one now in operation in the German States. No doubt several of the States have been obliged to give up some of their views upon commercial policy; some have been under the necessity of lowering their duties; others of raising theirs. It has been by mutual compromise that they have succeeded in carrying out a system which all who are acquainted with its operation pronounced to be the most beneficial to the whole country of all the schemes that have ever been devised. But this system was not based upon absolute free trade principles. It began by the adoption of a duty of 10 per cent. on all goods, with a few exceptions, some in the direction of free trade, others in the direction of protection, with a uniform system of transit from one State to another, that there should be no discriminating changes upon the canals and river navigation. And in order to secure the unanimous consent of the States, some of them were allowed to have special duties for themselves on certain articles. But, upon the whole, the system is reciprocal and almost uniform. Now, Sir, what has been the result of the adoption of such a policy? McGregor, in his "Commercial Statistics" for 1847, says: "The general extension of intercourse established between these numerous States and the political as well as fiscal considerations which this league involves constitute, by uniting and uniting together the German nations, the greatest blessings ever extended by their respective Governments to their subjects." It is said, if we adopt the American tariff, we would increase the duties on our imports to the amount of thirty million dollars a year. But these resolutions do not imply that the American tariff should be adopted. Nothing of the kind. I have no doubt that we might adopt the American tariff with regard to whiskey, cigars, wines, and many similar articles of luxury, without imposing a very heavy burden on this country, or retarding its prosperity and advancement. With regard to other articles, on the contrary, the adoption of the American tariff would be injurious. We now see that the Americans are disposed to lower their tariff. The people of the United States are as averse to paying high duties, as the people of any other country. It was the necessity created by the war that forced them to impose such high duties. The propositions now before Congress indicate that they are willing to reduce their tariff; and therefore now was the proper time to enter into negotiations to see what are the terms on which they would agree to reciprocal trade. The Government appears to have a great dislike to say that they have made a proposition in favour of free exchange, not only in natural products, but also in manufactures. Well, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying, that free trade with the United States in manufactures would be the very thing that would build up this country [hear, hear]. It would keep our population at home; would bring American capital here, and would foster every industry in this country. I believe nearly all our manufacturers desire the market of the United States. They don't care about protection, provided they have a market. But under the existing state of affairs, our manufactures are languishing. We see by the papers that factories here and there all over the country are offered for sale, because the business is unprofitable; and yet some hon. gentlemen tell us that we are very prosperous. I say there is no greater fallacy than to say that manufacturers can be prosperous without a market. It is not a question of high duties or low duties, but of providing a market for our manufactured goods. If, as has been stated, the *Alabama* claims stand in the way of our obtaining from the United States what the interests of this country require, this is the strong reason why we should ask for power to deal directly with foreign countries, untrammelled by complications with which this country has nothing to do. I do not, therefore, see why the Government should oppose the proposition of the member for Shefford. If hon. gentlemen say that we must be entirely dependent upon the interests of England, that our trade relations are to be restricted by the complications that may arise between England and the United States or any other foreign country, then I say they are putting in the mouths of those who are seeking for independence, the strongest argument that has ever been urged in its favour, (hear, hear.) If you tell them that we are so intimately bound to England that we cannot do what will be for the best interest of this country, you give them the very best evidence that they are right in seeking the separation of this country from England.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Who said that?

Hon. Mr. DORION—I think the hon. gentleman himself said that the *Alabama* question was the greatest obstacle in the way of our securing reciprocal trade.

Hon. Sir. GEORGE E. CARTIER—It was

the member for Shefford who said that.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON—The Hon. Finance Minister took up that argument.

Hon. Mr. DORION—I speak under correction, but it appears to me I heard the Finance Minister say, in his earnest way, that undoubtedly the *Alabama* question was one of the greatest difficulties in the way of obtaining reciprocity between this country and the United States, and if I am not mistaken I heard the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches, cheer that statement. At all events I for one think it is one of the difficulties in the way, and one of the principal reasons which induced the American people to withdraw the Reciprocity Treaty. I believe there need be no difficulty in this matter. England has already shown a disposition to give us absolute control over our internal affairs. If we want to England with a respectful representation and asked the power to arrange commercial relations with other countries, there is no doubt the British Government would cheerfully comply with our request. English statesmen cannot be supposed to understand the commercial wants of this country as well as we do ourselves, and a Commercial Treaty made for us by England with foreign countries would never be so satisfactory or so beneficial to us as if it had been made directly with ourselves. This view is justified by the case of the late Reciprocity Treaty. That treaty never could have been secured had not Lord Elgin and our present Finance Minister gone themselves to Washington, and assisted the British Ambassador in its negotiation and what we want now is to have the power to send representatives to foreign countries to discuss the whole question there, and come back and tell us "this is what we can obtain from the American Government, or the Spanish Government, or the Brazilian Government, and upon their report we could make the preliminary arrangement with these countries, subject to the sanction of England. Is there anything more reasonable than that proposition? more calculated to secure the end we have in view. It has been said that we cannot obtain what we are asking for without imposing discriminating duties. This is not a necessary consequence of the proposition now before the House. The only thing asked is that reciprocal trade be established and not that the products of each country should be admitted free in the other. In speaking on this question, I feel, perhaps, a more deep interest than members from other parts of the country, because I know that a large number of our people have left the Province of Quebec within the last two years and are daily transferring their homes to the United States. These people are not leaving their country because they have not liberty enough or because they do not enjoy here all the civil and political rights they wish for (hear, hear) they are leaving to improve their material condition and prosperity. It is asserted there are now between five and six hundred thousand French Canadians in the United States, most of whom would like to come back, if they found here the same advantages as they meet with in the United States to support themselves and their families. If we had reciprocity, not only in the natural products, but also in manufactured articles, emigration would not only cease but a large portion of those who have already left us would come back, and our agricultural and manufacturing interests would prosper. Holding these views, I think the true policy of the country is indicated by the resolutions of the hon. member for Shefford. Let us openly declare that we are going to improve an internal communication, enlarge our existing canals, build up new ones to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and also with the Bay of Fundy, increase those on the Ottawa with the ultimate object of opening a through communication to the Georgian Bay, and we shall excite a feeling in the United States to which their public men will not be long able to resist, and we will thereby secure that reciprocity of trade which we all desire. I repeat here that the policy foreshadowed by these resolutions would not necessarily lead to the adoption of discriminating duties against British goods, but from what I have seen, I have no doubt that if it were necessary in order to obtain reciprocity to impose discriminating duties on some articles of British manufacture, England would at once consent to it. I am confirmed in this view by an article in the *London Times*, of last September. From the connection of this paper with one of the members of the British Government, I mean Mr. Lowe, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is not likely to express our commercial matters at least, views at variance with those of the administration. The following is a passage of the article to which I have alluded:—"A single circumstance may show to what extent the freedom of action of our colonies may go. It is at this very moment a matter of discussion in Canada whether a treaty of Reciprocity should not be concluded with the United States; and the result of the deliberations may very possibly be the admission of the manufactures of New England into the Dominion, under lighter duties than the manufactures of Great Britain. If the Canadian Ministry come to the conclusion that such an arrangement is for the benefit of their country, will the Colonial Office advise the Crown to disallow the negotiations? Assuredly not." Negotiations were at that time, I believe, going on with the United States, and it appears the writer of this article thought that a discriminating duty against England was likely to be imposed. At all events we have the answer, beforehand, from the most important public organ in England. If, therefore, it were for the benefit of this country that discriminating duties should be imposed on a few articles coming from England, I believe the British Ministry would not object to it.

ELECTION LAW.

SPEECH OF MR. FORTIER M. P.

Mr. FORTIER [Yamaska], took exception to some clauses of the Bill. He thought that the Government should grant to the proprietor of any house or land, the same right of voting as is allowed to the tenant, and restrict the privilege of the latter. He objected to the five years' lease clause, because proprietors did not care to grant to a tenant a lease of such a long duration, and leases were generally granted for one year only. He took exception also to the appointment of revising barristers, who could be invested with the power of curtailing, correcting, and adding to the voters' list. He thought that the Government was paying a very poor compliment to the municipalities of the Province of Quebec, by not allowing them to prepare their own lists of voters. The revised lists should be submitted to the district Judges. The preparation of these lists would entail an enormous expense, say between $100,000 to $200,000. If the Government had no faith in the local officers, it could appoint a competent man, allowing him one assistant, otherwise the revising barrister in order to revise the list which had already been twice examined, would have to go from house to house to see if the list is correct. He said that if the Government persisted in the appointment of those three officers, it would be held responsible for the useless expense which this clause entails, the more useless as the municipalities under the old system had always prepared them gratis, it would be found more expedient to pay the Secretary-Treasurer. He approved of one day's polling. He was not in favor of assimilating the laws, but he thought that the law should protect the interests of the whole Dominion, leaving aside petty local questions. We are Canadians, and any question touching different nationalities should never be brought up for discussion. He was proud to speak the French language, and believed that the Confederation Act would not have the effect of abolishing the use of it in the House. He had accepted the union, and would support any measure which would tend to promote the interests of the Dominion.

SPEECH OF MR. FORTIN, M. P.

Mr. FORTIN, in resuming the debate on the Election Law, regretted that the duty of re-opening the discussion of so important a measure as that before the House should have devolved on him. While he would try to do his duty, as far as possible, in considering the question, he would endeavour not to detain the House in the few remarks he had to make. As to the necessity for an Election Law, he thought the majority of the House, if not all the members, would agree that some law was required, and in fact indispensable, so as to assimilate the election laws of the different Provinces. It seemed to him, besides, that the Federal Government ought to have its own electoral lists, although in saying so he must not be understood as disparaging the lists prepared by the Municipal Councils, which he believed to be in most cases correct. He approved of the system contemplated by the Bill in reference to the preparation of new voters' lists. It provided that there should be three Commissioners to prepare those in each electoral district, according to the new franchise, and these lists were to be revised by revising barristers. Except possibly on the score of expense, he could see no objection to the system, and he hoped that the Government would take proper precautions to have the system carried on as economically as possible. With regard to the revisors of the lists, he believed that lawyers were, on account of their professional studies and experience, proper persons for the work, but he thought there were other classes of men, either in the towns or in the country parts, who are just as able as lawyers to revise the lists, and he hoped that the hon. Minister of Justice would change the clause so as to admit of the choice being made among the most able persons of each electoral district, whether they are lawyers or not, and he thought that the Government could find in country places persons who, from their residence and from their knowledge of the circumstances of the people, would do the work of revising the lists better than lawyers who were strangers to the locality. He would now come to the important part of the Bill—the question of the franchise. If he were to judge of the intention of the Government with respect to the franchise by the Bill before him, he would be tempted to believe it was intended to restrict it. He hoped such was not the case, and from the assurances that had been given by the mover of the Bill to several of the members who had spoken before him, he trusted that when the House went into Committee on the Bill, amendments would be introduced with a view to establish a franchise as liberal, if not more so, as that which now existed in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In this country, which is so distinguished for the loyalty and peacefulness of its inhabitants, in which law-abiding is the universal rule, and in which there are no political troubles or disturbances to be feared, there cannot be the slightest danger in extending the franchise, as it is now done in England. He hoped, also, that no persons who had a right to vote at the last election will be disfranchised. But he had to speak of a county in which one-fourth of the voters would be disfranchised, if the Bill were allowed to pass as it was now. He was sorry if he had to advocate exceptional legislation, but he was compelled to do so; he was apparently in a reserved case (*cas reservé*) from which he depended on the Minister of Militia, so well known for his orthodoxy, to relieve him. He referred to the people of the Magdalen Islands. It was well known that the population of these islands were tenants under renewable leases, under such conditions that they ought to be considered rather as proprietors. But although their lands were now become very valuable, the ground rent for which they were held, would not entitle them to vote, if they were regarded simply as tenants. He would, therefore, when the House went into Committee, move an amendment to enable the people of the Magdalen Islands, as occupants under renewable leases, and he hoped the Government would oppose what he claimed as a right for the people of the Magdalen Islands. He would also draw attention to a clause which would practically disfranchise a large proportion of the voters. The number of voters allotted to each polling district was fixed at 600. Now the days' polling was only nine hours, during which not more than 25 votes an hour could be recorded, if there was any opposition offered, such as the exacting of the oath, so that under the most favourable circumstances from 200 to 300 were all that could be polled each day. He trusted that the Minister of Justice would change this clause, so as to admit of all the votes being taken conveniently, as was intended. He was opposed to voting by ballot, one of his principal reasons being that in a contested election any frauds that might have been committed could not be detected. He preferred open voting, as being more honest and manly, and as less open to frauds.

SPEECH OF MR. ROSS, M. P.

Mr. ROSS [Champlain] said he did not intend discussing the merit of the various features of the Bill, but would make a few remarks on some important, but which appeared to him objectionable, points, of the proposed law. He had listened with great attention to the remarks of the members who had preceded him, and he must say that, whilst some of the suggestions made were apparently reasonable, others lacked common sense. He approved of the Bill, which he thought was a very liberal one; there was more in it to be curtailed than there was to be added to it. On that point he was not of the same opinion as the hon. member for Bothwell, who thinks that we ought to extend the benefit of a liberal measure even to the inhabitants of Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, although they had not yet thought fit to become part of the Confederation. He thought that the hon. members' idea was rather a singular one. He believed that before passing any laws for the benefit of the inhabitants of these two Provinces we ought to wait for an expression of sympathy on their part, and a change of their opinion in reference to the Confederation of the British North American Provinces. There may exist in either Province a class of men who are really entitled to the right of suffrage, and may not exist in the list of those Provinces who have a right to vote. He cited as an instance the fishermen of the maritime provinces who cherish their fisheries and fishing tackle as much as the farmers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec do their farms, and he thought that we should should wait until these two Provinces enter the confederation, before granting them the right of suffrage. He was opposed to universal suffrage. He wished that certain restraints should be laid out. He objected to the clause which obliged the tenant to have a written lease of five years duration, it would deprive a great number of the inhabitants of the country of the right to vote as the proprietor of any land or a house may not consent to grant a lease for so long a period. As to what regards the preparation and revision of voters lists, he approved of the proposed appointment of three commissioners which he thought were in sufficient number to perform the work, but he could not see the necessity of appointing a revising barrister, to examine, add to or curtail at their own will, the lists prepared and revised already by three commissioners. He strongly condemned their appointment. He trusted that the Government would consent to amend that clause, as also the one referring to the nomination day, he did not think it right to grant to any one individual the privilege of demanding a Poll, he also thought that one hour was too long to wait after the nomination of the candidate. He was opposed to the voting by ballot; instead of diminishing the means of bribery and corruption, it would increase them. The proposed remedy was even worse than the evil itself. He thought that if his suggestions, which with the exception of a few, have been made by other members, are accepted, the measure will be a good one and will meet with the approbation of the country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Wm. F. Powell.
Everybody Says So—Esmonde Bros.
Millinery and Mantles—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
House to Let—J. Thorburn.
Absolute Divorces—M. House.
Government House—W. H. Lee.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

☞ *For interesting reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The greater comparative increase of population in Canada than in the United States has long ago been demonstrated, and should not excite surprise. The younger always increases proportionately faster than the older. It matters little whether it be a young couple or a young community, a young city, or a young nation. When once multiplication has begun the increase is always at least more perceptibly greater in the new than in the old community. Our new soil peoples quickly. The population is increased in the ordinary manner recommended to man shortly after his creation, and it is extraordinarily increased by ready-made additions, who go on multiplying with such astonishing rapidity that in an inconceivably short space of time the wilderness blossoms as the rose. Ottawa, fifty years ago, was little better than a great swamp, with one or two boulders on it and a sand-hill. It has now upwards of 20,000 inhabitants and buildings equal almost to the Tuileries in Paris, without the beautiful accessories which time and taste and skill and wealth afford. Seventy years ago Toronto was "Muddy Little York," an agglomeration of wooden huts in a bed of slush or slush. Eighty years ago there was no town on the whole western peninsula west of Muddy Little York except, perhaps, the Capital at Newark, where Governor Simcoe, with seven parliamentary representatives, in a sky-blue silk coat, and satin breeches, opened the first parliament of Canada. But there were the towns of Kingston, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, French inhabitants and military posts, which soon become old places—old like New Amsterdam, like Philadelphia, like Boston, and like Richmond or Virginia. The military points attracted an educated class and a peasant class used to discipline, the first accustomed to command and the second to obey. Around these points a very superior class of men grew up and was yearly added to, while an industrious labouring class extended itself over the adjacent country. In Canada, before the conquest, this superior class and subordinate class of settlers, placed side by side in a new country, accompanied by old world traditions, was French. After the conquest the French element was added to—only in the cities or towns—by an English educated class, who came as civilians in the suite of the Governors, or as officers of the army; and, in time, as Upper Canada became dotted with U. E. loyalists, a European immigration set in at the West; and one settler from Europe drew first hundreds and then thousands after him. The old settlements of Canada soon became dense, and, indeed, prematurely old, being rarely favoured with ready-made newness, as Upper Canada was. Canada East, in this way, with its seigniors and feudal tenants, and without law of entail, soon began to turn in upon itself. Nobody moved off from the homestead to new land, and the homestead was divided into patches with a lane of house along the common highway or River St. Lawrence for hundreds of miles. The people became like locusts on a patch and ate up everything within their reach. It was not until hundreds of years had elapsed that this population began to think even of moving, and when they did, the younger sons moved off to the west and to the cities of the United States, where individual labor was more remunerative than at home. The family did not move. Thus there was a constant stream of emigrants from Canada. There was quite room enough and to spare for these emigrants in the great wilderness of Western Canada, but they preferred temporary exile during which to get money with which to return to their native land, in the cities of Montreal, Quebec or New York or Boston. They went to the towns for the betterment of their condition, as the Scotch highlander seeks the lowlands. The new comer to Canada speaks English or German. He settles. He never leaves Canada, when once settled down. His turn for movement, like that now going on among the French Canadian farming people, will come, but has not yet come. He, an agriculturist at home with no ties to bind him in this country, except those which he finds, where he settles, hews down the forest, cultivates the soil, and possesses. The pay on a new farm is not large enough to induce young men aiming to obtain ready money quickly to work there, while the remuneration of labor in the large cities, soon becomes a large sum to fall back upon in the country. If on grow upon a farm as everything else grows upon it. They do not find money in the land, but take money out of it by patient digging. The new country is rapidly increased, by a new population, while, except in the increasing number of family, the older country almost stands still. The steady onward progress of Canada must not be considered in connection with the ebbing and flowing of her floating population, which is not dissimilar to that which flows from Boston westward to the Prairies.

Masonic.—We learn that St. George's Lodge, Montreal, 440, Reg. of Eng., and Nelson Lodge, Phillipsburg, one of the oldest Canadian lodges have declared adherence to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which we are happy to see, is recognized as un *fait accompli*, by the London, (Eng). *Freemason*, and by Masonic writers generally on both continents.

Cheap sale of rich fancy silks, Irish Poplins and black silks at Magee & Russell's. Particulars in evening papers.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Mr. A. G. Ramsay, the manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, complains of the omission by the audit office from the "Blue Book" purporting to be a statement made by Insurance Companies under the Act 30 Vict chap. 48, Sec. 24, of the Canada Life Assurance Companies, although the provisions of the law, as testified on behalf of the auditor by Mr. Arthur Harvey were fully complied with. It occurs to us that however temporarily mischievous the omission may be to the Canada Life Assurance Company, the omission has been entirely accidental, and that this and other particular notices of the mistake will have a more than compensating effect.

DEATH OF THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., Q. C., M. P.

Out of respect for the memory of one of the most useful and intelligent of its members the House of Commons adjourned on Saturday last, on the death of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Q. C., member for Frontenac, being made known by the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, who had received a telegram to that painful effect.

Mr Kirkpatrick was first returned for Parliament at the last general election for the House of Commons, and was, in every sense of the word, a useful member. Although only once in Parliament, Mr. Kirkpatrick brought to bear on all public questions a lengthened experience and matured judgement, and he soon obtained the ear of the House. Admitted to the Bar in 1828, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1846, and he had held the responsible and highly respectable position of Mayor of Kingston, Boundary Commissioner, and a Provincial Arbitrator.

Unquestionably, a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian has passed from among us, and his loss will be felt by very many more than those who, in losing a relative of such worth, are more particularly the mourners.

THE DOMINION NOTE ACT.

Unfavourable criticism has been unsparingly heaped upon Sir Francis Hincks' Financial Scheme of the issue of Government, or as they are called, Dominion Notes, and upon the Ministerial measures and action connected therewith. The plan, it is said, is the same as was adopted by the United States, and that the consequence of a depreciated currency will be necessarily entailed upon this country, as was the result with our neighbours. But the cases are by no means similar or parallel. The necessity which induced the American Government to issue legal tenders and fractional currency does not exist with us; the pressure which forced their gold up and securities correspondingly below par, of itself would not even give affection to the extent of one per cent. to the notes proposed here. Nor does the scheme of our Finance Minister contemplate making the Government the banker of the country as was necessary under the state of things which prevailed on the other side, at the inception of the legal tender system. The National Banks to preserve their existence at all were obliged to merge their independence, and while not coming directly under control of the administration they were subservient to it, and the value of their floating capital fluctuated with the market value of gold. Again, the issues of the American Government were not made a just medium for the interchange of values, for the customs were made collectable in gold, which is the only recognized money. To properly appreciate the benefits which the experienced men who framed our scheme foresaw, it must be taken into account that the Dominion Note will be a legal tender, and that while supplying a sad deficit in the monetary circulation of the country, no invidious exception is made to it. The Government receive their promises to pay for all dues that they collect. The banks are only so far pressed into service, that one half their stated reserves, are to be held in these Bills, and the Government is bound at all times to hold a greater percentage of gold than any combination can call upon them to pay at once. The gold reserve in the treasury is defined by the Act, and the history and experience of monetary transactions are sure upon the point that they will constantly have more than enough for any emergency. Here are differences which must be taken into account when canvassing the Act or instituting comparisons between the result with the Americans and the effect upon ourselves, of issuing legal tender notes. The American Government only held one dollar in gold to three hundred in greenbacks, and by their very legislation contrasted their issue unfavorably with gold; we on the contrary will hold, at least, one to five, and no distinction will be made. The issue of fractional currency instead of being a curse and a nuisance will soon come to be considered a positive benefit. To be sure, at first our people unused to them will be to some slight degree incommoded, but when they become familiar with the "shinplasters" will be very unwilling to see them replaced with silver. So long as fractional currency will buy as much as silver, and they are mutually convertable, so long are they to be preferred. The objection in that country to American paper is not, nor has it ever been, that it is a Government note, or that its various denominations include less sums than one dollar, the whole cause of complaint has been its depreciation, which was partly the result of the exhaustive war and partly as before rehearsed, the requirement that duties on imports should be paid in gold. The verdict of the commercial man, and the manufacturers of the United States to-day is in favour of a perpetuation of the present system of government issue, always provided that the promise to pay actually represents gold. Naturally enough, the banks are opposed to it, for their greater emolument demands a monopoly of the paper circulation; but here the interest of the banks is opposed to the security of the noteholder, for the revenues of the Government, upon which its credit are based, are larger in proportion to the amount of its notes afloat, and more surely collectable than those of a bank. There seems to be a spirit of faction inherent to all human government which is opposed to any project which owes its development to the governing party, and that too rife in our own country has its rancour stirred to the depth by this scheme of the Finance Minister. However, we are to be congratulated that we have so sensible a Legislature that the measure will pass, and the future benefits which accrue to the Government and the people will be the best refutation of the charges and asserti ons of opponents of the Dominion Note Act.

There are evident signs of improvement in the *Canadian Illustrated News* for the past two weeks. The enterprising proprietor deserves praise for his energy, and, assuredly, must ultimately be compensated for his great present outlay to produce an illustrated newspaper worthy of the Dominion.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir,—Some time since I noticed a communication in your paper complaining of the route adopted for the Canadian Central Railroad from Ottawa to Carleton Place and purporting to be written by a resident of Hubbell's Falls. There was also a reply to it putting the case very plainly as it actually exists, viz: that the line is located where it best subserves the interest of those who furnish the money to build it, which is simply what might be reasonably expected.

I presume I may take it for granted,

1st. That it is of *vital* importance to the residents and owners of property in Hubbell's Falls and at the Chats Falls and of *very great* importance to the inhabitants of Fitzroy township and the Province of Ontario especially, that the immense manufacturing facilities in that township should be made accessible by railway.

2nd. That, failing the construction of a railway from Ottawa *upwards*, touching the points above mentioned, the next best would be a branch railway *downwards* from the B. & O. R. R. through Hubbell's Falls to Fitzroy Harbour, which latter point could be reached by the construction of about 10 miles of railway.

The first of these propositions called for no comment. Referring to the second, I may remark that the construction of the Carleton Place and Ottawa section will prevent the possibility of a railway ever being built from Ottawa upwards *via* Fitzroy and Hobbels Falls, so that there remains only the question of building a branch railway from the B. and O. Railway to these points as the sole means of obtaining what is desired.

The next point to consider, is what description of railway it would be advisable to build, to make this connection. I would suggest that it should be either a wooden railway or a very narrow gauge iron railway, similar to that in Wales, which is just now attracting so much attention from railway men, say 2 feet 6 inches gauge.

The costs of the former, according to the evidence given before the Committee of the Ontario Legislature appointed to enquire into this subject, would be as follows:—

Rights of way, Grading track, water tanks. Turntables, etc.....	$4,000 per mile.
Rolling Stock, &c.....	1,000 "
Road complete with Roll. ing Stock, &c. &c...	5,000 "

I am unable to give the cost of the 2 feet 6 inche gauge iron railway, but it would be about half as much more, say $7,500 per mile.

Supposing the wooden railway adopted, I now proceed to the practical question of how it is to be *paid* for. About 2-5ths of the cost of the road is made up of the following two items, viz: First, the cost of the wooden rails and cross ties, the former of maple, the latter of tamarac.

Second, the right of way.

In the estimate of cost, the above items are put down at what they can be contracted for, but in the construction of a purely local railway within the boundaries of one township, and benefiting all the residents of that township, why could not these items of expense be furnished at the bare cost of manufacture, and that cost be taken in paid up stock of the company? This would reduce the actual capital to be raised to an amount sufficient to pay for the grading and rolling stock; that is to say, 3-5ths of the whole cost or say $30,000. The main point, therefore, is how to raise this amount of capital.

Now as bearing on this question, I would ask, how do other sections, either in this Dominion or the States, obtain this desideratum of railway connection. Does it come to them without exertion or sacrifice on their part? Certainly not. See what the Western municipalities are doing. We find the village of Orangeville, with 198 rate payers, giving $15,000. The Township of Amaranth, with 385 rate payers, giving $30,000. The Township of Caledon, with 836 rate payers, giving $5,000, all as bonuses. Those Townships are thereby *certain* of obtaining Railway connection, and if Fitzroy in addition to what I have above indicated, will do as much in proportion to her 526 rate payers, she might build and own her Railway herself. Without some such effort the inhabitants of that Township must rest satisfied to remain as they now are, with their vast manufacturing power lying useless, for the rest of *their* lives at least, and probably during the lives of the next generation. On the other hand if they will exert themselves, agitate the question—cause a vote to be passed giving a bonus to the amount, say of $30,000 or $40,000, the B. & O. Company would, probably take the matter up if they could not complete the road themselves, and they would within a period of two years, have all the benefits which immediately follow in the train of an enterprise of this character.

Yours truly
ENTERPRISE.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870.

The Case of Distress.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir,—With many thanks, I beg to acknowledge the following donations, received in answer to my appeal, on behalf of the Widow Cox and family, I still hope for many more such responses. It is not often that a very deserving *widow and four young children* are thrown *utterly destitute* on the charity of the Ottawa public. I have only to add with great satisfaction that my own opinion of poor Cox's worth has been fully sustained by the voluntary testimony of a well known gentlemen of this city, who brought me his donation yesterday, in whose employment (up to the time of his fever), Cox continued for twelve months.

I am,
yours truly,
T. BEDFORD-JONES.

	$ c.
J. G. Robinson, Esq....	5.00
F. Coutenay, Esq....	2.00
Mr. Hammett Hill....	1.00
Mrs Greenwood....	0.50
D. M. Macdonell, Esq....	1.00
Mrs H. Bate....	1.00
A Friend, R....	5.00

March, 26th 1870.

The Zircon Light.

A new kind of light or lamp has been brought into use in New York, and which serves admirably for lighting up the underground pneumatic railway cars. Two small cylinders of compressed oxygen and hydrogen are carried on the car, from which pipes extend to a small burner that supports a bit of zircon, not more than a ¼ of an inch long and ⅛ of an inch in diameter. Against this little pencil of zircon the two gases impinge, and heat it so intensely as to make it glow with clear and steady light. The *Scientific American* says one of the great advantages of the zircon light is that it burns like any other light without requiring adjustment. It will burn steadily for seven hours without being touched. The zircon pencil lasts for three months, and is, in effect, the wick of the light, for it is the gases which are really consumed in the production of light. Might this light not be made available in manufacturing and printing establishments?

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ½lb ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 11385Wom

Are you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Bidger's Aliaventer will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 26, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at twelve o'clock.

Mr. MERRITT presented a petition from St. Catharines, for the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.

Mr. MORRISON [Niagara] presented a petition from the inhabitants of Port Hope, on behalf of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

Mr. MACKENZIE presented a petition from certain merchants of Halifax, praying for the removal of the Excise duty on petroleum.

Mr. McDONALD [Antigonish] presented a petition of Edward G. Randall, and others, of Antigonish, praying that measures be taken to cause the steamer plying between Pictou and Port Hawksburg, to call at the Government wharf at Port Hastings, Strait of Canso.

Mr. RYMAL presented a report of the Special Committee on the McNab land purchase, with the evidence taken.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said it was usual, before the financial statement was made, for the Finance Minister to lay on the Table a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Dominion down to the latest possible date. He enquired if such a statement would be brought down this year, and if so, when?

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said such a statement was in course of preparation, and was about ready for the Printers, and would be brought down with the Estimates, and before the financial statement was made. It would not be possible to have it brought down to as late a period as last year.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Of course not; perhaps down to the end of last month?

Hon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—I think we are preparing it for the last half of the year 1869.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said last year the House met in April, and made a statement which embraced the receipts and expenditures down to the end of March. If they could get a statement this year down to the end of February, it would be much more valuable than the statement for the half year only.

Government orders were next called.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN moved that the House go into Committee on the Census Bill.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said there was an order on the notice paper before the Census Bill—namely, the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Bill, respecting the Divorce Court in New Brunswick, and Mr. Pelletier's amendment thereto. As this was the first order on the paper, the Government should inform the House why they passed it by, and when they proposed to take it up [laughter].

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN said, it was clearly understood on Thursday that the Census Bill would be taken up first to-day.

The House then went into Committee on the Census Bill, Mr. STREET in the chair.

In Committee a number of verbal amendments were made, and the salaries of the Enumerators were fixed at three dollars a day, and that of Commissioners at four dollars. A few of the clauses and the preamble were reserved for future discussion, and the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada, and explained its provisions.

Mr. MACKENZIE pointed out that there were some serious defects in the returns respecting shipping and navigation. Many vessels built on our lakes and belonging to the Dominion were registered in Great Britain, and there was no means of obtaining the amount of our tonnage. There was also no means of obtaining any record of wrecks, &c., except that which was obtained by Imperial agents in total waters. This Act was in effect a dead letter. No less than 300 American barges had been allowed to tow vessels on the Canadian side, whereas, whenever a Canadian barge attempted to tow a vessel on the American side it was seized. American port charges discriminated very heavily against Canadian vessels. All Canadian ferry boats are compelled to pay one dollar and a half every time they touched on American shores. The result was, that ferry traffic was entirely in the hands of the Americans. Another defect in the registration was the difficulty in getting insurance on Canadian vessels. He urged the attention of the Government to those matters, and hoped they would give a satisfactory answer.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said the subject was not lost sight of by the Government. The policy pursued by the Government in this matter was something like their policy on the tariff. Government had been rather disposed not to adopt a retaliatory policy, or even national policy, in this matter, but had dealt with the utmost liberality with Americans. Of late they had been adopting more rigid rules with regard to Americans whenever their vessels would come into competition with Canadian or British vessels. With regard to registration, he admitted that the system might be improved and he hoped the defects in it would soon be remedied. Government had their attention directed to the subject.

Mr. McCALLUM said American vessels coming over to the Canadian side did not even report to the Custom House, while Canadian vessels going to the American side had to pay heavy port charges. He would like to see the provisions respecting the examination of masters and mates extended to the Upper Lakes.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the subject of heavy charges upon our vessels touching at American ports had been under the attention of the Minister of Marine for some time, and he could assure the House that the matter would not be overlooked by the Government.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) said the law as it stood was not effectively carried out, and the result was that the coasting trade was almost entirely in the hands of Americans. Canadian shipping interests were completely paralyzed on Lake Huron, and Canadian bottoms were nearly converted into American bottoms. It was important to have a better system of records of wrecks in the Lakes. He was assured that the amount of shipping destroyed on Lake Huron was enough to build nearly a dozen Harbours of Refuge. Americans were getting almost the entire carrying trade of the Lakes into their hands, and it was time a national policy in this respect was adopted.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said in the Maritime Provinces they had beat the Americans in the shipping trade, and he believed they could do it in the Lakes, if competition was placed on a fair basis. The matter had been considered by the Government, and he believed it would be found when the Finance Minister brought down his budget that it had not been neglected.

The Bill was then read a second time. The House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL in the chair. The Bill was reported without amendment, and fixed for a third reading on Monday.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Queen's Printer. He said it was merely to place the Queen's duties under the department of Secretary of State.—Carried.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the signing of Militia Commissions.—Carried, and the third reading fixed for Monday.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it devolved on him to make a very painful announcement. He had just received a telegraph of the death, at Kingston, of Mr. Kirkpatrick, member for Frontenac. To all those who had known that gentleman, it would be a matter of unmitigated regret to hear this announcement. He, as well as the member for Chateauguay had known him personally for upwards of a quarter of a century, and he could say that if there was a man gone to his account with the kindly feeling and respect of his fellows, it was Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick. A more thorough gentleman, a more honest, upright man, a more sterling friend, and he believed a more genuine Christian never departed this life. He moved that out of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he fully concurred in the observations of the Minister of Justice in respect to the character of the late Mr. Kirkpatrick, whose death he in common with the other members of the House, very deeply regretted. But while sympathising with the Minister of Justice in the feelings which must actuate him on this occasion he could not forget his duty as a member of the House. This he believed was the first time the House was asked to adjourn on an occasion of this kind, and it would be the establishment of a precedent which might prove very inconvenient, and at times result in the suspension of the business of the House at a very critical period of the session. Such a practice is quite rare in England.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER referred to the action of the House on the death of the late Messrs. Terrill, Lafontaine, and McGee. On each of these occasions the House at once adjourned.

Hon. JOHN S. MACDONALD pointed out other similar cases in which the Parliament of the late Province of Canada had adjourned.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had not the same intimate acquaintance with the late Mr. Kirkpatrick as some other members had, but what little he had was of a most pleasant kind. It would be remembered that when the House met in 1869, no fewer than four members had died during recess. He had felt inclined at that time to make a formal motion of adjournment, but after consulting with gentlemen on both sides, it was decided it was a practice not likely to be desirable. With reference to the establishment of a precedent, he fully concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Chateauguay.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said it was a practice in Nova Scotia to adjourn on the death of a member.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the practice of adjourning on such occasions might be settled at some future time, when there was no case before them; meantime the motion might pass. He would therefore, move, seconded by Mr. Holton, that the House adjourn.

The House adjourned at 3 20 till Monday.

Our Ottawa Letters.

Special Correspondence of the Free Press.

Ottawa, March 19.

The following remarks on the Department of Lazzaroni—those incessant beggars, who haunt the public offices are exceedingly interesting as they are happily put together:—

Did you ever live at the seat of Government and if you did did you occupy an office easy of discovery by beggars, book and book agents? Well, if you did you may perhaps know something of the tribulations to which, at present, we are exposed in this Polar city (as you have had the wickedness to call it more than once) though I believe no Canadian seat of Government was ever so beset with peripatetic leeches as this just now monopolis of ours. To give you some idea, I shall begin with the collectors who demand your purse without even pretending to offer anything in exchange. Well, we have collectors for churches in districts at *three* points of the compass—fortunately they have no churches at the North Pole;—collectors for churches not yet built, and therefore not in honour of a God, and no temple; collectors for religious and benevolent societies at Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere; collectors for general temperance societies in the same places. And, by the way, this reminds me of a pretty good anecdote. A year or so ago, as I was rushing out of the door of my office, which opens, as you know, on a corridor, I nearly ran down an old acquaintance who has acquired a more than Provincial reputation as a Temperance Apostle. He had grown immensely fat, but for all that was not in crack health. "Hallo!" says I. "Hallo!" says he. "O. K," says I, "and how is it with you?" "Well" quote the honest man, "I am well enough except about the legs, but they are too weak for the rest of me." "Exactly, but why don't you bant, or do you?" "To tell the truth,' answered my friend, "I don't think I have given the system a fair trial, but then you see they want you to give up eating the very things you like best, which I am hardly prepared to do." "Ha!" said I, "but have you not spent most of your life in persuading other people to give up what they like best?" "Ha! ha! pretty well hit," saith the Coon, and went away evidently much pleased. But to come back to the beggars, we have had them on behalf of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and for helping the Canadian Papal Zouaves—nothing like impartiality, you know—and we have them almost daily for mere charities. For instance, yesterday a man with a stump instead of left hand was going round trying to get money to buy an antiquated nag wherewith to peddle water, while a few days before a Government clerk, dismissed for drunkenness, was trying, by means of friends in the Departments, to procure as much silver as would take him to some Eldorado—the tavern, no doubt.

But of all the bores, there are none to compare with special book agents, within a few days I have had nine in my office. Now, I do not mean the regular travellers for Virtue & Co., and other large publishing houses, whom you may easily dismiss if you do not wish to buy, but I mean a minister of the Gospel somewhat dilapidated by age, and by "labors more abundant," or whose labors perhaps always had an "abundant lack" of appreciation, and who is sent to you with a letter of introduction by a kind friend (who just wanted to get rid of him without himself making an investment). The somewhat seedy and needy appearance of this patriarch you do not feel competent to observe without contributing to its amelioration, and so you take a book at $3, which you do not want and never will read. Or you have to do with a young minister who wants to study a couple of years, and who comes also to Ottawa with a wallet full of letters from persons whom you don't know from the dead, or only as you know the town pump

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 26.

Carter Leahey died suddenly last night. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, to-day disease of heart.

The old man Chivethe, who lately murdered his grandson, has pleaded not guilty to the Court of Queen's Bench. The trial will take place on Tuesday.

The discharged Canadian Papal Zouaves are expected here on Sunday week. They will be received by a guard of honor of the local militia.

A man named Andegrave fell dead this afternoon while shovelling snow.

Mr. Manor, Superintendent of the Unitarian Church Sunday School, was presented by the teachers yesterday with a valuable gold watch and chain.

The total number of medical students who passed their primaries this year at McGill, was 35. Of these 18 were students from Ontario, 13 from Quebec, and one each from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick. Of the 13 students of the Province of Quebec, 10 belong to Montreal. The total number of students who passed their final examination was 29. Of these 19 were students from Ontario, 9 from Quebec, and 1 from the United States. Of the 9 students of this Province, only 3 belong to Montreal. The names of the gentlemen whose theses and examination entitle them to compete for the Holmes' gold medal are as follows, arranged in alphabetical order: J. R. Blackhouse, Simcoe, O.; Octavious Clarke, Montreal; R. A. Clark, Trafalgar, O.; J. B. Cowan, River David, Q.; J. B. Dunsmore, Mitchell, O.; Alex. A. Henderson, Fitzroy Harbour; James Perrigo, Montreal; William Sutherland, Montreal; William Yonter, Belleville, O. The above gentlemen have already passed successfully their final examination for the degree of M. D. C. M., and obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to compete for the above medal, the examination for which will be held on Monday next.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 25.

The South Eastern Junction Railway will break ground on the 1st May.

A catechism lately distributed by an Anglican parson has been found to be of Romish tendencies. The rev. gentleman stated as an excuse that he had never read the book. The matter will be investigated at an Easter Vestry meeting.

The excavations for the building of St. Matthew's Chapel will necessitate the removal of several corpses only partly decomposed.

Bishop Williams read a paper on Wednesday last in the Literary and Historical Society rooms, on English Literature during Queen Ann's reign.

Weather mild.

Roads breaking up.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The ship *Germania*, a West India trader, was lost off the Kentish coast yesterday.

In the House of Commons last night, on the Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, the clause enabling magistrates to call and examine witnesses where the defendant is unknown, was adopted; also a clause looking to the closing of inns at sunset.

An amendment, striking out the clause relating to prosecution in these cases, was defeated by a majority of 315.

In the House of Commons to-night the Bill for the preservation of the peace in Ireland was considered in Committee.

The clause forbidding editions of seditious journals was opened by Mr. Moore, member for the County of Mayo.

The Solicitor-General followed in support of the section, and read several seditious extracts from the Dublin *Irishman*.

Several members made speeches in advocacy of striking out the word "seditious" from the clause.

Mr. Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, agreed to admit the word, and to provide that each culpable journal should be entitled to one warning.

Lord John Manners admitted that extraordinary powers were necessary, but argued that they were made so by the management of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone retorted, charging the present situation in Ireland upon the Tories.

The clause was amended by the omission of the word "seditious," by 21 majority.

Mr. Downing, member for Cork county, moved an amendment to the clause where it speaks of seditious journals requiring preliminary indictment, which was negatived. The clause, as amended, was adopted by 36 majority.

Other clauses of the Bill were considered and amendments adopted thereon.

The clause giving compensation to surviving members of the family in the case of agrarian murder was carried.

The Bill then passed through Committee, which was then ordered to be reported to the House.

The *Times* has an editorial on the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien looking at the surveys lately concluded, the *Times* doubts whether the practical nature of the work will ever be sufficient to recover the costs.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The merchants of this city, patrons of the Atlantic Cable, have united in protesting against the system which requires all messages for America to be first sent to London.

The belief prevails here that the *City of Boston* has sunk upon collision with icebergs.

FALMOUTH, March 25.—The steamship *Silesia* has arrived from New York, and reports that on March 19th she passed near the wreck of a barque with two masts standing. There was no one on board, and no boats in sight. The name could not be ascertained.

The *Times* severely criticises Sheridan's campaign against the Indians, and thinks yet that by kindness and forbearance the race might yet be saved from extirpation.

The letter from Earl Russell in the *Times* is probably intended to foster a loop-hole for escaping the objection to his Education Bill. He suggests an amendment for prescribing a uniform of religious exercises for opening schools instead of the services desired by churchmen.

PLYMOUTH.—The steamer *Siberia*, from New York, touched here at six o'clock this morning, on her way to Hamburg. All well.

Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to the deputation, discouraged the hope of the abolition or reduction of the Income Tax.

General Lindsay has gone to Canada to organize the militia.

It is reported that Sir Clinton Murdoch has sailed for New York to make extensive arrangements for the landing of emigrants.

Accounts from the principal ports show that emigration to the United States has reopened this season with great activity.

FRANCE.

TOURS.—In the High Court of Justice to-day Mr. Blonquet, for the prosecution, concluded his speech.

Mr. Laurier, also for the prosecution, followed with his arguments, which occupied the entire session. He compared Victor Noir with Prince Bonaparte, and described the latter in terms of scorching severity. The excitement of the accused at times became intolerable, and caused him to interrupt and angrily reply to the counsel. The court imperatively insisted that Laurier should address the prisoner less bitterly. This was applauded by the audience, who gave unmistakeable signs of favour for the Prince. In concluding his speech Laurier made some political allusions, which were received with marks of disapproval by the spectators. The counsel for the defence will address the jury to-morrow.

The *Constitutional* says the Pope's answer to Daru has been received but the contents have not yet been made public.

Advices are received that the Government of Siberia is prosecuting active warfare against the neighboring natives.

ITALY.

FLORENCE.—Tumults have taken place in Havia. The military and citizens came into conflict, and some persons were shot on both sides.

In Parliament last night Signor Lanza confirmed the report of bloodshed, and said the Government would do all in its power to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events.

ROME—via London. In Œcumenical Council Bishop Strossmeyer moved that the entire concurrence of the Episcopate be necessary for the definition of an article of faith. The motion caused extraordinary excitement, and met with violent opposition.

It is reported that the Bishop was insulted and driven from the tribune and threatened.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—Anti-military agitation is engaging the serious attention of the Governments of the States of South Germany.

CUBA.

HAVANA—via Key West.—Advices from Nuevitas to 20th report that filibusters had effected a landing near Nuevitas Grandes. Troops were telegraphed for from Puerto Principe. They arrived at Nuevitas on the 19th, and immediately started in pursuit of the rebels. Two gunboats had also sailed for Nuevitas Grandes to cut off relief by sea. Hard fighting is reported near Monati. The troops must have lost heavily, as the Spaniards at Nuevitas seemed much depressed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Fenton presented a petition for the protection of the timber interests of the country bordering on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from the Mercantile Insurance Company, and other firms in New York city, asking for a commission to ascertain the amount of the *Alabama* claims, and to give to holders certificates which shall be evidence in their hands of the existence of the amount of said claim.

NEW YORK.—Theodore Mariana, Guatemalan Consul, has again been placed under surveillance. He is charged with using his official position to defraud the Government of a number of packages containing laces and collars to a large amount, addressed to him, and discovered by the detectives.

Paul Marica, an imposter, was arrested as an accomplice of Wolfe, May and Mariana, in the alleged smuggling case.

SALT LAKE.—The *Daily Telegraph*, a Gentile paper, says in regard to the Cullum Polygamy Bill, that it agrees with some points, and the other journals say that a better way for Congress to deal with Utah is to admit her as a State, and let high civilization and religious teaching be a noble example of the Christian arguments of the millions of the Republic, and lead thousands of Utah to a high and moral place.

TROY.—Mrs. Jane Frances Alexander, daughter of Mr. Manning Vanderhyer, who was murdered on his own premises near here, on Wednesday night last, has offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. Governor Hoffman has offered an additional sum of $500.

CHICAGO.—On the 19th instant, a general strike took place on the Desmoines Rapids Government improvements, Kookuk, Iowa, occasioned by an increase of the hours of labour without a corresponding increase of pay. The strikers number from 600 to 1,000, most of whom are Swedes and Irish. Yesterday about 150 of the strikers armed, made an attack on a few laborers who had resumed work.

Belligerents, all officered, advanced on the workmen. Resistance was made, and several hand to hand conflicts took place, but the workmen were soon overpowered and stopped work.

The rioters then moved on the men at work in an adjacent stone quarry, where a bloody fight ensued, in which several men were seriously injured.

MOBILE.—The steamer *Indiana*, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived.

NEW YORK.—The *Times'* Washington special says the President contemplates the acquisition of San Domingo as part of his Cuban policy. The Cuban sympathisers are all coming over to the support of the treaty, while in diplomatic circles there is a very bitter feeling against it.

Havana advices state the feeling there against the treaty is very bitter.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

FRENCH kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

Irish Poplins, various colours, $1.50 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Imitation Irish Poplins $1.00 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

OVER 150 cases and bales of new goods on view at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

SNOW ROOM—Opening day, Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

GRAND display of millinery and mantles on Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland Mutchmor & Co's.

WE advise our lady friends to see the grand display of millinery and mantles on Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

THE MARKET—SATURDAY.—The square was well filled. The purchasers were so lively that not a vestige could be seen at twelve o'clock, save some loads of hay, and wood the prices remain unchanged.

POLICE COURT.—SATURDAY.—James Keeley—breach of the peace, $2, and costs.

James Keeley and John Millan, breach of the peace, $2 and $1 costs each.

Robert Burns—vagrancy, one week in gaol.

R. G. Craig—assault, remanded.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE SUNDAY READINGS.—Readings this evening by the Rev. H. Pollard, A M, Mr. Kingsford, Major Shortfield (60th Royal Rifles), Mr. McLean and Mr. Adamson. Songs and music.

GRAND AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—We are glad to hear that on Saturday, April 2nd, we are to have another opportunity of witnessing the amateurs of the 60th Rifles, in one of the best of Planche's dramas, Charles XII, which is to be followed by a capital farce, known as the "Irish Tiger." The cast of characters will on this occassion be sustained entirely by the officers of the Battalion. We understand that the excellent band of the regiment will perform a very choice selection, under the able conductorship of Signor Raineri, during the evening, and we feel sure that few will miss a chance so rarely to be obtained in Ottawa.

ST. ALBAN'S MONDAY READINGS.—The entertainment this evening is to be rendered attractive by an instrumental performance by some members of the excellent Band of the 60th Rifle Regiment. The degree of finish (so to speak) to which these musicians have been brought under Signor Raineri's training makes them well calculated to sustain the difficult execution of solos and duets rarely to be met with in ordinary bandsmen. In addition to the above there is to be a piano duet by two highly accomplished ladies, one of whom (a stranger in the city) has kindly consented to add a song to the programme. Altogether a *very good evening* may be expected.

LOOK OUT.—A couple of sharpers came from Montreal last week to this city. On the up train they managed to victimise several innocents with three cardmonte. The conductor, however, forced them to return the ill-gotten money to the unsophisticated, and sorry individuals whom they had sold. They came to this city and started a bogus sale on the market square on Friday last, professing to give away money with the article sold. The affair was of course, a thorough swindle. Whether they have decamped, or not, we do not know. We would nevertheless caution the unsuspecting against making purchases, during their so called gift sales.

THE OTTAWA CURLING CLUB MEDAL, manufactured by Messrs. Young and Radford of this city, is of very superior workmanship and very chaste in design. The crown and Beaver, electro gilt, upon burnished silver, ornament the clap, which is attached to the sexagonal shaped medal by two gilded brooms, and the medal itself, surrounded by an embossed and richly gilt-border, is of burnished silver, having in the centre a miniature curlers stone, embossed in the same metal. This medal is, we repeat, exceedingly creditable to the skill and taste of Messrs. Young and Radford as it is proof of the liberality of the club whose medal is really worth playing for.

THE RETURN RIFLE MATCH.—The return match between the 60th Royal Rifles and the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, came off on Saturday. Both shooting parties felt confident of success. Much interest was exhibited in the city as to the result. The following table of scores will satisfy the public that the Ottawa Volunteers are always ready to maintain their high position as marksmen:

ARTILLERY.

	200	300	400	500	Total
Gunner Morrison	13	10	17	11	51
Captain Cotton	14	6	16	7	43
Sergeant Grant	13	13	13	8	47
Corporal McDonald	18	12	15	13	58
Gunner Cotton	8	4	15	10	37
Gunner Robertson	7	0	7	4	18
Lieut. Cotton	15	8	17	6	46
Gunner Walters	9	13	14	10	46
Sergeant Harris	12	8	8	11	39
Total	109	74	122	80	385

60TH RIFLES.

	200	300	400	500	Total
Mr. Toole	15	9	14	6	44
Mr. Hoibech	14	6	9	5	34
Colour-Sergt. Kelly	14	9	11	9	43
Arm. Sergt. Ward	12	7	3	12	34
Sergeant McCardle	12	4	11	3	30
Private Ware	12	7	10	9	38
Private Palmer	8	11	15	8	42
Sergeant Bowler	9	8	14	10	41
Cr.-Sergt. Underhill	15	9	14	7	45
Total	111	70	101	69	351

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

MAILS.	CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		12 Noon.	9.00	8.00	11.50	5.30
Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	7.00		9.00		11.50	
Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland			9.00			5.30
St. John, N. B., daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor		12 Noon.				
United States	7.00	12 Noon.	9.00	8.00	11.50	5.30
Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	11.30		3.00		11.50	5.30
Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00				11.30	5.30
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	7.30					5.30
Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage			6.00	8.00		5.30
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	7.00	12 Noon.			11.50	4.30
Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	7.00				11.50	3.00
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	6.00					4.00
Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays			12.30		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.30 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.30 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address M HOUSE, Attorney.

1318 3m No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City

HOUSE TO LET.

To let on the 1st of May next, the HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Dr. JONES, Daly Street. Apply to

1318 3 J THORBURN.

HARK THE LARK.

BIRD CAGES !! BIRD CAGES !!

Our Spring Stock just received, elegant, cheap and substantial Cages, including all sizes and patterns.

Round, Square, Octagon, Cottage and Breeding Bird Cages,

—ALSO—

Birds Nests, Birds Baths, Bird Swings, Bird Seed Cups, &c

Wire Flower Baskets, very pretty patterns, Wire Egg Boilers, Wire Dish Covers, Wire Toast Forks and Racks, Wire Egg Beaters, Wire Skewers, Larding Needles, Egg Slices.

STOVES AND TINWARE AS USUAL, MILK PANS and MILK STRAINERS AT THE "CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT, 35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, To Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SESSION OF THE COUNTY COURT, In and for the said County of Carleton, for the trial of issues of fact without the intervention of a jury, will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on

Monday, the 4th day of April, 1870,

1870, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W M F POWELL, Sheriff,

By W H FALLS, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 24th, 1870. 1318d

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, 22nd day of March, 1870.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 8, intituled, "An Act respecting Inland Revenue."

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th Section of the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1868, as the Ports from which goods subject to Duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the Port of North Sydney, Cape Breton, and the Port of London, Ontario, shall be, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purposes.

W M H LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

1318 3

A GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the rebuilding of the

AYLMER CONVENT

Will be held in the

TOWN OF AYLMER,

—ON—

SATURDAY, 23rd of APRIL, 1870.

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1317 td

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselve

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON, Commission Merchant,

Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

TO LET.

A good BRICK HOUSE on Maria street, near Bank street, containing ten rooms, good yard and garden. Apply to Mrs. MITFORD near Messrs. Perley & Pattee's office, Chaudiere

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1317 3

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON, The Tea Pot, Sussex street

1306tf

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River

Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1296tf

TO LET, IN NEW EDINBURGH, Comfortable Brick Dwellings of seven, eight and nine rooms. Rent moderate. Possession immediate or 1st May. Apply to R BLACKBURN.

New Edinburgh, 26th Feby, 1870. 1293d

NOTICE.

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal, Godey, Frank Leslie

And Mad. Demorest's, for March,

Also, London Sunday Times

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,

Sussex and Sparks Streets.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received

Ex St. David.

From Argyle Distillery, Glenglip, Lochgilphead,

A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS;

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Miss.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochnagar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE;

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade. Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a all assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON, No. 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

BLYTH & RUSSELL, NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
BLYTH & RUSSELL, NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

Opposite H. F. McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city. N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland. All fits guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.

1213-3m

TO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS. Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street.

1315a

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

LOST.

This afternoon on Stewart or Ottawa streets, a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870 1316tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS, KENMORE, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jacquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station 0, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9½ miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 220, about one mile and three quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER.
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

WHERE TO

BUY CARPETS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have pleasure in announcing the arrival of a very extensive assortment of THIS SEASON'S designs in

Best 5 Frame Brussells,

Best Patent Tapestry,

Imperial Three ply Kidderminster,

Scotch Wool and Union,

All Wool Dutch, Albert,

Tapestry and Brussells

Stair Carpets,

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATTS, AND CRUMB CLOTHS,

RICH CURTAIN REPPS, AND DAMASKS,

NOTHINGHAM LACE,

HARNESS MUSLIN AND LENO CURTAINS

UPHOLSTERY, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Carpets made and layed, estimates given and orders promptly executed by first class Upholsterers for CURTAINS and DRAPERIES of every description.

We have great confidence in directing the attention of the public to the above Department as containing the largest stock of

NEW CARPETS

IN CENTRAL CANADA.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect PATTERNS and QUALITIES and compare prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS:

New PATTERNS just to hand, 24 feet wide, cut to any size.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

25 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1298 6m

TO HORACE LAPIERRE, ESQ., BARRISTER.

DEAR SIR,—

Isidore Traversy, Esq., having resigned his seat in the Municipal Council of this City as Alderman for By Ward, we the undersigned electors of the said Ward, beg that you will allow yourself to be presented as a candidate to fill up the vacancy, and in the event of your acceding to our request, we pledge ourselves to give you our most sincere and cordial support.

John Heney	Eug. Martineau
N. Germain	Andrew Campbell
Thos. H. Kirby	William Mosgrove
J. F. Caldwell	A. Champagne
Jas. Martin	Benj. Huckell
Pierre Poulin	J. W Peachy
Isidore Traversy	E. A. Martin
Edouard Germain	Toussaint Groulx
B. J. Draper	James Thompson
Geo. Taillon	Edouard Beaucaire
Joseph Sleeman	Thomas Story
P. H. Chabot	F. Rochon
J. Bowden	D. R. Leavens
Bernard Larivière	George Mortimer
James Warnock	L. A. Grison
Noé Chevrier	Jno. McIsaac
Geo. Bartlett	F. X. Lapierre
R. Lapierre	Bernard Gafnay
M. Breeman	A. Riopelle
Alf. Laurin	John Kelly
Daniel Rice	Joseph Valiquette
O. Durocher	Théophile Bellemare
Francis Kilby	Léon Roy
Benj. Beaucaire	Hugh Lunny
L. Desmarais	E. Malette
J. B. Gaiarneau	John Dyke
Louis Duhamel	George Leteau
Roman Pagé	James Bourget
Peter Handy	John B. Guerard
A. Robillard M. D.	J. B. Turgeon
Noel Dorien	Dr. P. St. Jean
Alexis Renaud	Chas. Goulden
J. B. Vermette	F. X. Valade M. D.
Onésime Laberge	W. H. Tracy
Joseph Ariel	Moise Lapointe
Damase Noel	J. B. Mathieu
A. A. Chance	Thomas Brulé
D. Richer	John Burrows
J. B. Richer	Félix Cardinal
Solomon Marion	Thomas Coffee
M. W. Nector	Patrick Brennan
Jos. Havis	Edouard Milotte
Fulgence Lalonde	Philip Corm..n
Eric Pelletier	S. Winters
Louis Viau	Paul Favreau
Paul Ethier	Béloni Perreault
Denis O'Keefe	George Story
Louis Paquet	Sévère Gravelle
J. B. Paquet	Charles Lafleur
B. Desjardins	Calixte Laframboise
Louis Devarennes	Aimé Naubert
Fabien Paquet	Jos. Vienne Michau
Z. Paquet	Césaire Gravelle
J. B. Dubord	David Gravelle
Jos. Maheux	C. Derells
Louis Z. Chabot	J. B. Auger
Pierre Bureau	Alex Gagnon
Charles Gagner	Casimir Daoust
Baptiste Gauvreau	Isaie Richer
Thos' Beatty	Godefroi Gareau
John Laframbroise	Hubert Ayotte
Moise Carrière	Jno. Coombs
Nicholas Ryan	Louis Landry
Leonard Winters	Michel Masson.
M. Thornton	Ulric Renaud
F. Sauriol	Joseph Archambeault
S. Davis	Onésime Barrette
Pierre Gauvreau	J. B. Tassé
Jas. McCullough	J. B. Archambeault
T. M. Blasdell	Gilbert Boulet
John Bulger	Charles Masson
J. B. Paquet	François McCam
Ed Devlin	et 200 autres.

TO MESSRS. JOHN HENEY, N. GERMAIN THOS. KIRBY, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—

I little expected to be called upon to fill up the vacancy caused in the City Council by the resignation of Ald. Traversy, but upon reading your requisition signed by the greater number of the leading and most influential electors of By Ward, I can only offer you my most sincere thanks for the honour thus proffered and accept the support you so cordially tender. If elected to the position of a member of the City Council, I trust that my efforts to aid in the promotion of the general welfare of this city, and my earnest devotion of the interest of By Ward will give general satisfaction to those who do me the honour of placing the confidence in me,

I have the honour to remain gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H LAPIERRE,

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316 5

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and JONES & HOLLAND.

1306tf

By H. McLean, Auctioneer!

AUCTION SALE

Of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 2 Besserer street, in rear of the Convent (formerly the Revere House) on TUESDAY, the 29th of March instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.

See handbills.

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316td

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF Books, Stationery, Framed Pictures, &c.

I will sell on SATURDAY EVENING at my store, without reserve, a large lot of new and second hand BOOKS, on a great variety of subjects. Books on view and catalogues had.

H McLEAN, Auctioneer.

1316tf

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be resonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

1296 tf

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 tAl

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Frasers's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddeness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER, Exchange Hotel, Mosgrove street.

1304 1y

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John Street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached, may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President.

W. R. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

THE CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March!

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa,

R H HAYCOCK.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.]

Times Office, Ottawa, March 28, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	0 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring "	1 00	@	0 00
—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 60
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32½
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do.	20 00	@	00 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 13	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 50	@	7 50
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 35	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 20	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 17	@	0 19
No. 2	0 15	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl	2 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 45	@	0 00
HAY—Per ton	7 50	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have ever used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. In any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet, Schenectady.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.
—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines' Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 18, 1870. 1254 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAU

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

And to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst. at noon, for the supplies of Iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1292 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw4A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO,
15th March, 1870. 1308a13 3

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such disease should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to for [illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
1307 3 Clerk Privy Council.

CHAUDIERE STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street). Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa. M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Fisher & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. M. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell house, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 8m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G,
R. W. Scott, Esq, M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq, M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq, M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq, M P
James O'Rielly, Esq, Q C,
H. V. Noel, Esq, Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa,
Robert Lyon, Esq, M P P,

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1317y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 6s, and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. 11

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 8 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in Ottawa

TRADE-MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 8 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

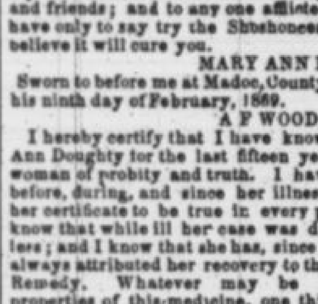
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS:

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $8,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 26

Medical Cards.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the EYE and EAR. General practice attended to also.

Office hours from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m. Office & Residence on the south side of Murray Street second house from corner of Dalhousie Street.

Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1869. 1197.y

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands in Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.
293tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$	5 00
Club of 10 "		8 00
Club of 20 "		15 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Carleton,
To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 52td

Stoves & Hardware.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

If you require stoves and stovepipes,

STRANGERS!

where shall we go?

C P DORION,
Sparks street,
opposite B L Hotel,
and opposite Lower Town Market,
Clarence street,

Cheap for cash,

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
from ten cents up

1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW,
fifteen cents up,

2,000 CELEBRATED Q K READ PATENT PIPE

300 IMPROVED ELBOWS,

Gallows Pipe, Dumb Stoves, Damper Pipes, T Pipes, a good supply at a low rate, and a full supply of Lumbermen's requisites.

CALL EARLY

And see for yourselves.

Remember

C. P. DORION,

58 Sparks st,

Opposite British Lion Hotel, and 62 Clarence street, directly opposite Lower Town Market at the Stove Depot.

The above named Stoves are as follows: Cooking, Parlour, Double, Box all sizes, at prices to suit purchasers. 1144.6m

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU-ST.,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

In great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

"THE 50th VOLUME"

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by *Science.*

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographers of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address, S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Meda.,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

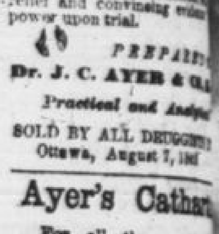
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic Medicine.



tried it, know that it cures; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a paper bearing the above title will be started to meet their wants. Aware of the want of such a newspaper, in both languages, in Ottawa, and which will afford them the latest intelligence, I have resolved to take the publication of the Courier. It will be my aim in doing so to fully meet the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising, brisk, and there is evidence of its future prosperity. [illegible] to and from the city, and the establishing additional factories [illegible] unrivalled water-power [illegible] do much to rapidly increase the [illegible]

Confederation has strengthened the commercial ties between the English speaking inhabitants of the [illegible] shall be the aim of the Courier still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the government the proprietor of the [illegible] concurs, and will endeavour [illegible] measure of support [illegible] render necessary [illegible] offence to such as may differ [illegible] We will cultivate a friendly [illegible] traditions of the past and [illegible] present, hoping to take a [illegible] tain course, which cannot fail [illegible] by the inhabitants of the [illegible] Ottawa.

A young people should [illegible] themselves to the level of [illegible] tionalities, and this they [illegible] made acquainted with what [illegible] parts of the world. This [illegible] we shall also urge such [illegible] tend to increase the [illegible] wealth of the community. [illegible] not, however, be confined [illegible] requirements of the [illegible] full share of our attention [illegible] cultivation of the soil [illegible] very much depend. [illegible] particular object to [illegible] agriculturist, and at [illegible] industries, and to provide [illegible] information for both [illegible]

Correspondents will [illegible] open to them in which [illegible] offer suggestions [illegible] pressed are consistent [illegible] couched in moderate [illegible] language.

Let it not be supposed [illegible] that may have been [illegible] the Courier will be [illegible] matters. The intelligence [illegible] quarter of the globe [illegible] columns, the telegraph [illegible] of, and the latest news [illegible] possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of [illegible] Courier will contain, and [illegible] in its management, the [illegible] pates success and pledges [illegible]

The Courier will be published [illegible] at five o'clock, and the [illegible] payable in advance, is $1. [illegible] There will also be a weekly [illegible] of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON [illegible]

VOL V. [illegible]

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE

YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public in general that I am now receiving my Winter Stock of Foot Wear [illegible] complete in every department.

LATEST AND BEST STYLES In Ladies', Misses, Children's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with care and is warranted to give satisfaction at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION. A large supply of Lumbermen's [illegible] Orders taken for all sorts of work [illegible] workmen employed.

GEORGE [illegible]

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand*)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a well selected stock, comprising Teas, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry [illegible] Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms [illegible] Coarse and Fine Salt. Also *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

[illegible] PORK, PICKLED [illegible] LABR. HERRING

[illegible] numerous other articles necessary [illegible] complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, In[illegible] quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and warranted mixed.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy, [illegible] Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's [illegible]

WINES—Sherries of all grades [illegible] quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and [illegible] all prices, in wood and bottle. [illegible] HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, [illegible] WHISKEY, [illegible] High proof and flavor, at extreme [illegible] Thorne's and Stewart's Scotch [illegible] Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, [illegible]
Jobson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
[illegible] at refiners' prices.

[illegible] OLD STOCK, SAVE [illegible] SELLING AT TWENTY [illegible] PER CENT BELOW COST [illegible] the time or bar sine.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH [illegible]

Incorporated under Chapter [illegible] Consolidated Statutes of [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND [illegible] Office, 19 Sparks street [illegible]

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMPSON [illegible] J B FOOTE A THOMSON, [illegible] DRUMMOND, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS [illegible] PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS

I hereby give notice of my intention [illegible] PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c., wholesale [illegible] The increase of trade during the [illegible] being compelled me to enlarge my [illegible] decided to make the whole [illegible] stock I have now is undoubtedly [illegible] Canada, and the question of [illegible] caused by making the [illegible] vegetables from seed procured [illegible] finding it is the best; they [illegible] favorable comparison with [illegible] another and important fact [illegible] and manufactured in [illegible] freight, packing, duty and [illegible] I am enabled to sell full 40 per [illegible] imported.

[illegible] advantages, I think, [illegible] they may favor me with [illegible] JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and* [illegible] *Park street, Ottawa,* [illegible] 1, *PostOffice, Ottawa.* [illegible] Pickle Manufactory on the back [illegible]

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles [illegible] the highest prices given.

W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal [illegible]

OTTAWA,

[illegible] End of Little [illegible] Cash advanced on goods consigned [illegible] sale. Prompt returns in all [illegible] H. Easton

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

A few more gentlemen can be [illegible] with comfortable board and rooms [illegible] visiting the Capital will find superior [illegible] by the day or week at moderate [illegible] N B—This house is situated in [illegible] vicinity of the Parliament Buildings [illegible] several banks.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby [illegible] Courts of OYER and TERMINER [illegible] GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZES [illegible] to be holden in and for the said County [illegible] in the Court House [illegible] Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth [illegible] the hour of TEN of the clock, [illegible] all coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, [illegible] all concerned, are required [illegible] and govern themselves accordingly.

W F [illegible]

Sheriff's Office Ottawa, March 16, [illegible]

1312 d&wtd.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make [illegible] the Legislature of Ontario [illegible] are hereby notified [illegible] required by the 51st and following [illegible] the Legislative Assembly, (which are [illegible] the "Ontario Gazette"), to give N[illegible] application (clearly and distinctly [illegible] nature and object) in the "Ontario [illegible] in a newspaper published in [illegible] United Counties affected; such [illegible] published in each case for a [illegible] two weeks during the interval of [illegible] the close of the next preceding Session [illegible] presentation of the Petition. Copies [illegible] of each notice to be sent to [illegible] Clerk.

All Petitions for Private Bills [illegible] presented within the FIRST THREE [illegible] of the Session.

CHARLES [illegible]
Clerk

[illegible] March 14, 1870.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office [illegible] Centre Town, Ottawa. [illegible] Managing Director.

The Times

VOL V. NO. 1319. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870. PRICE—3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of Feet Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES
Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.
Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.
GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)
offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,
Bordeaux and other Vinegars.
MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,
and numerous other articles necessary to complete stock.
TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young ... quite fresh and cheap.
COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on premises.
LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Henault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.
HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood ... bottle.
WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.
HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,
high proof and ... at extremely low prices.
Thorne's and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Bass's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
... prices.
THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time for bargains. 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.
DIRECTORS:
... JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE, A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ... DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

IMPORTANT TO
HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.
I hereby give notice of my intention to supply PICKLES, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c, wholesale.
The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my special purpose.
The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily ... by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense ... finding it is the best; they will therefore ... favorable comparison with any imported.
... another and important fact is that being ... and manufactured in Ottawa thereby ... freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 48 per cent lower than ... importer.
These advantages, I think, cannot fail to ... who may favor me with their orders.
JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ... Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ... 1, Post Office, Ottawa.
... Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...
Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ... the highest prices given. 1196y

W. H. EASTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FORWARDERS
DEALERS IN
Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.
OTTAWA,
End of Little Sussex-st.
Cash advanced on goods consigned for immediate sale. Prompt returns in all cases.
W. H. EASTON. R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.
A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms.
N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

NOTICE.
COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit,
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, at the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which all coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
W F POWELL. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1317 d&wtd.

PRIVATE BILLS.
Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.
All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.
CHARLES T GILLMOR, Clerk of the House.
... March 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING
Now open for Sale and Inspection at
O'MEARA & CO'S.,
50 Sparks-st,
CENTRAL OTTAWA.
A large and varied ... ment o West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."
We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.
1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,
Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.
1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,
from 50c to 70c per yard.
A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins
5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,
5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*
A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.
In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.
ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C T. R. HIGGINS,
Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importers, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mason Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FORWARDER,
GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,
No. 3, St. Peter-st.
QUEBEC.
Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MAINE.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.
No: 194.
The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:
No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.
Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.
B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B
For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.
I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81
The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.
B. R. CORWIN, Manager.
Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.
Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1143tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.
GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.
Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.
Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,
COPPER PLATE PRINTER,
Bank street, Centre Town,
BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!
P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,
desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of
TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS
of all descriptions, and a general assortment of
GROCERIES
suitable for town or country use.
Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.
ALSO,
A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.
A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.
$40,000 worth of goods arriving.
☞ Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits
Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.
The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city.
GEORGE NICHOLSON, No 33 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.
On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 23	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.
T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

CHANGE OF TIME.
BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE, No. 23,
Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869
MAIN LINE.
LEAVE BROCKVILLE.
4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.
LEAVE SANDPOINT.
6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.3 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.36 p m.
PERTH BRANCH.
LEAVE PERTH.
5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55
LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 4.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.
All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.
No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.
No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.
E. ABBOTT, *Managing Director.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.
1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870
Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:
GOING WEST.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ... 8:30 a m
Night do do do do do 7:30 p m
Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at ... 5:10 a m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at ... 7:15 a m
Trains for Lachine at ... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.
The 1:30 p m train runs through to Province Line.
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at ... 7:00 a m
Express for Boston at ... 8:40 a m
Express for New York and Boston at ... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.
Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at ... 5 a m, 4.40 p m
Express for Island Pond, at ... 2:00 p m
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at ... 10:10
☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.
The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday,
She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.
The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869,
OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.
A & A H TAYLOR, Agents

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.
Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis, completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.
On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:
Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11.45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.
Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.
VERNON SMITH.
Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1430y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN
INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER:
First Cabin, Payable in Gold.
Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown ... 35 00
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
First Cabin, Payable in Gold.
Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 00
Halifax ... 20 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 45 00
Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown ... 30 00
Halifax ... 15 00
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer ... 38 00
Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or ERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

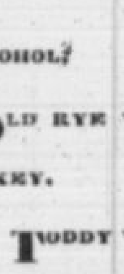
Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,
DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.
Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236tf

Whiskey.

NOTICE.
We are now prepared to take orders FOR MESSRS.
GOODERHAM & WORTS,
OF TORONTO,
FOR
HIGHWINES,
ALCOHOL,
OLD RYE WHISKEY,
MALT WHISKEY,
TODDY WHISKEY,
FOR MARCH DELIVERY.
JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.
CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT
Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.
CANADA BRANCH,
Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
☞ The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.
Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.
NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.
Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 3, 1870. 1251 3m

FOR STYLISH SIGNS
AND HANDSOME WALL 'PAINTING'
GO TO THE
LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT
A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.
No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

YOUNG & RADFORD
Have just received a
NEW ASSORTMENT OF
LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,
CELEBRATED
PERFECTED SPECTACLES,
AND
EYE GLASSES,
mounted in
GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL
☞ A perfect fit guaranteed.
YOUNG & RADFORD, No 35, Sparks street, Ottawa

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.
New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.
MARCH 20, 1006-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."
DR. J. P. KENNEDY of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."
DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."
Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. B. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.
Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas, Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.
IMMENSE SALE OF
BUFFALO ROBES,
L. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 500 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.
Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

SATCHELL BROS.
BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand
FRESH KILLED
STALL-FED
☞ BEEF AND MUTTON.
ALSO
THEIR CELEBRATED
SPICED AND SALT ROUND,
AND
ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES,
To be had at
THEIR STALLS,
Nos. 5 and 7,
BY-WARD MARKET.

NEW DRUG STORE.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,
Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist
Sparks street, Centre Town.
The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of
Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, European and American Patent Medicines, The Popular Proprietary Medicines and Preparations, English, French and German Perfumery, English Brushes and Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.
Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.
Physicians and country merchants supplied.
The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.
ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.
Ottawa, February 17, 1870. 1265 y

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.
President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.
Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.
Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq, Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq, A R McMaster, Esq, H S Howland, Esq, Geo Duggan, Esq, A T Fulton, Esq, Angus Morrison, Esq, M P, J S Crocker, Esq.
Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.
The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.
The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.
Its Inspectors are always sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.
It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.
It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.
ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.
1298tf

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.
Several young short-horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.
JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.
1295 12 3awk

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.
The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated
Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."
Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."
Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."
Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."
Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."
Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."
Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."
Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."
Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.
The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.
W McKAY WRIGHT, President.
A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.
Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264.tf

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, March 25, 1870.
Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.
R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

THE MONTREAL
TEA COMPANY.
The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY
6 Hospital-st., Montreal.
Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from and artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.
BLACK TEA.
English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong Oolong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.
GREEN TEA.
Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.
MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.
G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company.
Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.
☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.
☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.
Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.
Agent for Ottawa, H McLEAN, 18 Sparks street.

PUBLIC ATTENTION.
Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:
11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.
22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.
WM P LETT, Division Registrar, In the City of Ottawa.
City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313.6wlawk

SPEECH OF THE HON. CHARLES CONNELL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. CHARLES CONNELL said the measure now before the House was of vast importance to the people of the Dominion, and the Bill, therefore, deserved the most serious consideration. There were of course some provisions which he desired to see changed, but in the observations made by the members for St. John and for Bothwell, they had gone so fully into the theory and practice involved that it was not desirable for him to go fully into the question at the present stage of the proceedings. He had risen chiefly for the purpose of speaking with regard to a few points that had apparently been overlooked or not sufficiently explained. With regard to the proposed machinery, he believed it to be too complicated and too expensive. He thought that in use in the Province of New Brunswick was as simple and inexpensive as any that could be devised. By it the assessors of the different municipalities were charged with the duty of making up the lists which were afterwards corrected and modified by the revisors, wherever a necessity arose for doing so. The work was conducted in a very simple manner, and the whole machinery was attended with little expense. In the county which he had the honour to represent, and which contained a population of 20,000, the whole expense was only about $200. By the present bill the machinery would be much more complicated and the expense greatly increased. There did not appear, either, to be any mode of apportioning the districts prescribed, although he presumed that each county would be treated as a district, there being no indication in the Bill to the contrary.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that each constituency would be regarded as a district.

Mr. CONNELL said with respect to the franchise in New Brunswick which the hon. member for St. John said was the same as that provided by this Bill, he thought the honourable gentleman was mistaken. In New Brunswick there was a diversity of qualification. It might arise from the possession of real estate worth $100; or from personal property, such for instance a house worth $400 built on leased land, a very frequent occurrence there; or from goods and chattels in a house of the same value, or from the possession of $400 a year income, either as salary or otherwise. The election law, as it stood, gave very great satisfaction in New Brunswick, but such changes as were here contemplated, would disfranchise many of those who were best qualified to vote, and would otherwise give eminent dissatisfaction. He noticed in the Bill that the Minister of Justice provides that for polling purposes the districts are to be so divided that 600 shall vote at each polling place. He believed that this would be found to be a most objectionable provision. In many parts of the country, which were thinly settled, there would probably be many neighbourhoods in which there were not 50 electors, so that in order to exercise the right of franchise it would not unfrequently happen that the people would have to travel 20 or 30 miles, at very great inconvenience and practically to the exclusion of many from the polls, which in so far as it did this would be, he did not say designedly, to deprive them of the franchise. In New Brunswick the districts were defined to be the parishes, and whenever it was found that the voters in a parish became too numerous an application was made to the Legislature to change the division for electoral purposes so as to reduce the number to a reasonable limit. He thought, however, that it was desirable to avoid too frequent applications to the Legislature and that the Bill itself should provide for such cases. Turning then to the question of the ballot, which had been made law in New Brunswick in 1855, he knew that that law had worked satisfactorily there, having first been applied to the election of Municipal Councils. He had no wish to press the amendment of which he had given notice, so that it would take effect beyond New Brunswick. But he was satisfied that the principle was a sound one and would ultimately be adopted, and he said frankly that if an amendment were proposed by any member from another province, he would feel bound to vote in support of the affirmation of the principle. He trusted that the Government would see fit to yield on this point. The people of New Brunswick had always been very quiet, conducted their operations without noise and made no disturbances. They had joined these Provinces without any promise that the mode in which they voted should be preserved, but he felt confident that the members of the House would do what was right and respect the wishes, even if they should regard them as the prejudices, of the people of New Brunswick. He had been glad to hear the remarks of the member for St. John, as he might now congratulate himself that all the members of the Province were as one on the subject. He thought England was almost the only country having representative institutions in which the ballot was not made use of in elections. He found that the ballot was employed in France, America, Italy, Spain, Wallachia, New Zealand, Australia, New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia they had not exactly the ballot, but during the last meeting of the Legislature a Bill had been passed involving that principle. In England the ballot was employed in scientific societies, in the election of boards of directors. to banking and other corporations. In the British House of Commons a measure of this nature had gone to a second reading, the mover, Mr. Leatham, stating that the ballot was the only remedy for the great evils that existed, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable to the protection of voters against landlords and priests, and other leading men had spoken strongly in its favour, the Marquis of Hartington deprecating any debate before the Report of the Committee was heard, which included the ballot amongst its recommendations. These utterances showed what was the feeling with regard to the ballot in the British Parliament, and it was said a few days ago that Mr. Disraeli had made some important statements favourable to the same view. If it was attracting so much attention there, it might well be worthy of some attention here also. He had with others, a great regard and respect for the opinions of British statesmen, but there were measures affecting this country which it was necessary should be judged by the country itself. He called the attention of the Minister of Customs (Mr. Tilley) to this subject, as he did not see how he could support this bill with the ballot clause left out, considering his past course in dealing with the question. It was the Government of the honourable gentleman which had passed the law in New Brunswick, and he had himself been a strong advocate for the measure, had spoken much in its favour and had actively forwarded it in every way. He Mr. (Connell) was at a loss, therefore, to conceive how he Mr. (Tilley) could vote in favour of the present bill, which would deprive New Brunswick of the privilege which his Government had been the means of obtaining and which the country so highly valued. The Minister of Customs could not be unaware of the feeling which existed in his own constituency. As evidence of this he would read an extract from the St. John *News*, a journal which has always consistently supported the Government. The extract is as follows:—"New Brunswick has experience in this matter. We in this Province speak from personal knowledge on the subject. We have tried open voting; and we have tested the ballot box plan. We have had experience of the practice of keeping open the polls for several days, and we know all about the effect of keeping them open in the same constituency for only one day. We have no need to go abroad for illustrations or testimonies on this subject, or to rely on untested theories in relation to the question—our own experience in the matter is full and decisive. And that experience has demonstrated that although vote by ballot does not and cannot prevent recourse being had to bribery, does not preclude fraudulent voting, and does not make intimidation of voters impossible, yet, while it is not, at least, more favourable to the operations of the briber and the fraudulent voter than open voting, it does afford very considerable protection to timid men, and tends to prevent at the hustings scenes of riot and violence only too common where the ballot is not in use. Our experience, also, has placed it beyond doubt that one day affords ample time for polling the votes of any given constituency. In New Brunswick the matter is not open to debate in any shape or form. New Brunswick, if left to its own judgment, would never surrender the ballot or extend the period of voting. The man who in our Legislature would venture to propose such absurd ideas would be the object of universal derision. A government among us attempting to force such a measure embodying those ideas would be laughed out of existence or kicked out of office amid general contempt and indignation. The mind of New Brunswick from personal knowledge derived from its own ample experience is made up irrevocably on this subject. But if the Ontario and Quebec statesmen are not disposed to adopt our superior electoral practices, let not those statesmen for one moment cherish the purpose of imposing their inferior electoral usages upon us. We say again that there is no need of uniformity throughout the Provinces on the points referred to. Therefore if the Upper Provinces people are not prepared to rise to our level, they would be utterly in the wrong to drag us down to theirs, and thus bring back to us those days of comparative electoral barbarism from which we long since escaped. A strong and united representation to the Government from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members would, we imagine, at once settle the question in our favour. Proper efforts should also be made, in any case, to enlighten the minds of the true friends of the Union from the other two Provinces on this subject. It cannot be, it is not the wish of these Province Unionists to discourage the Union sentiment of the Maritime Provinces. They can have no desire to play into the hands of the disunionists anywhere. They cannot feel indifferent to the feelings with which we of the Maritime Provinces regard our numerous brethren of the Upper ones. They will not, if they are brought to understand the question properly, be parties to inflicting upon us needlessly, without any object to be gained thereby by any part of the Dominion or any interest in it, evils which we earnestly deprecate." Another journal, the St. John *Telegraph*, says also:—"The principle of a Federal Union does not imply or require uniformity in *the mode of voting*, though it does and must deal with the number of representatives which each member of the Confederation is entitled to send to Parliament. It makes no difference to the Upper Provinces whether our elections extend over two days, or are finished in one, or whether we use the ballot or the opposite system:—why then should we be compelled, by the sheer force of superior numbers and without rhyme or reason, what we prize so highly? It cannot be maintained that absolute uniformity is demanded by any considerations whatever in this case. The Constitutions of the Provinces differ from each other. The Government is prepared to make exceptional terms with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Red River, in various matters, including some quite as much within the federal province as the *mode* of voting. We would, therefore, advise ministers to avoid inflicting upon us a clamant wrong for the sake of an idea, fraught with so much injury and humiliation to us, without any corresponding benefit to any other person. They may not listen to our advice, and we have to yield. If we do so, however, our surrender to superior numbers will be a bitter one and accompanied with corresponding maledictions, and should the day ever come when we can make our oppressors understand how keenly we feel the wrongs they have done to us, the opportunity will be one which we shall most heartily welcome. The laws of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are, in some respects, very different. In short, there is no good reason for wresting the ballot from us, and if it be done, we can only attribute the act to an utter disregard of our feelings and interests. The Anti-Confederates used to tell us that such would be our experience under Confederation. We stoutly denied it. We did so in good faith. Nor would we, on any account, go back to the dangerous condition of isolation in which we remained too long. We feel that we now stand on a much higher platform, politically and commercially, than we formerly did. But we do not like to have valuable privileges wrested from us without reason, by sheer numerical force. It is not right for the Government to do so, but if they disregadd right we should ask them, is it politic? Are they so strong, are their public career been so successful, and their friends so numerous and defections from their ranks so unprecedented, that they can afford to trample on the aspirations of their friends and fulfil the worst predictions of their enemies? The contrary may be safely asserted to be the case. If the members of the Government connot see this they must be very blind. Is the support of the Maritime Provinces or their Press of any account? Perhaps not just at present. It might be useful by and bye to members who are not much among their constituents and who have not that hold on them they once had,—will these members earn that support? Will they tell the Government that the Maritime Provinces do not desire to part with the ballot? Will they take their stand on that point? If so, they will gain many friends here—they will need them all, however; but if they do not take a stand on this point, they will most assuredly lose the support of many friends in and out of the Press. What is more, they will be despised by those who propose to deprive us of a right which we prize very highly."

With regard to the other provisions of the Bill, he thought they were prepared to take it up, and to give it a fair hearing, and when the proper stage arrived would go into the details of the measure, and move such amendments as might be necessary. He still trusted that such amendments would be made by the Minister of Justice himself, as would render the Bill satisfactory to New Brunswick. And he should be glad when he went home, to be able to tell his constituents, that there had been one act of legislation brought in and passed through the House, on the part of the Government, of which he could heartily approve. Knowing, as he did, the strong feeling which existed on the part of New Brunswick, he felt and the Government could not but be aware, that it was one which they could not ignore. He trusted the Government would move of their own accord, and accept of their own free will, the clauses which he had given notice of his intention to move. If not at the pro-

per time, he would do so himself. He had received letters couched in the strongest terms on this subject, but not stronger than the existence of the feeling in the Province warranted, and he trusted that the majority of the House would comply with the well understood wishes of New Brunswick, and confirm to them a privilege to which they attached so much value, that feeling being grounded on the experience of the beneficial result of the system gained during the period, in which it had been in existence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machines—Geo Davidson.
Gowan's Hall—Grand Concert.
Dr. Robillard, Physician and Surgeon.
St. Patrick's Literary Association—John Kelly.
Bees for Sale—Henry Grist.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THE TRADE MANIA.

A quarter of a century ago a large majority of the people in Canada was opposed to the Free Trade notions of the hour. The new policy of Great Britain was not at all relished here. It was asserted that England was abandoning a policy to which she owed all her greatness, and that her motto had always been "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." Free Trade then meant the disruption of the Empire. The introduction of Baltic timber into England on equal terms with Canadian was a monstrous injustice. Without some degree of protection, Canada, so far off, could not compete with Norway or Sweden, so near at hand. It was not fair to admit American flour to British markets as cheaply as Canada. In the way of discrimination it was alleged, England owed something to her Colonies. The Colonies of England had made England great. When all the world besides was closed to English commerce the colonies were open to the British manufacturer. There seemed to be only one answer to this appeal by the English press. And it was short, but emphatic. The people want bread. In spite of every objection on the part of the colonies, the Free Trade policy of England was inaugurated, and Canada, at last, survived that policy. It needed not the Montreal *Economist* to prove that the Free Trade policy of England, if it hurt anybody, could only hurt England. That market could consume all the raw material of every nation on the globe and not a few foreign manufactures as well. In a short time it became evident that Canada could even compete successfully with the United States, in the export of such raw materials as are common to both countries. The highway of the St. Lawrence and the lakes had no competitor in the Hudson, while the cotton of the Mississippi did not interfere with Canada at all. The Erie canal was not a match for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and the railroads of the United States were not long in finding a successful rival in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. After the inauguration of free trade, Canada did more business with England than she had previously done. The produce of the Western United States found a cheaper route to the sea *via* the St. Lawrence, than by any other route. American ships built of the white oak of Michigan, made their last clearance for sea at the port of Quebec. Here, besides raw produce there was nothing to protect. There were no manufactures and none needed. Everything that the Canadian required in the shape of manufactured goods came from Britain and foreign countries more cheaply than they could be made, and their goods paid for our raw productions, while furnishing a revenue towards the support of the State. In time, even manufactures grew up without protection. Wooden ships could be built more cheaply at Quebec or St. John, New Brunswick, than on the Clyde or the Mersey, and the water-powers produced furniture factories, and pail factories, and woollen factories, India rubber, and even steam engine factories. It is only now that good ships are never all built of wood, but are either all wood, or part wood and part iron, that shipbuilding is not so profitable as heretofore. In the United States a greater population and more rich men produced greater capital, and afforded a wider field for manufacturing enterprise than Canada, and the markets of Canada soon became deluged with a class of American manufactured goods which Canada could not imitate. Connecticut clocks and Waltham watches, and American axes, and scythes, and cradles, and reapers took the lead in Canada. The Canada farmer bought a better and a cheaper article manufactured in England or in the United States than they could in Canada, and nobody suffered. The Americans could not compete with us in breadstuffs to our disadvantage. There was more produced in Canada than could be consumed, and the Montreal and Quebec merchant gave as high a price for produce as the Americans could do, and Canada continued to be a money making and exporting country. Now the idea possesses some among us that Canada needs protection—not against Britain but against the United States—not now in raw material but in manufactured goods. And, perhaps she does. Lately the Americans have protected their manufactures. Lately the Americans have built up a wall of exclusiveness around their dominion, as regards trade relations. They will sell as cheaply as they can, whatever they manufacture, to us in exchange for oxen, or sheep, or corn, or oil, but they will not suffer us to attempt to make and sell on equal terms. Now this is provoking. This, assuredly, is not as it should be. They should show us a fair field and no favor, else all favors should be withheld from them. This is the natural law. If, however, no policy, which the Americans may pursue will either change the price of corn or improve or lessen the demand for manufactures, it may not be expedient to attempt the imitation of a policy which to the New York of to-day appears to be suicidal. There is time enough yet to consider the matter. The business of our statesmen is to provide the means for an increased revenue to supply the means of creating wealth by additional railways and enlarged canals. Canada is as likely to make progress in the commercial world now, in spite of the changes of the times, as she was in 1846. Her position gives her advantages over other nations and from these will her future, as her past, profits come.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

Thoroughly believing in the adage, "*gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpe cadendo,*" Mr. Shanly, from his place in Parliament, last night, strongly recommended the continuous agitation of one of those grand public improvements calculated to develop the resources of this Dominion. Mr. Shanly is strongly of opinion that the Ottawa Ship Canal should be kept before the House of Commons year after year until it become a "*un fait accompli.*" Admirably suited for all the purposes of navigation, this thoroughly practical statesman urges the enlargement and improvement of the existing canals, and insists upon every new lock being of the largest capacity even if it be only possible to construct or renew one lock a year. This is a wise and practical suggestion. It will save much money in the end, and it will have the effect of making the Ottawa navigable for the largest class of inland trading vessels from Montreal to the city of Ottawa at once. The speeches on this subject are of more than ordinary interest.

THE GREAT WESTERN GAUGE BILL.

The Honourable, the Speaker, in our opinion, ruled rightly in referring back to the Committee the Great Western Bill, as the notice only referred to a change of gauge on the branches, the main line remaining untouched. Nothing will be lost by this reference, inasmuch as the public along the main line, should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on so important a question before any definite action is taken. The notice in the *Official Gazette* should have stated fairly and honestly, the intentions of the Company in the matter instead of endeavouring to effect a change of gauge by a side wind. Nothing, at all events, will be lost by suffering the Bill to remain over till next Session, the more particularly as there is a doubt about the notice being sufficient.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

After routine business,

Mr. Street called attention to the fact that the return of the Canada Assurance Company was not included in the returns laid before the House. He had a letter from the Secretary saying it had been sent in and acknowledged from the audit office.

Hon. Sir F. Hincks said search had been made for it, but it had not yet been found.

The Bill respecting tolls upon vessels in a harbour in Collingwood having passed through Committee of the Whole, a discussion was raised as to the right of Parliament to legislate, Sir J. A. Macdonald expressing a doubt whether any harbours or provincial works before Confederation were now under Dominion jurisdiction, and Mr. J. S. Macdonald whether Local Governments could authorize any taxes on shipping. The matter was left for future consideration at the next stage.

At the second reading of the Detroit River Transit Company Bill, Mr. Carling explained that the power to build a bridge was struck out of the Bill, and only that to construct a tunnel retained.

The Act to amalgamate the Bank of Commerce and Gore Bank was allowed to stand over, Government requiring this until the general Bank policy was settled.

On the Great Western Railway Company amendment Bill coming up, it was argued that the Bill had been so amended that it was doubtful if the notice covered it. Messrs. M. C. Cameron, Holton and Wood arguing in that sense, and Messrs Dunkin and Shanly in the other. The latter urged that the narrowing of the gauge was a benefit to all parties, and the Grand Trunk would be found to follow the example. The broad gauge had been a mistake.

The Speaker ruled that the Bill as amended must go back to the Standing Orders Committee, to determine if the notice was sufficient.

Mr. Wright, of Ottawa, Mr. Shanly, and Dr. Grant spoke earnestly, and at some length, in favour of the Ottawa Ship Canal. Mr. Shanly thought the work should be now begun on the eastern end. Ten feet would be sufficient depth of water.

After recess Mr. McDougall, of Renfrew, continued the debate, a general debate following on the canal policy of the country.

Mr. McConkey and Mr. T. R. Ferguson in speeches of considerable eloquence, showed the importance of the Georgian Bay Canal, strongly urging that it should be included in the canal policy of the Government.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) pressed upon the attention of the Government the immediate improvement of the Williamsburg Canal. He contended that the improvement of the St. Lawrence canals was all that the country at present required.

Mr. Jones (Leeds) made some remarks to the effect that the contemplated canals and railway improvements would cost $90,000,000, while the Finance Minister had not stated that there was any such sum on hand to effect such improvements.

Mr. Blake's resolution, respecting the change of the terms of Confederation were postponed till Wednesday.

After some conversational debate about the progress of public business, the House adjourned.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir,—In the case of a calamity that has recently befallen a family well known and highly respected in Ottawa, the press, generally, have not acted with feeling, fairness or generosity. I allude to the melancholy suicide of Mr. William Edward Scott. This young gentleman was a distinguished scholar. He recently won, in an arduous competition, the head mastership of the Napanee Grammar School, contending against graduates both of Oxford and Cambridge. In mathematics he was particularly eminent. On vacating his former engagement, he was presented with a really magnificent service of silver plate, which is pretty good proof that he was esteemed for other qualities than his learning. Mr. Scott was B. A. and M. A. and Gold Medallist of Victoria College. It has been stated by the papers, every where, that pecuniary embarrassment was the cause that led to his deplorable end. It was not so! If it can be so said in such a case, it was a far higher and a nobler motive. It is well known to his friends that with all his attainments, the idea possessed him that he was not competent for his new post, and that he brooded over this so long and so intently that at last it culminated in madness and a self inflicted death. I think it right, in justice to the memory of a most promising young man, and to the feelings of surviving friends, which have been greatly outraged, that this explanation should be given and the truth made known.

The conduct of an Ottawa evening paper was barbarous! It made the melancholy occurrence in every way *sensational*, to throw a temporary interest over its dull, dreary, and senseless columns. It did worse—it caused its newsboys to bawl the sad event in the ears of sorrowing friends, and, not satisfied with the truth, harrowing enough in itself, to add yet more intensity to the sensation, they substituted the name of a brother, still better known in Ottawa, for that of the deceased. And the conductors of this paper had the good taste coarsely to boast in its next issue that by such means they had added 500 to their sales. *O tempora! O mores!* I am,

Respectfully yours,
A Friend of the Family.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir,—An editorial paragraph appeared in the Times of this morning with respect to the omission in the "Blue Book," of the statement furnished by the Audit Office by the Canada Life Assurance Company, and with which the name of Mr. Arthur Harvey is associated.

As a hasty perusal of the paragraph may lead many persons to suppose that the error arose from Mr. Harvey's neglect, I beg to state that Mr. Harvey resigned his position in the Audit Office many weeks before the "Blue Book" was compiled, hence the omission referred to, *and other errors not referred to, should not be attributed to him.*

Your obdt. servant,
INSURANCE AGENT.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 28.

A heavy snow storm has raged here since Saturday night. About two feet has fallen, on the level, and heavy drifts. The snow is wet and turning to rain and sleet now.

One Mooh, an actor at the Loyal Lyceum, absconded on Saturday afternoon, robbing one Crane, another member of the same troupe of $320, a part of the proceeds of his recent benefit.

Mr. Gawoski has been elected President of the Dominion Rifle Association, vice Colonel Botsford, resigned.

Mr. John Clendenning, boat builder, is constructing five boats for the use of the troops, at Red River, of seven tons, and capable of holding twenty men each. One will be fitted as a propeller, with a four horse power engine, so as to tow the others.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 28.

St. George's Masonic Lodge Montreal, No. 440, Register of England, and Nelson Lodge, Phillipsburg, one of the oldest Canadian Lodges have declared their adherence to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

On Saturday evening an apprentice printer was arrested by Narraut on a charge of desertion.

Prof Lang lectured this evening in St Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, on our "Mother Tongue."

A new Teacher's Association is in course of formation in this city.

The s. s. *Austrian* sailed from Portland at 5 a. m. yesterday; 10 cabin and 30 steerage passengers.

Mr. John Read, of this city, will shortly issue a volume of poems.

The exhibition of the Tableau Vivant, was again held on Saturday evening at the Mechanics' Hall. It was in aid of the Protestant Infants Foundling Hospital, and was repeated on Saturday evening to a crowded house. The amount realized at the first entertainment was $47.5.

This morning the new rising main from the wheel house to the reservoir burst in St. Catherine street, near Drummond street. The water poured along the sidewalks, flooding them to the depth of five feet. The basement of the dwellings were inundated, and some persons narrowly escaped having a cold bath in bed. Before the damaged pipes can be repaired several days must elapse, but fortunately the old rising main can be used to fill the reservoir.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 28.

At the *post mortem* examination of the body of Captain Plante, of the Island of Orleans, who died while under treatment for a broken leg, traces of poison were discovered.

Two fires occurred on Saturday. Little damage was done.

A remonstrance has been sent to Lloyds regarding the low classification of Canadian oak built vessels.

A strong gale of wind prevailed last night. A heavy snow storm this morning.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society to be held this evening, Dr. Carpenter will read a paper on the disproportion of deaths among the English, Irish and French of this city.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London.—The *Times*, in controverting the arguments of President Grant, deprecated the injury done to American commerce by rebel cruisers.

The *Spectator* ridicules President Grant's desire to construct a mercantile navy with federal funds.

The correspondents of the English newspapers comment with singular unanimity on the subserviency of the Court to the Emperor's supposed sympathy with Prince Bonaparte.

John S. Mill has written a communication on the Education Bill, wherein he objects to the measure, chiefly because it requires religion to be taught to a minority at the expense of all.

ITALY.

Florence.—Advices from Pavia report that the rioters have been suppressed. Tumults occurred at Bologne, but tranquility had been restored.

INDIA.

Bombay.—A heavy fire occurred at Samptak, in this Presidency. A large amount of cotton was destroyed. The loss amounted to a quarter of a million of pounds.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York.—San Domingo is in, the opinion of Mr. Morton, the Key of the West Indies, and whoever has control there, will finally obtain all that territory. It possesses the most beautiful bay in the world next to that of Naples.

Specie payments have been suspended by nearly all the concerns that were giving out silver change a week since. Weather delightful.

The steamers *Alaska*, from Aspinwall, *Northumbria*, from Palermo, and *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, have arrived.

RED RIVER.

St. Paul.—Letters dated at Pembina, up to March 7th, have reached us. They repeat the court martialing and shooting of a Canadian named Scott, by the insurgents in front of Fort Garry, on the 5th inst. The reason given for this cowardly deed is, that Scott after having been released on parole, had again taken up arms against Riel, and was taken prisoner with Boulton's party, he was found armed in violence of his oath.

All remains quiet in Red River country. Bishop Tache left Pembina for Fort Garry on March 7th.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

Ottawa, March 28, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour, and after the routine business,

Hon. Mr. RYAN said that, as he understood, the correspondence relating to the withdrawal of the British troops was not yet complete, he would withdraw his motion for the production of such correspondence until the 13th of April.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD enquired whether the Government had received any authentic information relative to the capture, imprisonment and trial of certain subjects of the Queen belonging to the Dominion of Canada at Red River, and whether the Government has taken any, and what measures for their release?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the Government had no information whatever, excepting that which had been laid on the table in the shape of correspondence on the North West. As to the other part of the question, he begged to say that Mr. Riel, who was said to be the person leading the insurgents, could not be recognised in any way, and no overtures could be made to him as to the release of the prisoners. He believed it was true that some of the prisoners had been set at liberty, and hoped that all would be set at liberty, without loss of life.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the third reading of the Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons Bill.

Hon. Messrs. RYAN and LETELLIER de ST. JUST were understood to urge further delay in the progress of the Bill, until the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal could be heard from. The former honourable member said that the expense of the Trinity Houses had evidently been overstated.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said that ample time had been given for the consideration of the Bill, and several days had been taken up at every stage, with intervals of several days between the stages. He showed that by the measures he proposed there would be a saving of about $12,000 a year in the administration of the service. The Bill then passed.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Cruelty to Animals Amendment Bill.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Extradition Act Amendment Bill.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the third reading of the Masters and Mates Certificates Bill.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Martin's Relief Bill (Divorce Bill).

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the General Parliament was the only tribunal in that part of the Dominion before which parties could come for the dissolution of the marriage bond. It had been customary to take the second reading of such Bills *pro forma*, and to take the evidence of the petitioner and respondent in Committee. By this proceeding all unnecessary publicity of the particulars of cases was avoided. He did not know anything of the case of the petitioner, nor what particular evidence it rested upon, but had merely been requested to take charge of the Bill.

After some remarks from Hon. Messrs. BUREAU and LETELLIER de ST. JUST, Mr. Richard Martin, brother of the petitioner, was called to the Bar of the House, to testify as to the service of papers on Sophia Martin, the respondent in the case.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the oral evidence of the petitioner at the Bar be dispensed with, and that all evidence be taken before the Committee.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then moved the second reading of the Bill *pro forma*, which was carried on the following division:—Contents, 38; non-contents, 19.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Secretary of State for the Provinces Department Bill.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 28, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3.15.

Mr. DREW presented the report of the Committee on Private Bills, and recommended the Bill to enable the town of Belleville to impose harbour dues.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN brought down returns relative to the harbours of refuge of Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

Mr. STREET directed the notice of the Finance Minister regarding a palpable omission in the return of the Insurance Companies. In that return there was no mention of the Canada Life Assurance of Hamilton, although the necessary statements had been sent in July last. His object in bringing up the matter publicly, was to prevent other offices from taking advantage of an omission of the Audit Office, to the prejudice of the Company.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said enquiry had been made, and no trace could be found of the return in the Audit Office. Enquiry had been made of Mr. Harvey, who had lately left the Department under which such matters came, and they had not yet heard from him.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the return was printed in the *Official Gazette* in January last, so that it must have been in the possession of the Audit Office in some way.

Mr. SNIDER moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to authorize the corporation of Collingwood, in the county of Grey, to levy harbour dues. He explained that it was brought here, as the Local Parliament had decided it had no jurisdiction over the matter. It was desirable to have the question of jurisdiction settled.

The House went into Committee (Mr. MILLS in the chair).

The Bill was reported and fixed for the third reading.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he had grave doubts as to whether this Parliament had power to deal with the matter embraced in the above Bill, and thought, before the Bill was read a third time, some rule should be established as to the jurisdiction in these matters.

Mr. SNIDER said it would be a serious loss to the people concerned, if this Bill were not passed this session.

Hon. Mr. LEVISCONTE protested against this Bill being made a precedent.

Mr. MACKENZIE said what was asked was power to make a harbour, for the advantage of vessels coming in, and for power to impose toll on vessels receiving benefit from that advantage.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN expressed his doubts that this Parliament had power to confer such powers upon a corporation which was the creature of the Legislature of Ontario.

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD said that the Bill gave power to the corporation to charge dues on vessels coming from or going to distant as well as neighbouring ports. There was evidently at present a clashing of jurisdiction. If the Local Government was to have charge of the matter, it should know it. He did not think it advisable that power should be given to Local Parliaments to deal with these matters of trade, as this would bring them into contact with treaties made by the Dominion Government. For instance, a vessel from Chicago might run into this breakwater for shelter in a storm, and would be charged harbour dues. The owners of this vessel might naturally complain of this charge, of which they knew nothing, and which was not mentioned in the treaties on the subject. He was glad the Minister of Justice was going to give the matter his attention, and hoped it would be settled immediately.

The Bill was fixed for the third reading on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. CARLING moved the House into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company, and explained that the Bill had been amended so as to give the Company only power to construct a tunnel under the Detroit River.

The Bill was reported, and fixed for a third reading.

Hon. Mr. CARLING moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) raised a point of order. The notice published in the *Gazette* was to the effect that power would be asked to change the gauge on the branch lines only, but the Bill as now amended by committee asked for power to change the gauge on the main line.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought the point of order was well founded, and referred to a similar case.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said in the case referred to, the Bill was amended by committee so as to change the entire scope of the measure, as advertised in the *Gazette*. In this case, he thought the notice in effect covered the Bill as amended, for if power were given to change the gauge of the branches only, it would be useless unless made to apply to the main line also.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN argued that the Bill did not affect any particular third persons, but only the public generally, and that the very fact that the Company asked for power to change the gauge of their branches, was a declaration to the public, that they considered they already had the right to narrow the gauge of their main line, and would do it.

Mr. SHANLY thought the argument of the member for Brome was correct. When the Bill was before the Railway Committee no one appeared to object to the Bill. The change of the gauge of the branches implied the change of the main line. The branches went to more of the peoples doors than the main line did. The Great Western had made a step in the right direction, and he did not think the House should stand on a mere point of order. The sooner the remaining lines in the country followed the example of the Great Western in this change of gauge the better (hear hear).

Mr. CAMERON referred to former cases in which similar points of order had been raised and maintained.

Mr. OLIVER objected to the Bill. If the people of this section of the country had known the extent of the proposed change, many petitions would have been sent in to oppose it.

The SPEAKER ruled that the Bill be referred back to the Committee on Standing Orders, which is to decide as to whether the notice given was sufficient to cover the changes now proposed by the Bill, and referred to a ruling of Mr. Speaker Walbridge, in support of this decision.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN (in the absence of Mr. Scriver) moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company—Carried.

On motion of Mr. POPE the Bill to incorporate the St. Francis & Megantic International Railway Company was read a second time.

Mr. WALLACE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to place in the estimates for the year, a sum sufficient for the construction of a steam fog whistle at Cape Enragé on the northern coast of the Bay of Fundy.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to do so this year, but hoped next year his hon. friend would be more successful.

Mr. FORTIN asked whether it was the intention of the Government during this session to introduce a measure during the session to assimilate the laws relating to pilotage in all the sea ports of Canada, with a view to the adoption in all the said ports of uniform exemption from compulsory pilotage for all vessels of Canada, of or under 125 tons burden, thus putting the vessels of the Dominion frequenting the different ports of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on an equal footing, as regards the said exemption, with those frequenting the Port of Quebec.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) moved for a Select Committee on a petition of Michael McBean and others, praying for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa and French Rivers. He said that Confederation was just now consummating itself, and it was necessary that a liberal policy should be adopted in reference to our canals and navigation. He advocated the opening up of this route on political, commercial and military points of view. It was, he said, the shortest by 400 miles to the Great West, and Sir John Mitchell had told us that the opening up of this internal chain of water communication was the only means offered to us of striking a blow in our own defence in case of war, although he hoped there would be no such contingency. Certainly he had no prejudice against the American nation, as his own grandfather had been born under the shadow of Bunkers Hill, and he admired their energy and perseverance. But he felt with the member for Lambton, and he had no desire to see a severance between Canada and the mother country. If it did come, he hoped they would awaken to see the dawn of a new existence, not under the Stars and Stripes, but under a national flag won by their own energy and independence of character.

Mr. SHANLY had much pleasure in seconding the motion. He believed the Committee could place on record a great deal of information respecting the capabilities of the Ottawa river for navigation. It was not expected that Government would at once embark in so large a project as that of opening up the Ship Canal from Montreal to Lake Huron by way of Ottawa; but this subject should engage the attention of the Government and the House, year after year, until the time came when they could enter upon the work. But the enlargement of the existing canals ought to engage the immediate attention of the Government, (hear, hear.) Our trade was suffering greatly because of the insufficiency of accommodation afforded by our canals. He trusted, therefore, that the Government would come down with a scheme for the improvement of our canals, and also for the commencement of a system of water communication from Montreal to Lake Huron. If the Government were to build but one lock a year, he thought it should be of such a capacity as would be amply sufficient for all purposes of trade at whatever time the whole line may be constructed. He was of opinion that the labours of this Select Committee should be directed chiefly to obtaining year after year, by evidence of parties who knew the Ottawa river, from end to end, correct information respecting the capacity of the Ottawa. With regard to the estimated length of the season of open navigation on this line, he believed if it was somewhat shorter than on the Welland Canal, yet the route was enough shorter to more than balance that drawback. He held it was not necessary to have more than ten feet of water in any of our canals, except the Welland. It was simply looking for an impossibility to expect that the great trade from the Lakes could be carried on without transhipment. He was satisfied that the Ottawa river could be relied on for ten feet of water at least, and he was confident that that was enough to secure to us the immense carrying trade of the West.

Dr. GRANT said at present when the whole subject of canal enlargement and extension is occupying the attention of public men in all parts of the Dominion, with the well-known object of affording increased facilities for trade and commerce, it appeared to him a somewhat opportune time to introduce again the subject of the Ottawa Ship Canal. On various occasions this subject has drawn together the spirited public men in several large cities, in order to afford an opportunity for freedom of discussion on every particular connected with this project, for the reason that it was one of general interest to the entire Dominion. It was not sectional in character, inasmuch as it concerned the trade of the East and West as well as central Canada. On more than one occasion he had been gratified and pleased by the manly and philanthropic spirit that actuated the hon. member for Lambton, in the advocacy of public questions on sound and solid principles, and not with any such party spirit as would be antagonistic to the general welfare of the Dominion. Of such we had ample evidence last Session in the discussion on the North West Territory, and during the present Session, on the subject of Harbours of Refuge, and now he felt satisfied that he as a recognized leader of the Reformers of Ontario, would also give this House the benefit of his judgment on a subject of such vital importance, as the Ottawa Ship Canal. This canal according to the survey of the hon. member for Grenville in 1856-7, and that by T. C. Clark, C. E., in 1858 and '59, should extent from the mouths of French River on the Georgian Bay by way of Lake Nipisingue and the Matawan and Ottawa Rivers to Montreal, being the most eligible route that could be adopted, between these points. In placing this question before the country, the salient points cannot be too frequently touched upon, and, therefore, he would only tabulate the distance between the furthest west lake port, "Chicago," and the seaport; Montreal:—

1st. Via Welland Route:		
Lake Navigation	1145	miles.
River do.	132	do.
Canal do.	71	do.
Total distance from Chicago to Montreal	1348	do.
2nd. Ottawa Route.		
Lake Navigation, including Nippissing	575	miles.
River do	347	do.
Canal do	58	do.
Total distance from Chicago to Montreal	890	do.
Difference in favour of the Ottawa route	368	do.
3rd. The Erie Canal Route.		
Lake Navigation, Chicago to Buffalo	1000	do.
Canal, Buffalo to Troy	350	do.
River, Troy to New York	150	do.
Total distance, Chicago to New York	1500	do.
Chicago to Montreal, *via* the Ottawa	980	do.
Difference of distance in favour of Montreal	520	do.
Transatlantic differences also compare favourably.		
New York to Liverpool	2980	do.
Montreal to Liverpool	2740	do.
Quebec to Liverpool	2580	do.
Difference in favour of Montreal	240	do.
Do. do. Quebec	400	do.
Chicago to Liverpool *via* Lake Erie and New York	4480	do.
Do. do. *via* Ottawa, Gulf of St. Lawrence	3720	do.
Difference in favour of Ottawa and Gulf route	760	do.

By tabulating the distances, we can form a moderately correct idea of the various benefits likely to ensue from the opening up of the proposed inland communication between the great lakes of the West, and the Atlantic seaboard. To the most ordinary observer it must be evident that as a starting point in the process of argument, there must be a considerable saving of time. By the Ottawa route it has been estimated that grain could be carried from the ports on Lake Michigan and delivered in Montreal, two days sooner than by the Welland route, or any other way that could be constructed, and in about eight days less time than is required to deliver a cargo in New York harbour, loaded in Chicago or Milwaukee. In consequence of such a saving of time, there would be a considerable *saving of expense*. Merchants from either Montreal or Quebec buying grain at Chicago or Milwaukee could save about four cents per bushel on freight charges, after paying tolls, compared with what it costs to bring grain round by the Welland Canal; again the grain shipped to New York from Chicago and Milwaukee *via* Lake Erie and the Hudson, costs according to the average of the last eight years 27 cents per bushel; whereas to either Montreal or Quebec, *via* the Ottawa Canal, the estimated cost would not be more than 15 cents to the former, and 18 cents to the latter per bushel. In the matter of insurance alone, it is estimated that the Ottawa route would reduce the existing rates of insurance about 30 per cent, owing to the very important fact, that the length of dangerous lake navigation from Chicago to French River is only 550 miles; that by the Welland being 1145 miles, and on the New York route about 1000 miles. A route possessing the two important advantages of saving, *in time and money*, could have no stronger facts to substantiate the desirability of energetic and combined action, in order to arrive at something definite on this subject, of such commercial importance to all interested in the great grain trade of this continent. Independent of the grain trade in which the traders East and West must be concerned, the construction of this work would develop still further the immense lumber resources and manufacturing power of the Ottawa region. The value of every description of lumber would be increased from the fact that the expense of export would be considerably lessened and the pork and flour necessary for bush operations could be obtained much more readily, and consequently at a less rate. From the various circumstances adduced there is ample evidence to convince the people of this Dominion that this great work must not be viewed as either of a purely sectional or local character, but as a *great national undertaking* worthy of the progressive age in which we live, and alike interesting to the British public as well as the people of this country, both depending in a great measure on one and the same market for their breadstuffs. Once the Ottawa Canal is an accomplished work the varied interests arising out of the increased commercial relations, would doubtless tend to promote a friendly feeling, and such as might stimulate a desire for more extended reciprocal action in trade generally. The subject of the Ottawa Ship Canal has on more than one occasion drawn forth considerable warmth of expression from leading statesmen. Lord Monck regretted not seeing this canal commenced during his Administration, and Sir John Mitchell was quite enthusiastic on this same point. When administering the affairs of this country he alluded to it in strong terms to the then Secretary for the Colonies. The effect of the trade arising out of this route would be greatly beneficial to the various ports along the line, and would at the same time give a "back" to the country such as it requires, with its present long and exposed frontier. The various Maritime Provinces would thus be in direct communication with Chicago and could interchange their fish at the highest price, having access to the best market, and receive wheat and flour at a lower rate than at present. For a time the sparsely settled condition of the great grain growing country of the west, called for no urgent action, as to the opening up of increased avenues of trade between the Atlantic sea board and those western sections. Within the last few years western emigration has increased so rapidly and the rich fields have been made so productive, that the construction of new outlets of trade has become a matter of absolute necessity. So great an undertaking, involving, as it must, the expenditure of a considerable amount, can only be accomplished by joint and co-operative action, and in that way he hoped to see this project of such vital importance soon undertaken with the requisite zeal and energy. Nature has given this country the facility for being the carriers, in a great measure, of the products of the far west. The canals of the country have not, so far, been a paying speculation, owing to a want of completeness in the entire canal scheme. So far, our Canadian canals are not used to anything like their full capacity, except the Grenville and Carillon Canal. In order to make this portion of our public works in anyway remunerative in proportion to the expense of construction, we require a further extension of the system to Lake Champlain. In 1846, Mr. Mills, an eminent engineer, strongly advised the commencement of this work, and in his report to the Government said, that the importance of the work could not be over estimated. Its construction would attract through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals an immense traffic that now finds its way from Buffalo, through the Erie Canal, to Boston and New York. Vessels from Chicago would go direct to Burlington and Whitehall. Were this canal in operation this Dominion would benefit by the passage through it of a vast trade that now takes an entirely different route. In 1848 this canal was recommended by the Hon. Mr. Merritt, and in 1851 by Mr. Killaly. The development of the trade of the Ottawa is intimately connected with the construction of this canal, and in fact this work, in conjunction with the improvement of the navigation to Ottawa city, is the initiatory step to the construction *in toto* of the Ottawa Canal to Georgian Bay. Owing to the varied demands on the Government at the very commencement of Dominion organization, the representatives of the Ottawa section do not desire to be too exacting, and until such time as the resources of the country would permit of the constructing of the Ottawa Canal, we would gladly accept continuous railway communication to the Upper Ottawa, by a liberal land grant, in conjunction with improved water communication between Ottawa City and the great centres to which the staple products of this entire section are shipped. It has been estimated that the saving to this country would be one dollar per thousand feet by the Caughnawaga Canal alone, amounting on the yearly export of 320,000,000 feet to $320,000, and besides timber now considered valueless could thus be disposed of at paying prices. The Hon. Premier adverted a few days ago to the appointment of a commission to report on the canals and canal requirements of the Dominion. On this point he perfectly agreed with the hon. member for Grenville, that such is unnecessary in asmuch as it would involve a large amount of money and even then subserve no particular object, beyond what could be accomplished by the Government themselves through the Department of Public Works. Certain works would have to be undertaken shortly, and once the natural capacity of the St. Lawrence was thoroughly known the artificial capacity of the canals would readily be determined. The fact of prosperity attending the efforts of the public men of a country should only be an incitement to increased exertion in order to develop still further trade and commerce, and thus enable us to utilize to the full capacity some of the canals we have, and construct such public works as the growing necessities of the country absolutely demand.

Mr. YOUNG was not now prepared to discuss the subject although he was decidedly of opinion that the route by the Ottawa was the one that would be adopted to connect the Upper with the Lower Lakes. It was however stated in a discussion which took place in the Local Legislature that it was impossible to obtain the depth for a ship canal which would enable ships to load at Chicago and proceed to Liverpool. Perhaps the member for Grenville could satisfy him on that point.

Mr. SHANLY said, that twelve years ago when surveying, he thought that 10 feet of water was as much as could be obtained. Parts of the river were very deep but those parts which required improvement would require an enormous expense. A year after, another survey was undertaken by the Board of Works which employed Mr. Clarke who took a much more sanguine view of the matter than he had done, and thought that for a much more moderate expense than he believed possible a depth of 12 feet could be obtained. He still held, to the same opinion as he had given, that 10 feet was as much as they could expect to obtain for the Ottawa and French Rivers. That depth would be the same as that in the Welland Canal. In the St. Lawrence Canals there were nine feet. To make a navigation throughout from end to end would be a very costly undertaking, and he recommended that the first improvements should be made with a view to their ultimate completion on one plan. He thought the improvement of that part of the river from here to Montreal required immediate attention, as the trade had increased so much that it had become necessary for its accommodation.

Mr. A. P. McDONALD said, the Government had stated the other day, that it was there intention to appoint a Commission to give judgment on this question. He was opposed to a Commission, as there were practical men in the Department who could give as good an opinion as any men whom they could appoint, and Mr. Page could give them as much information on the subject as any man in Canada. As to the report being brought before the House next Session, he would only say, with regard to the Welland Canal, which ought to be attended to at once, That no work could be done except during the winter, and if they delayed it would be ten or twelve years before the improvements could be carried out, as they could not expend more during the season than from $200,000 to $300,000. The necessary work should begin at once, and it would find employment for a large number of people who had every winter to leave the country to look for work, and although the expense would be rather heavy, yet by the enlargement they could secure such a portion of the great American trade as would yield a revenue, and the enlargement would cost nothing additional for attendance. At the present moment the Americans were expending $700,000 in constructing a canal at St. Claire to secure the trade of the West, and would manage to do so before we were ready. The Minister of Justice said they were holding back from this improvement as a return which could be made for Reciprocity. He had considerable acquaintance among the Americans, and leading men among them had said to him, that the free list was so extensive that it covered all that they had to send and so they had no need to give Reciprocity. If that were reduced then there would be a some ground for an agreement. As to a Ship Canal on the Ottawa he differed from the members for Grenville and for the County of Ottawa. It was impossible, he believed, to get ten feet without an enormous expenditure. To get ten feet he believed would cost not less than $30,000,000. He thought they could get 8 feet, which would give them a practicable route which nature pointed out as the course of the trade of the west, and if the Government did their duty they could have the work completed in ten years. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick held large quantities of unemployed lands, and he thought the Government here could arrange with them for the benefit of all, to obtain thirty million acres with which to build the canal. The Sault St. Marie Canal had been built in this way, and thousands of miles of railway, the lands for the building of which were held by members of the Imperial Legislature, who acted as Emigration Agents to fill up the new territory of the United States. Something of the same kind should be done here. The leader of the Ontario Government had had an opportunity of doing the proper thing in this respect towards an important public work, but had failed to take advantage of it. Canada had a front of 1,500 miles long, with a depth of 300 miles wide, of which any improvements have been made in only 60 miles deep, leaving 240 miles of wilderness. No attempt had been made to open up this, except by the Government of … which deserved every credit. The Government here were like the people of Ottawa, who could see nothing but … and lumber, and had their eyes full of dust so that they could not spend … on the improvement of the city … getting waterworks. The Government could see no duty beyond the … necessity of keeping their seats in the Cabinet, into which they would … the worse of admitting a few members of the Opposition. He trusted the Government would abandon its proposed Commission, and put the matter in the hands of practical men.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. McDOUGALL (South Renfrew) resumed the debate. He disapproved of the appointment of a Commission on the subject of canals, and argued that it was the duty of the Government to enter upon the work at once. With reference to … of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay … had the evidence of one of the … of the House, who was authority … matters, that it would not cost … twenty four millions.

Mr. OLIVER argued that we were in a better financial condition to undertake the work of constructing this canal … the Welland and St. Lawrence were constructed. These canals increased the prosperity of the … the same result would follow … struction of new canals … much needed to meet the … trade. He went on to say … been informed that there … in town prepared to build … colonial Railway for $22,000,… an offer ought to be … money enough would … this way, to go … the construction of the … This canal was a great … was a national necessity, and … debt did not exceed $2 a … lower than that of almost … try in the world. He was … Ottawa route, and would … to any plan with that end in …

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS would speak rather as a … Ottawa County than as a … Government, leaving it to the … Public Works to speak for the … in this matter. He thought … members misapprehended … the Commission that was to be … That Commission would not … any way with the Public Works … ment in the execution of the … had always taken a deep … improvement of the navigation … tawa, and he was satisfied that … of the Government in this matter … correct one. That, as already … by the Minister of Public Works … first improve the navigation between … treal and Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said … subject under discussion had … been under the consideration … House. What had been … that the Government were … intention to appoint a commission … hon. members for Grenville … differed with each other on … the canal proposed, and … differed from both of them. … the advisability of exercising … prevent mistakes. The commission … therefore compile the fullest … on the whole canal system. … Government came down with … these canals, it would be … show the House that the … country will be sufficient to … tra expenditure. In reference … Verte Canal, and the improvement … River St. John, he said that … surveys would be made to … be done. In the improvement … tawa, the first thing would be … the Grenville Canal. It was the … of the Government to place … mates an appropriation for the … increasing the size of this canal.

Mr. MACKENZIE had been … the mode in which the Minister … Works had tortured the … opinion between the hon. … Middlesex and Grenville into … edgment that the Government … the correct one. If the opinions … able gentlemen in the House … member for Middlesex, … engineering ability were to … authority there never would … gress made in the matter. He … kenzie) supported the scheme … on account of its being … communication with the … it would open up the back … distance by the Ottawa would … shorter than by the Lakes, … ence, in time would not be … time lost in canalage was taken … In reference to the desirability … ocean-going vessels into our upper … said, that he considered that this … found to be impracticable, … class of vessels that sailed … had to use centreboards, and … many of our lake vessels … quick trips across the Atlantic … them had been lost in storms … of the absence of those … Then again, even if the canals … ened sufficiently to allow … to pass through them, it … carriers to run lake or sea … crews of fifteen men through … barges of three or four … work more cheaply. Again, … vessels once got through … the lakes, they could not … bours drawing the depth … they do, nor could they … can Harbours of Chicago, … ledo, Sandusky, &c., … a depth of more than eleven feet.

Mr. BLANCHET favoured the … ment of a Commission on the … Canals, and said, that was the … by the American Congress … the construction of the Erie … spoke of the value of the Ottawa … the whole country.

Mr. SHANLY explained … to his previous remarks … advocate a Ship Canal. What … possible was, more … barge canal—a canal ten feet … fifty feet wide. The … steam power required … the lakes, could … amount of produce in …

Mr. McCALLUM said … of great benefit to the … hoped the Government would … the work of improving the … structing new ones, without … the responsibility on a Commission.

Mr. RYAN (Montreal West) … hear that the Government … prove navigation between … Ottawa. He referred to … navigation at the St. Ann's … it could be removed at a … and hoped another season … allowed to pass without … Immediate work was required … navigation between Montreal … but he also favored the … cated by the motion, and … find the Government prepared … of it next session.

Mr. SIMPSON (Algoma) … activity of the Americans … of canals, and said the … tended their efforts should … follow their example. … Ottawa Canal scheme, … learn that the Government … to take hold of the work.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … gratified at the tone of the … reference to the appointment … mission, he said it was … the said appointment … tion of the work, but … necessary information to … ernment to establish a … such as was proposed … the Ottawa navigation … tween the head of Lake Superior … Garry, as well as other … The Commission would …

ith the progress of those works that re-ired to be undertaken at once. The port of the Commission would enable the ernment to decide the order in which works should be taken up. He unstood the object of the Committee ked for in the motion was to lay before e House information on the important bject of the navigation of the Ottawa and ench rivers, and revive public interest the subject. Besides the report of such Committee would show to the rovinces of Quebec and Ontario e advantage such a work would nfer upon them, and the importance their aiding the work as Provinces. If the projects urged upon the Government were counted up the entire cost ould amount to something immense, and was, therefore, necessary, high as the dit of the country was, to not rush into se works without full information be-e them.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU pointed out that e Province of Quebec had scarcely any her revenues than the subsidy from the deral Government and the revenue from own Lands. The Local Government of ebec were endeavouring to apply their venue from Crown Lands to colonization poses, and he believed they could go further than that. And it should be membered that in promoting immigran and colonization, the Local Government were not adding to their own revenu but rather to those of the General Govnment, as every settler paid duties to e General Government. Under these cumstances it could scarcely be expecd that the Local Government could give y their lands to promote the Ottawa nal scheme.

Mr. McCONKEY said, that in any comehensive scheme of inland water comnication, the Ontario and Georgian Bay nal could not be overlooked. He urged e importance of this work in connection th any scheme for the general improveent of our inland communication.

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD id that all the information possible reecting the Georgian Bay and Huron nals, had been obtained that could posly be got. All were in favour of making at works but no one pointed out where e means were to come from. The North est had been acquired, and must be id for, and other works were spoken. cost members nothing to talk about these ings except the waste of time. The pret debate was the greatest tempest in a apot that he had ever heard of, a dission arising from a petition signed by enty nine men, nineteen of whom had ned with crosses. The whole discusn had been gone over year after year d he thought the Government should ve had firmness enough to resist the pointment of any such committee as asked, They had got on hitherto thout commissions. There was none the Grand Trunk, the Welland Canal the Intercolonial Railway. He remembed that on one occasion moving an amment to the address on the suggestion of Mr. Agar Yielding, member for Ottawa, regretting that nothing had been mentioned the Governor's speech regarding the improvement of the Ottawa respecting e course that the member from would vote with him, y all went against him, and that day to this he never spoke of improvement again. He opd the petition on constitutional ounds, and hoped that if the Committee re appointed, they would have their ties strictly defined.

Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT said the present s the only petition sent this Session m his constituents. Last Session the use was flooded with petitions from all s of the country, and the member for nwall had no right to treat so great a ject as flippantly as he had done. re was no doubt good reason why the awa members had not supported the mber for Cornwall. He remembered n that gentleman had pestered him so ch that he was obliged to seek refuge a sacred edifice (laughter). With red to the Ottawa, he thought it was cessary that its interests should be adated, as intimately connected with se of the Dominion, and he was there-re glad to find that the Government had omised to improve the navigation to ntreal, as an instalment of the import-work to be done.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) said that year after ar vessels drawing only 8 feet in the canal d stuck in Williamsburg Canal, and he ped steps would be taken to increase e depth of water in it. In order to perct the canal system proposed, it would e necessary at an early day to increase depth of water in the Williamsburg nal. The first duty of the Government s to make the existing canals capable of ing what they were intended to do. He lieved a railway should be built to the orth West before the great scheme of e Ottawa Canal was taken up.

Mr. FERGUSON objected to the remarks the member for Cornwall, making light the value of a commission on the subt of canals. He argued that the Huron d Ontario Ship Canal presented advanges which could be derived from no other ute, and contended that a grant of land to such work would induce emigration, hich would in turn add to the revenues the Government, and the general prosrity of the country. It was a fact that ith the grant of ten million acres of wild nds, the Georgian Bay canal could be uilt without the expenditure of a single ollar of public money, and he hoped the ocal Government would take the advice the Minister of Justice and adopt the se policy of giving a grant such a valuable public work. would with pleasure vote r the motion before the House.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU explained that e policy of the Quebec Government was t against colonization, but against the anting of public lands to such schemes those referred to

Mr. ROSS (Champlain) hoped the Govnment of Quebec would reconsider its cision and by a grant of land assist in the development of the Province and the Dominion. This could only be done modifying their policy in the matter of public lands.

Mr. CURRIER supported the appointof a Committee, as it was always agitate public opinion in this anything was done by any vernment he had ever heard of. The ople of Ottawa were always taunted en they asked for anything, by being d that they had the Parliament Buildgs. He could say that he would rather ve a half dozen good mills than these endid buildings.

Mr. WALSH pointed out that the navigan of the Ottawa was greatly impeded the practice of throwing out waste slabs aw dust.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the most imnt feature of the debate was the anment of the Government of the apment of a commission. He wished Minister of Justice to explain more lly the nature of the duties of this comssion. As he looked upon it their uties would be narrowed down to the eniring into the best mode of proceeding th the work contemplated, and the scale works upon which they were to be proeded with. He would like to know re fully and officially the precise nature the functions of this commission.

Hon. Mr. HOWE supported the propos on for a commission to investigate fully d impartially the whole subject, and ng up such a report as would secure e Government and the members of the ouse from the importunities of those inrested in various schemes. He stated e result of the experience of Nova Scoti constructing public works, which had en highly successful. He urged that e public works should not be pushed on ith such rapidity as would endanger the edit of the country, and to avoid this e deprecated entering upon such works thout due deliberation and exact information.

Mr. JONES [Leeds], agreed that the matter required deliberate attention from the extent and cost. He regretted they had heard nothing of a surplus this year when there should have been one, if ever. It was necessary to have economy in all departments. He had made up an estimate of the cost of the proposed works and the amount would be $164,000,000. At present the only public work having interest was the Welland Canal. The Grand Trunk returned no interest for advances, and it was more for the benefit of the Western States farmers than our own. He thought the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches were wise in their day and generation; it would satisfy everybody and do nothing. He would ask the Finance Minister whether there were any funds for this purpose. The member for North Oxford believed this was the happiest people in the world, with fewer taxes than any other, but the resources had not increased by Confederation, and he knew they had to pay a good many taxes. He trusted they would go to no great expense for public works, except what were absolutely necessary.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said to satisfy the House he would lay the draft of the proposed Commission before the House before it was issued.

The motion then passed.

Mr. BLAKE, on the suggestion of Sir John A. Macdonald, allowed the motion respecting Nova Scotia to stand till Wednesday, then to become the first order of the day.

Mr. WHITE (Halton) moved for the return of amounts advanced by way of loan to the Oakville harbour.—Carried.

Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of orders in Council, leases, &c., touching the property now leased by the Government to the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, or George Stephen.—Carried.

Mr. STIRTON moved for the return of seizures made by officers of the Inland Revenue Department during 1868-69.—Carried.

Mr. STIRTON moved for the correspondence relative to Gooderham & Worts, of certain excise duties—Carried.

Mr. YOUNG moved for the return of orders in Council authorizing any printing or binding to be done without tender.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that the Government were bound by statute to bring down such information.

Motion carried.

Hon Mr. HOLTON asked when the Budget would be brought down. Unless down to-morrow there was no reasonable prospect of the session being closed by Easter.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the Finance Minister would let the House know to-morrow. He could blame no one for the delay, and the Government had been fully employed during Government days.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that up till now so far from that being the case only one Bill had been printed. The Banking Resolutions had been passed some time ago, yet the Bill had not yet been printed. The estimates were not down yet, and the Opposition could not certainly be accused of factious opposition hitherto. He could not see how the Budget could be considered under three weeks even if there were no startling propositions in it. He hoped they would have at least decent consideration.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there would be no indecent want of consideration.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL said there had been a great delay in bringing forward the business, which might not be inconvenient to members living in Quebec and Ontario, but was so to those in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked when the Thunder Bay Road Report would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said Mr. Dawson was working at it and that it would be down shortly.

In answer to Hon. Mr. HOLTON, Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the expenses of the mission to the North West would be reported.

The House adjourned at midnight.

LOCAL NEWS.

New Millinery goods at Magee & Russell's

A choice lot of real and imitation lace goods just opened at Magee & Russell's.

French kid gloves. New make in new spring colours at Magee & Russell's.

Try Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

Irish Poplins, various colours, $1.50 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Imitation Irish Poplins $1.00 per yard at Magee & Russell's.

Over 150 cases and bales of new goods on view at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

Show Room—Opening day, Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

Grand display of millinery and mantles on Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland Mutchmor & Co's.

Early Sawing.—The steam-saw mills at Gatineau Pointare in full blast. This augurs well for the season.

The Ice.—The ice at the head of Kettle Island is in an unsafe condition. This has always been a dangerous locality in spring.

We advise our lady friends to see the grand display of millinery and mantles on Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

Half-Mast.—Flags throughout the city of Kingston were displayed at half-mast, as a mark of respect for the late Mr. Kirkpatrick, on Saturday last.

The Market, Monday.—Owing to the great snow storm of Sunday, there was a very poor market. Not over half a dozen sleighs could be seen on the square.

Upper Ottawa Navigation.—A new steamer to run between Des Joachims and La roche Capitaine is being constructed. She is to be flat-bottommed, and stern-wheeled, *a la Mississippi.*

The Streets.—The late fall of snow has made the streets so sloppy, that they have become unwalkable. Business men should, in both hope and charity, have the side-walks cleaned.

Christian Brothers' School Examination—The semi-annual examination of the pupils under the care of the Christian Brothers began yesterday, and will continue till to-morrow in the hall attached to St. Joseph's College.

The Aylmer Trip.—Owing to the bad roads, the "trip to Aylmer" was abandoned. The party—some thirty couples—agreed to dance it out in Gowan's Hall. Gowan's band was engaged, and a neat little evening was passed by those who anticipated a like entertainment at Holt's.

Board of Trade.—A meeting of this important body was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Workman, the chairman, presided. Delegates were named to interview the members of the Government to-day, in opposition to the proposed monopoly boom on the Ottawa. The City Council has been solicited to co-operate in a like protest.

Readings.—The usual weekly social entertainment will take place this evening in the spacious school room of the Episcopal Methodist Church, York Street. Several ladies and gentlemen of the city have kindly promised their assistance. A full house is expected. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

Police Court—Monday.—His Worship the Mayor presiding, in absence of Police Magistrate.

John Ambridge, disorderly; fined $2 and costs.

Philip Boyce, drunk in the public streets discharged.

James Bennett, larceny; remanded.

The Boats for the Red River.—The carpentry work on the boats ordered by the Government in January last to be built for the Red River Settlement, by Messrs. William Power & Co., A. McCorkill, and M. O'Gorman, of this city, has at length been finished, and the painting is now being proceeded with. We are informed that the boats leave here for their destination about the 4th or 5th of April.

Killed.—A young man named Thomas Flynn, a painter formerly in the employ of Mr. Wm. McKay of this city was killed, a few days ago, by the breaking of a scaffold at the fifth story of a building in Chicago. The fall resulted in the breaking of his limbs, and his death shortly afterwards. Flynn was known, and esteemed in Ottawa as a good and sober workman. He leaves a widow, and one child.

A Zephyr.—The "Buffalo zephyr" is a name familiar throughout the cities bordering on Lake Erie. It takes a trip up the lakes and returns to town. It makes an excursion up Main street sending dry goods boxes, barrels, hats, &c., flying before it. It is called elsewhere a hurricane. We think the "zephyr" *excursed* as far as Ottawa on Sunday night last. Everything flew in every direction until buried in a snow drift. It might have been gay for the "zephyr," but was not so for travellers.

Grand Concert.—On Wednesday evening next Mons. Gustave Jacquard, the celebrated violoncellist, assisted by M. Louis de Plainval, baritone, and other gentlemen, gives a grand concert in Gowan's Hall, under the distinguished patronage of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet. Very many gentlemen of high standing have had, at a private party, the opportunity afforded them of listening to the music of these talented *artistes*, thus rendering any assurance from us as to their great excellence superfluous. The concert will, without any doubt, be largely attended.

Rink Music Hall.—The officers of the gallant 60th Rifles, or perhaps it may be better expressed, the gallant officers of the 60th Royal Rifle Regiment, give an amateur theatrical performance in the Music Hall on the 2nd of April next. The drama of "Charles XII" and the screaming farce of the "Irish Tiger," the magnificent regimental band in the orchestra, and the known histrionic talent of the performers, will assuredly draw a large house. The gallant 60th know that they have a character to sustain as gentleman, and do sustain it, and they have no fear in risking their reputation in the characters assigned to them for the coming theatrical peformance.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOM OPENING.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

THEIR SHOW ROOM

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH,

With a magnificent display of the latest

PARISIAN AND LONDON FASHIONS

—IN—

Bonnets,
Hats,
Jackets,
Flowers,
Feathers and
Ornaments.

G. M. & Co. to meet the great increase in business have enlarged their SHOW ROOM by removing the CARPET DEPARTMENT up stairs.

They have imported the

LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK

Ever shown in

CENTRAL CANADA,

COMPRISING

STYLISH FASHIONABLE ARTICLES

AT A MODERATE PRICE,

Together with the

RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED TO

OTTAWA.

LADIES are all invited to call and see the FASHIONS whether wishing to purchase or not As large a portion of the goods as possible will be displayed on Tables and Counters so that they can be seen while passing through the Room.

OVER

150 CASES AND BALES

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED THIS SEASON.

Full Lines in all the Departments.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart.......... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive.......... 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

Ottawa Office—York street, corner o Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

Extravagance of the Age.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244

GOWAN'S HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

30th MARCH, 1870.

GRAND CONCERT,

Under the distinguished patronage of SIR GEORGE E CARTIER,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

GIVEN BY

M. GUSTAVE JACQUARD,

CELEBRATED VIOLINCELLIST

First Prize of the Conservatoire Imperial of Paris

ASSISTED BY

THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS

AND

AMATEURS

Of the City.

M. GUSTAVE SMITH

Has kindly taken the musical direction.

Admission .... 50 cts.
Family Tickets for four persons $1 50

Tickets for sale at Mr. Orme & Son, Russell House and Music Store.

Ottawa, March 29, 1870 1319 2

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Society will be held on this TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, to enable members in arrears qualify for voting at the next annual election. This is the last opportunity they can have.

JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 29, 1870. 1319 1

SEWING MACHINES.

G. W. GATES & CO'S

SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Are the only low-priced machines which have earned the reputation of doing as good work as the high-priced machines. They are strongly built of the best material, simple in construction, and easily understood, never getting out of order when properly used.

Prices $25, $33 and $35.

The subscriber is sole agent for Ottawa and vicinity for these first class machines; also for Williams' Celebrated Singer and Howe Machines Improved.

GEO DAWSON, Crown Hotel, 56 Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 28th, 1870. 1319 5

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Heard's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

BEES FOR SALE.

ABOUT THIRTY HIVES.

Apply to HENRY GRIST, Patent Agent, Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 29, 1870. 1319 3

EVERYBODY SAYS SO,

And what everybody says must be true,

THAT

ESMONDE BROS.

IS THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO

Have your Tinsmith's Work Done.

Give us one order for a trial, and you will never regret it.

ESMONDE BROS, Sparks street.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, To Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT A

SESSION OF THE COUNTY COURT,

In and for the said County of Carleton, for the trial of issues of fact without the intervention of a jury, will be holden at the Court House, (City Hall), in the City of Ottawa, on

Monday, the 7th day of April, 1870,

1870, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By W H FALLS, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 24th, 1870. 1318td

JUST RECEIVED,

Bow Bell's and London Journal, Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times
AT
HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received *Ex St. David.*
From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,
A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

TWO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS. Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street. 1315d

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Eveni Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS;

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Miss.

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them, Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises. Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it. It will recommend itself

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a full assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; the best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment,

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving. The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into the city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by THOS. PATTERSON, No. 26, Rideau street, Ottawa.

3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened Opposite H. F. McCarthy's, Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland.

All fits guaranteed. BLYTH & RUSSELL. 1213-3m

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address M HOUSE, Attorney.

1318 3m No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO, 8 Bonaventure street.

Montreal, March 1870 1297 1m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

LOST.

This afternoon on Stewart or Ottawa streets, a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Times Office.

Ottawa, March 24, 1870. 1316tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF

J. H. CASSELS,

KENMORE,

An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, CHARLES BAILLIE, of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

CHARLES BAILLIE, Assignee.

Montreal, 1st March, 1870. 1305b

A GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the rebuilding of the

AYLMER CONVENT,

Will be held in the

TOWN OF AYLMER,

—ON—

SATURDAY, 23rd of APRIL, 1870.

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1317 td

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselve

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON. Commission Merchant, Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

TO LET.

A good BRICK HOUSE on Maria street, near Bank street, containing ten rooms, good yard and garden. Apply to Mrs. MITFORD near Messrs. Perley & Pattee's office, Chaudiere

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1317 3

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to JAS G ROBINSON, The Tea Pot, Sussex street.

1306tM1

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa Rive Apply to JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works,

1290tf or at No 4, Prince's Terrce

HOUSE TO LET.

To let on the 1st of May next, the HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Dr. JONES, Daly Street. Apply to

1318 3 J THORBURN.

NOTICE

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1308tf

HARK THE LARK.

BIRD CAGES!! BIRD CAGES!!

Our Spring Stock just received, elegant, cheap and substantial Cages, including all sizes and patterns.

Round, Square, Octagon,
Cottage and Breeding Bird Cages,

—ALSO—

Birds Nests,
Birds Baths,
Bird Swings,
Bird Seed Cups, &c
Wire Flower Baskets, very pretty patterns,
Wire Egg Boilers,
Wire Dish Covers,
Wire Toast Forks and Racks,
Wire Egg Beaters,
Wire Skewers,
Larding Needles,
Egg Slices.

STOVES AND TINWARE AS USUAL,
MILK PANS and MILK STRAINERS
AT THE
"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS,

WHERE TO

BUY CARPETS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Have pleasure in announcing the arrival of a very extensive assortment of THIS SEASON'S designs in

Best 5 Frame Brussells,
Best Patent Tapestry,
Imperial Three ply Kidderminster,
Scotch Wool and Union,
All Wool Dutch, Albert,
Tapestry and Brussells
Stair Carpets,

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATTS,
AND CRUMB CLOTHS,
RICH CURTAIN REPPS,
AND DAMASKS,
NOTHINGHAM LACE,
HARNESS MUSLIN AND
LENO CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY, TRIMMINGS,
&c. &c.

Carpets made and layed, estimates given and orders promptly executed by first class Upholsterers for CURTAINS and DRAPERIES of every description.

We have great confidence in directing the attention of the public to the above Department as containing the largest stock of

NEW CARPETS

IN CENTRAL CANADA.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect PATTERNS and QUALITIES and compare prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS:

New PATTERNS just to hand, 24 feet wide, cut to any size.

MAGEE & RUSSELL. 25 Sparks Street,

Ottawa, March 23, 1870. 1298 6m

TO HORACE LAPIERRE, ESQ., BARRISTER.

DEAR SIR,—

Isidore Traversy, Esq., having resigned his seat in the Municipal Council of this City as Alderman for By Ward, we the undersigned electors of the said Ward, beg that you will allow yourself to be presented as a candidate to fill up the vacancy, and in the event of your acceding to our request, we pledge ourselves to give you our most sincere and cordial support.

John Heney	Eug. Martineau
N. Germain	Andrew Campbell
Thos. H. Kirby	William Mosgrove
J. F. Caldwell	A. Champagne
Jas. Martin	Benj. Huckell
Pierre Poulin	J. W Peachy
Isidore Traversy	E. A. Martin
Edouard Germain	Toussaint Groulx
B. J. Draper	James Thompson
Geo. Taillon	Edouard Beaucaire
Joseph Sleeman	Thomas Story
P. H. Chabot	F. Rochon
J. Bowden	D. R. Leavens
Bernard Larivière	George Mortimer
James Warnock	L. A. Grison
Noé Chevrier	Jno. McIsaac
Geo. Bartlett	F. X. Lapierre
R. Lapierre	Bernard Gafnay
M. Breeman	A. Riopelle
Alf. Laurin	John Kelly
Daniel Rice	Joseph Valiquette
O. Durocher	Théophile Bellemare
Francis Kilby	Léon Roy
Benj. Beaucaire	Hugh Lunny
L. Desmarais	E. Malette
J. B. Galarneau	John Dyke
Louis Duhamel	George Leteau
Roman Pagé	James Bourget
Peter Handy	John B. Guerard
A. Robillard M. D.	J. B. Turgeon
Noel Dorien	Dr. P. St. Jean
Alexis Renaud	Chas. Goulden
J. B. Vermette	F. X. Valade M. D.
Onésime Laberge	W. H. Tracy
Joseph Ariel	Moise Lapointe
Damase Noel	J. B. Mathieu
A. A. Chanse	Thomas Brulé
D. Richer	John Burrows
J. B. Richer	Félix Cardinal
Solomon Marion	Thomas Coffee
M. W. Nector	Patrick Brennan
Jos. Havis	Edouard Milotte
Fulgeance Lalonde	Philip Corman
Eric Pelletier	S. Winters
Louis Viau	Paul Favreau
Paul Ethier	Béloni Perreault
Denis O'Keefe	George Story
Louis Paquet	Sévère Gravelle
J. B. Paquet	Charles Lafleur
B. Desjardins	Calixte Laframboise
Louis Devarennes	Aimé Naubert
Fabien Paquet	Jos. Vienne Michau
Z. Paquet	Césaire Gravelle
J. B. Dubord	David Gravelle
Jos. Maheux	C. Derolis
Louis Z. Chabot	J. B. Auger
Pierre Bureau	Alex Gagnon
Charles Gagner	Casimir Daoust
Baptiste Gauvreau	Isaie Richer
Thos' Beatty	Godefroi Gareau
John Laframbroise	Hubert Ayotte
Moise Carrière	Jno. Coombs
Nicholas Ryan	Louis Landry
Leonard Winters	Michel Masson
M. Thornton	Ulric Renaud
F. Sauriol	Joseph Archambeault
S. Davis	Onésime Barrette
Pierre Gauvreau	J. B. Tassé
Jas. McCullough	J. B. Archambeault
T. M. Blasdell	Gilbert Boulet
John Bulger	Charles Masson
J. B. Paquet	Francois McCam
Ed Devlin	et 200 autres.

TO MESSRS. JOHN HENEY, N. GERMAIN THOS. KIRBY, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—

I little expected to be called upon to fill up the vacancy caused in the City Council by the resignation of Ald. Traversy, but upon reading your requisition signed by the greater number of the leading and most influential electors of By Ward, I can only offer you my most sincere thanks for the honour thus proffered and accept the support you so cordially tender. If elected to the position of a member of the City Council, I trust that my efforts to aid in the promotion of the general welfare of this city, and my earnest devotion of the interest of By Ward will give general satisfaction to those who do me the honour of placing the confidence in me,

I have the honour to remain gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H LAPIERRE,

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316 5

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from HOPE & CO, and JONES & HOLLAND.

1306tf

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 2 Besserer street, in rear of the Convent (formerly the Revere House) on TUESDAY, the 29th of March instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. See handbills.

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316td

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Books, Stationery, Framed Pictures, &c.

I will sell on SATURDAY EVENING at my store, without reserve, a large lot of new and second hand BOOKS, on a great variety of subjects. Books on view and catalogues had.

H McLEAN, Auctioneer.

1316tf

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 7, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consigners, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be resonably expected to carry out what he promises.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. A ROWE. 1296 tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

1296 tf A ROWE, Auctioneer.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders to be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 tA1

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Frasers's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddeness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER, Exchange Hotel, Mosgrove street.

1304 ly

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS:

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached, may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,
JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President.
W. R. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratoi

Being last year

128 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Year*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS

(Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.)

Times Office, Ottawa, March 29, 1870.

Flour—Extra	5 25	@	6 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 42½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
Wheat—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring "	1 00	@	0 00
Peas—Per bushel, 56 lbs	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32½
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
Pork—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Pork dress per do.	20 00	@	00 00
Lard	none.		
Beef (fresh)	0 00	@	10 00
[illegible]	0 12	@	0 15
[illegible] per 100 lbs	5 50	@	7 50
[illegible] per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—per pair	0 33	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
Butter—Choice Table	0 20	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 17	@	0 19
No. 2	0 13	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
Vegetables, &c.—Potatoes	0 45	@	0 00
Hay—Per ton	7 50	@	10 00
Straw—Per ton	4 00	@	5 00
Wood—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
Hides—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, followed in the wake of civilisation.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have tried the articles themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and such they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition to what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. This is proper, but our people more than another need the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, both in sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cabinet*, Schenectady.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos:
CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM.
—ALSO—
Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1284.3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to John and Wm. Thomson, Nepean, and Lewis & Pinhey, Barristers, Ottawa. Ja2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1292 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 41, of Lot 35, Con A; Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres

Terms of payment—One-tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287law5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L. FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO,
15th March, 1870. 1300a12 3

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to [illegible]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

LAW & [illegible]

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street). Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.
M. McLEOD, W. McK. WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.
Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1223-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.
N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.
AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

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We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

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Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

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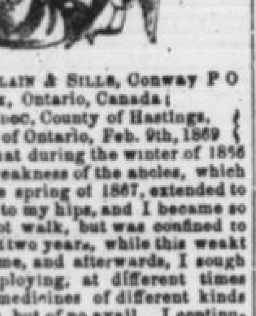

Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O
County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada;
Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

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For one month only, commencing on the 20th inst. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods; I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

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Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

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Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

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THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

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Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
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Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Carleton, To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MARY COPPS, executrix of the last will and testament of the said MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of JOHN COPPS, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my office, in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of MARCH, A D 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption which were of MICHAEL COPPS, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of the said MARY COPPS, executrix as aforesaid, of, in, to and out of, all and singular that parcel of land being composed of the east two-thirds of lot number twenty-two, in the eleventh concession of the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, containing one hundred and thirty three and one-third acres, be the same more or less.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
BY JAS BAILIFF, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, December 22nd, A D 1869. 5316

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GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WAR.

Do you require stoves and stovepipes,

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C P DORION,
Sparks street,
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Clarence street,

Cheap for cash.

LOOK HERE!

200 STOVES,
assorted from different makers,

5,000 STOVEPIPES,
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1,600 STOVEPIPE ELBOW,
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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicted ... cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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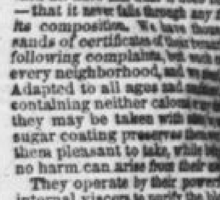

... tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

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As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

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OTTAWA COURIER

Politics, Literature, Commerce, and Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to see ... paper bearing the above title ... to meet their wants. Aware of the ... such a newspaper, in both ... Ottawa, and which will afford ... latest intelligence, I have ... take the publication of the ... be my aim in doing so to ... requirements and wishes of the ... Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is ... brisk, and there is evidence of ... future prosperity. ... to and from the city, and the ... lishing additional factories ... unrivalled water-power of our ... do much to rapidly increase the ...

Confederation has strengthened ... commercial ties between the ... speaking inhabitants of the ... shall be the aim of the *Courier* ... still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of ... government the proprietor of ... concurs, and will endeavour to ... measure of support which ... render necessary, carefully ... offence to such as may differ ... We will cultivate a friendly ... traditions of the past and the ... present, hoping to take a ... tain course, which cannot fail ... by the inhabitants of the ... Ottawa.

A young people should ... themselves to the level of ... tionalities, and this they ... made acquainted with ... parts of the world. ... we shall also urge ... tend to increase the ... wealth of the community ... not, however, be confined ... requirements of the ... full share of our attention ... cultivation of the soil ... very much depend. ... particular object to ... agriculturist, and at the ... industries, and to provide ... information for both, in ...

Correspondents will ... open to them in which ... offer suggestions ... pressed are consistent ... couched in moderate ... language.

Let it not be supposed ... that may have been ... the *Courier* will be ... matters. The intelligence ... quarter of the globe will ... columns, the telegraph ... of, and the latest news ... possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of ... *Courier* will contain ... in its management ... pates success and ...

The *Courier* will be ... at five o'clock, and ... payable in advance ... There will also be a weekly ... of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON ...

THE TIMES is printed ... THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING ... ING COMPANY, at the Office ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... [illegible] Director.

The Ottawa Times

VOL. V. NO. 1320. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

...L BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

...inform my customers and the public that I am now receiving my Fall ...r Stock of Feet Wear which will be ...plete in every department, representing

...TEST AND BEST STYLES ...dies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

...k as usual is chosen with great care, ...arranted to give satisfaction, and at ...DEFYING COMPETITION.

...supply of Lumbermen's Wear always ...

...taken for all sorts of work. Only the ...men employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

...S WHELAN,

...9 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

...OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

...sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large ...selected stock, comprising Groceries, ...quors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy ...es, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, ...ses and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

...PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

...merous other articles necessary to con... complete stock.

...apan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young ...ite fresh and cheap.

...OFFEE— ...Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on ... premises.

...ANDIES— ...Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Co, Hen... ...Pinet's and other brands.

...AND GIN— ...De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood ...

...Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine ...Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines ...in wood and bottle, improved by age.

...INES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

...flavor, at extremely low prices. ...and Stewart's Scotch Whiskey and ...Irish Whiskey, ...Old Irish Potteen ...and London Porter, pts and qts. ...and other Ales. ...Syrups, all grades. ...Sweets' prices.

...STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE ...LING AT TWENTY-FIVE ...PER CENT BELOW COST.

1165

...TELEGRAPH COMPANY

...under Chapter LXVII of the ...solidated Statutes of Canada

...OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange ...ice, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

...Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treas... ...FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ...OND, Manager. 1141tf

...TANT TO

...KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVI... STORES AND OTHERS.

...give notice of my intention to supply ...mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, ...KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ...ease of trade during the last four years ...pelled me to enlarge my manufactory I ...ed to make the wholesale trade my ...pose. ...I have now is undoubtedly the largest ...and the question of quality is easily ...making known the fact that I raise my ...from seed procured at any expense ...it is the best; they will therefore ...rable comparison with any imported. ...ther and important fact is that being ...manufactured in Ottawa, thereby ...freight, packing, duty and other expen... ...enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than ...ter. ...advantages, I think, cannot fail to ...ose who may favor me with their orders. ...O NASH, Wholesale and Retail Pickle ...Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box ...Post Office, Ottawa. ...Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau ...

...Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected ...highest prices given. 1195y

...H. EASTON & CO.,

...MMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

...Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

...advanced on goods consigned for transportation. Prompt returns in all cases.

...R. M. EASTON

...L DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

...more gentlemen can be accommodated ...fortable board and rooms. Gentlemen ...the Capital will find superior accommo... ...the day or week at moderate terms. ...This house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings and the ...banks. 219tf

...PRIVATE BILLS.

...arties intending to make application ... Legislature of Ontario for Private ...are hereby notified that they are ...d by the 51st and following Rules of the ...ive Assembly, (which are published in the ... Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the ...ion (clearly and distinctly specifying its ...and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and ...newspaper published in the County or ...Counties affected; such notice shall be ...ed in each case for a period of at least ...weeks during the interval of time between the ...the next preceding Session and the con... ...ion of the Petition. Copies of the first and ...last notices to be sent to the Private Bill ...

...Petitions for Private Bills must be present... within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the ...

CHARLES T GILLMOR, Clerk of the House.

...15, 1870. 1309 td 1awk.

...OFFICE.

...COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

...PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the ...of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL ...DELIVERY and of ASSIZE and NISI ...US, in and for the said County of Carleton, ...be holden at the Court House in the City of ...on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, ...hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which ...coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and ...concerned, are required to take notice ...govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL, Sheriff.

...Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1312 d&wtd.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st,

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ... ment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. &c. to which we invite the attention of the LUMBERING COMMUNITY who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins.

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS,

5,000 LINEN BAGS, very cheap.

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importer, Manufacturer and Mining Agent. Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MAINE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No. 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

For the Minister of Finance

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN, Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23, 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,

No 35 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 16th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

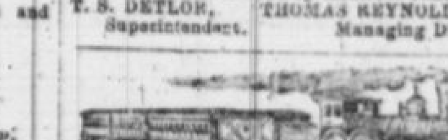
Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 30	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 40
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.



CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

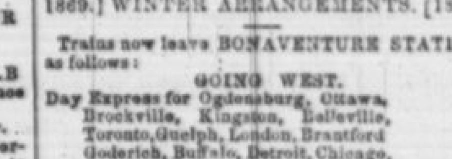
10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 am

Trains for Lachine at .... 5:00 a m, 7:00 a m 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1.30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 8 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer Carlotta leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

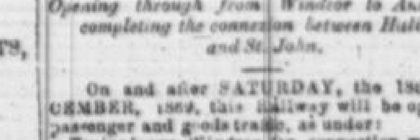
For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis, completing the connection between Halifax and St John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 a m and 6.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 11 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 2.30 p m, connecting there with steamers Emperor or Empress for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 7.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1130y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $80 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York or SERICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c,

Always on Hand

Ottawa, December 20, 1869. 1236 t

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO., Agents, Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m. and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 59 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate, that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against risk, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON, Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.

January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President.

W. H. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superseded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON

Commission Merchant,

Bangs Block, Elgin Street.

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address

M HOUSE, Attorney.

1318 3m No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,

Nature's Crown.

You Must Cultivate it

GRAY HAIR

Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING

Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It will promote luxuriant growth.

FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

March ... 1055-1y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm.

DR. J. P. KENNEDY of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says: "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superiore article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 300 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING GO TO HE LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT. A. W. LANG, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES

To be had at

THEIR STALLS

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq. Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq. H S Howland, Esq. Geo Duggan, Esq. A T Fulton, Esq. Angus Morrison, Esq. M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shewn to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are alway sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

1298tf

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Belmont, Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq.—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject: "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq.—Subject: "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT, President.

A J CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264tf

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 28, 1870.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong Oolong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business is rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company 6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa, H McLEAN, 18 Sparks street.

PUBLIC ATTENTION.

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death toook place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM P LETT, Division Registrar, In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313.6w1awk

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED A.M.	DELIVERED P.M.
7.00	12 Noon.	9.00	Eastern.—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway	8.00	11.30	5.30
......	......	9.00	Western.—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	......	11.30	......
......	......	9.00	Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland	......	......	5.30
......	12 Noon.	......	St. John, N. B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor	......	......	5.30
7.00	......	9.00	United States	8.00	11.30	5.30
11.30	12 Noon.	5.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	......	11.30	5.30
8.00	......	......	Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa	......	......	5.00
7.30	......	......	Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc.	......	......	5.00
......	......	6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00	......	......
7.00	12 Noon.	......	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids	......	11.30	5.30
7.00	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway	......	11.30	5.30
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	......	......	6.00
......	......	12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	......	11.30	......

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

MEMORIAL

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, K. G. C. B., K. C. M. G., &c., &c., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

To the Honorable the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, and to the Honorable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada:

The undersigned, on behalf of a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and producers, from various parts of the Province of Ontario, assembled at Toronto on Friday, March 18th, 1870, beg leave respectfully to represent:

That variety of occupation for the people is essential to the development of the resources of the country as a whole; and that it is within the power of the Government, by judicious legislation, to give to native enterprise such scope for expansion as shall foster diversity of pursuit and create full employment for the people in many and various branches of industry: and that in furtherance of this purpose it would, in the opinion of this meeting, be wise and practical statesmanship for the Government so to adjust the tariff as to afford a moderate protection to the various producing, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the country, as against the known advantages of foreign competitors for the trade of our own markets.

That cotemporary with and since the passing of the Customs Act of 1858, it was expressed by the Government of the day, and so received and understood by the country, that it involved the inauguration of such a policy as that now recommended, duties on the most important lines of manufactures being raised from about twelve and a half to twenty and twenty five per cent (the latter being the duty on boots and shoes, and ready made clothing, from 1858 to 1866,) and upon this well understood pledge as to what the policy of the country was to be—and with confidence in the stability of its legislation, numbers were induced to invest largely in the manufacture of woollens, cottons, machinery, tools, implements, leather, boots and shoes, &c,—since which time reductions in duties on foreign manufactures have been made—a serious mistake in policy, as the meeting believes, the consequence of which has been to retard and impede very much the growth of these interests amongst us. And this meeting begs respectfully to submit that the restoration and further extension of the said tariff of twenty and twenty-five per cent., as far as the interests that were created thereunder are concerned, is an act of justice due from the Government, and is essential to the successful prosecution of the manufactures.

That the people of this country having acted with extreme liberality in continuing for the last four years the advantages of the late Reciprocity Treaty to the people of the United States, in the hope that reciprocal arrangements might be re-established between the two countries as being the course most conducive to the interests of both, but finding that the American Government, far from meeting us with the liberality which we expected and desired, have not only proved entirely hostile to any reciprocal legislation whatever, but have also increased each year by disadvantageous legislation the imposts on the productions of this country, it follows that we now have no reason for admitting into this country free the productions of the people of the United States, seeing that that course is injurious to the best interests of the farmers, lumbermen, and miners of Canada, inasmuch as the active competition of the Americans in our home trade has deprived our people of a very large share of what is their nearest and most legitimate market, and forced them to send a large portion of their produce over the sea to Great Britain,—or into the United States, subject to heavy duties to the American Government.

That along with a moderate duty on foreign breadstuffs and produce, a moderate duty on foreign coal and other minerals is absolutely necessary to develop that large inter-provincial home trade, the benefit of which the country has hoped to enjoy as a special result of Confederation.

That the salt manufacture in Canada is capable of such development as to become a great and permanent source of wealth to the country; but, in order that this result may be attained, it is indispensable that unfair foreign competition, specially organized for the purpose of crushing out this new Canadian manufacture, be checked by a sufficient duty on foreign salt.

That this meeting would respectfully ask attention to the injurious operation of the law as it at present affects the tobacco and cigar manufacture in Canada, the provisions of the law being such as greatly to favour the foreigner above our own manufacturers—which it cannot be supposed was contemplated in framing the law—and would submit as well worthy of consideration a memorial relating to this branch of trade, hereunto annexed, as also the suggestion which has been made, that the whole revenue which it is deemed necessary that tobacco should pay be collected at the Custom house offence, leaving the manufacture free and untrammelled.

This meeting ventures to hope that what has above been urged will receive the favourable consideration of the Government and of Parliament, as it is confidently believed that the same is already well approved of by the public opinion of the country.

(Signed) JOS. SIMPSON, Chairman.

JOHN MACLEAN, Secretary.

Curtailing Expenditures.

The Army and Navy Estimates have been undergoing a thorough over-hauling in England, with results that must be satisfactory to the long suffering tax-payers. The army estimates have been reduced by $6,000,000, yet leaving the army in a state of superior efficiency. This now consists of—Regulars, 109,225; second army of Reserve, 20,000; Militia Reserve, 63 600; Yeomanry, 15,300; Volunteers, 168,447—total, 376,602 men, a force quite large enough to protect the "tight little island." The removal of the troops from Canada has been one cause contributing to the reduction of the army, which is less numerically now by not less than 24,000 men than it presented fifteen months ago. Still, the feeling in European countries in favour of the reduction of standing armies is a growing one, and England feels strong enough to lead the way in so desirable a direction. The enquiries of Mr. Childers into navy affairs has exhibited the necessity of keeping "departmental economy" as one of the standing mottoes of political society. Take, for example, what Mr. Childers calls the "clerical force" of the Navy Board in London. When he took office he found that the establishment in London consisted of 354 clerks and 102 writers, costing the country £125 242 a year. Now the work is better done by 230 clerks and 142 writers, at a cost of £93,127. In all the civil departments under the Admiralty Mr. Childers found a total of 1,233 officers, whose salaries amounted to 354 346l. Now the work is better done by 933 officers, at a cost of 179 901l. a year. Here, then, is a saving of about 100,000l. a year, with absolute improvement in the efficiency of the civil administration of the Admiralty. In the "stores" department some curious instances of the way corruption fastens itself were discovered. Thus, it was found that among the stores there was enough of "essence of beef" to last the navy for seven years and a half; candles, ten years; white wine, six and a half years; striped shirts, five years; of "foot pieces" for stockings there was found enough to last for fifty years! of blue cloth, enough for five years; jackets, twelve, and towelling five years. Not long since there were 2,000 anchors in stock, but 1,100 had been sold for old iron without producing any inconvenience, leaving still enough to supply the ordinary wear and tear three times over. Of course, such a state of things gives rise to jobbery, and swells the estimates to a point that even those most ardent to maintain the naval supremacy of Great Britain are disgusted. In order to keep up the statues of the navy the annual expenditure for ship-building will be not less than $12,000,000, the Government aiming to push forward the construction of the most powerful turret ships and the fast-going frigates of the Inconstant class. The number of officers on the active list are to be reduced from 3,156 to 2,336, while the labourers and others discharged from the dockyards would be assisted to emigrate to Canada. The vote taken for the navy included 61,000, all hands counted.—*Exchange.*

The Game-laws and What a Peer Thinks.

The latest telegram from the other side reports that a bill, of what nature we are not advised, to modify and regulate the game-laws has met with a most unfavourable reception in the House of Commons. The mail of the same day brought the concluding sheets of Earl Stanhope's History of Queen Anne. We are tempted to quote a single passage as his Lordship's testimony on the subject. He evidently has no taste for "preserves and battues."

As between landlord and tenant a more cordial spirit, a more intimate relation, appears to have prevailed. There was wholly absent that main cause of alienation whenever at present alienation does occur—the excessive preserving of game. We find it laid down in the *Spectator* as an admitted truth, "that the sport is the more agreeable where the game is the harder to come at." In those days and in the days much later, the return of the shooting season was hailed with pleasure, not by the landlord only, but by the farmer too. The young squire would cheerfully step into the homestead for his mid-day meal; and sit down with a well-earned appetite to a dish of eggs and bacon, with a glass—or it might be two—of the honest home-brewed, instead of the luxurious luncheon-baskets which, according to the present fashion, would be spread before him. He would point with some pride to "the birds" which his morning's walk had gained him, and descant at some length on the sagacity and skill of his dogs; for at that time—before the time of "driving"—these were deemed no small part of the enjoyment of the day. In return he would be most warmly greeted and made welcome, undisturbed by any little questions, which would be reserved for another time, as of the mouldering floor in the barn, or the leaky roof in the "beast-houses;" and when he again stepped forth he would see his tenant at his side, taking interest in his sport, and eager to point out to him the haunts of the nearest coveys. All was cheerfulness and sunshine between the two classes when they met not for business alone. Surely that was a more manly system—a nobler incentive to country life in the autumn months—than the one which at present in some counties, at least, too often prevails; when the entire object seems to be ostentatious display—to produce a bulletin of the greatest possible number of killed in the smallest possible number of hours—to station each distinguished guest at the corner of a wood, and bid him there stand still while pheasants and rabbits by the score are made to pass before him.

It may be said, indeed, that at the present day those persons who for political objects are striving by speech or print to sow dissension between the owners and the occupiers of the soil find no argument so ready to their hand or so persuasive as this excessive and effeminate pursuit of game. It may be said that in several of our English shires the rabbit is now the best ally of the Radical.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.—Forty thousand dollars' worth of French mirror plates have been ordered by the Leland Brothers, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga. The other appointments of the new hotel are said to be on a similar scale of magnificence.—*New York Tribune, Jan. 12th.* 1260

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctor's bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping GRACE'S SALVE in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, sprains, wounds, chillblains, chapped hands, &c. Prudent housewives will save their husbands' hard-earned money by purchasing a box of this salve.

"Queen's Birthday was kept in the usual loyal style last month, and next month the citizens of the Dominion of Canada will celebrate the birth of their new and and rising existence; but recovered invalids still feel that a public holiday would be too short to celebrate all the virtues of that celebrated Indian Medicine, the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY, now on sale by the respectable druggists in your locality.

MILLINERY SHOW DAY

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Having received the greater portion of their MILLINERY, MANTLES and FANCY GOODS generally, will make their usual

SEMI-ANNUAL DISPLAY,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 31st OF MARCH.

—OF—

Millinery and Trimmed Straw Bonnets,
Trimmed Straw and Millinery Hats,
Dress Caps and Coiffures,
Flowers and Feathers,
Straw and Leghorn Hats,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Infants' and Children's Hats.

MANTLE AND UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Coloured Cloth Jackets and
Paletots Richly Trimmed,
Black Gros Grain do. do.,
Velveteen, Cloth and Tweed Jackets,
Waterproof and Fancy Cloakings,
Costume Cloths,
Ladies' White and
Coloured Skirts,
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing,
Ladies' Morning Wrappers,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Ladies' French Wove Corsets,
Children's Bands, &c., &c.

☞ ORDERS taken for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STREET COSTUMES, MANTLES and JACKETS, and executed promptly, in the most stylish manner, at reasonable prices. Also, orders for MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU and BABY LINEN attended to under the same management, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Millinery Show Day—Magee & Russell

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

☞ For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

READY, AYE READY.

It is, or should be, a very gratifying circumstance to the War Minister of Prussia, that by simply ringing his bell, he can cause 300,000 men to stand in warlike array, ready to be marched off to wherever they may be needed. Canada could scarcely produce so great an army at so short a notice; but she might now be able to send forth fully equipped, and complete in all appliances, over 40,000 men through the medium of an electric telegraph at a moment's notice, ready for concentration by railway upon any point to repel attack. The report of Col. Robertson Ross, *Adjutant General of Militia*, to the Minister of Militia and Defence, admits that the militia organization of the Dominion is such that an army is really at the beck of the Government at any moment. For a righteous cause or a defensive warfare Canada is, indeed, admirably prepared. There are arms and men, scattered it is true, but ready armed and within the touch of the Adjutant General whether by night or by day. The telegraph has superseded the despatch messengers. With a permanent, instantly available staff, the young men of the Dominion, trained and armed, and clothed, are at the command of the supreme authority on demand. They are just about as ready to take the field, as soldiers in barracks could be. The telegraph wire in the Adjutant General's office, summons his servant, to carry the telegram to the operator, who sends the despatch to the District Commandant, who rings for his servant to summon the bugler to sound the "General Assembly," and the troops are at once under arms and marking time. Such is in truth the present state of the Militia organization of Canada at this moment. It is not now, as 30 or 40 years ago it was, when the armouries were filled with unserviceable firelocks, and unwearable accoutrements, when the Militia were unclothed and existed only in name, and when the nominal officers knew nothing of their business and were as unarmed as their men. The old-fashioned arms, which were stored away for use, would just have been a little better than broomsticks, but not much, could they have been immediately obtained. But there was no possibility of making use of them. The arms were unfit for use, and the men who were to be required to use them were incapable of doing so. Since then a change has come over the spirit of our dream. Canada is to-day armed to the teeth. All the regular troops may be withdrawn, but Canada is nevertheless armed. Everything is ready. The organization is there. Time, service, circumstances, and good officers will make soldiers, and a few steady, efficient, enduring soldiers are better than inadequately obedient myriads. Canada was never armed until now—never even during the war of 1812 was she so armed in proportion to her numbers. To-day the militia is little inferior to the regular army; in 1812 the militia were very little superior to a rabble. There need be no deception on this score either. Canada is superiorily armed to the United States. There is in Canada a dormant army, to be awakened by the first shrill shriek of the bugle into full activity. Her shortcomings are on the Lakes. On these waters Canada is defenceless. There is no defence. But these great sheets of water nevertheless admit of a ready means of defence, when the hour of need comes. A great war—which we trust may never be—would arouse Canada to exertion, and Canada, on the instant, at this present moment fully prepared for anything. The Dominion of Canada is at present divided into nine Military Districts and twenty-two Brigade Divisions, subdivided into 163 regimental Divisions, which are again subdivided into Company Divisions. We quote from the report: "The organization is simple and effective, and the whole system works with ease and smoothness; the Minister of Militia and Defence is responsible to Parliament and the country for the administration of Militia affairs. The Adjutant General is the chief Executive officer and is charged under the orders of Her Majesty, with the military command and the discipline of the Militia, and he is assisted by the Deputy Adjutant General at head-quarters. In each Military District there is a Deputy-Adjutant General, on whom devolves the command of the militia within the district, and to each Brigade division a Major of Brigade; one district paymaster is attached to each of the Military Districts, and seven storekeepers, who act under the orders of the director of stores at head-quarters, suffice to take charge of, and regulate the receipt and issue of the necessary military stores required by the whole militia force, of the Dominion. The Militia of Canada consists of two great classes of active and reserve men, amounting to 656,008 men, of which the active members are 43,541
and the Reserve 612,467

Total 656,008

These are not a mere paper soldiery. Nearly 40,000 men are constantly on hand and available on demand. They consist of cavalry, artillery and infantry—*all rifle corps*—fully equipped. Let us however conclude in the modest language of the gallant Adjutant General:—"Although "as yet the military system of Canada is in "its infancy, it may be said at all events with "equal truth, that if required for the defence "of the country, the Commander-in-Chief has "but to give the order, and in a very few hours, "more than 40,000 men of the active militia, "*who are at least admirably armed*, would stand "forth to form the first line of defence, animated with as much courage and determination to defend their Queen and country "as has ever been exhibited by any nation "and their ranks might be hourly swelled "by men from the Reserve Militia."

This simple statement of facts, on authority, may be the means of saving to the Dominion millions.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin's Census Bill passed through a Committee.

After the debate agreement was arrived at to have the Census taken before the month of May.

Hon. Sir Francis Hincks' Banking Bill was read a second time upon an understanding with Hon. Mr. Holton that the debate would take place at a later stage.

The House went into Committee on Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald's Election Bill. The debate was very long, turning principally on the point of the expediency of allowing electors for the House of Commons to be determined by Local Laws.

Hon. Mr. Dorion moved an amendment to allow electors to the House of Commons to take place under laws providing for elections to the Local Legislatures.

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald moved the adjournment for further debate on this question.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of East Hawkesbury, in the county of Prescott, was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 22nd inst., for the purpose of discussing matters in reference to the construction of a Railroad through that portion of the country.—William Allison, Esq., Reeve, Chairman; T. O. Steele, Esq., Secretary.

There were about two hundred and fifty persons present, including all the leading men of the township, and a number of prominent gentlemen from different parts of the counties of Prescott and Vaudreuil.

The Chairman after briefly explaining the object of the meeting, called upon Major A. J. Grant, of L'Orignal, to address the assembly.

Major Grant said that he was astonished at an extraordinary statement in the notice calling the present meeting; namely, that if the C. C. R. R. crossed the Ottawa river at, or near Hawkesbury village, such a course would deprive the Township of East Hawkesbury of all interest in said road, and went on to show that a distance of a few miles from a station could not possibly deprive the people of the advantages of railroad. He spoke in eloquent terms of the many benefits conferred by railroads, among others, the transforming of the wilderness into a prosperous and thickly settled country, causing cities to spring up as if by magic, and stimulating all kinds of useful manufactures. He instanced the Great Pacific Railroad of the United States, which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, and which is pouring the surplus population of the Old World into the vast territories of the Great West. He, however, did not consider it necessary to take up time in presenting the benefits of railroads to an intelligent audience. We have the same wants here as have been supplied by railroads in other parts of the world, property would be greatly increased in value by having connection with the great centres of trade, Montreal and Ottawa, thus affording a ready cash market for all kinds of produce, the coarser sorts of which, cannot now be conveyed to market for want of a railroad. He instanced the township of Mountain as a proof of the beneficial effects of a railroad on the prosperity of a community, even when distant ten or twelve miles from such road. We are benefited by railroads though very distant from us, as for example, horses and cattle sell for nearly double of what they did in these counties before lines of railroads connected Montreal with all the great markets of the United States. No one will buy land remote from a railroad if he can help himself. Railroads open up new and vigorous styles of business, and call out the latent energies of a community. Some men object to being taxed for a railroad unless each can have a station in his barn-yard, but all the farmer wants is to have a station so near that he can deliver a load and return home in good season the same day. He would be happy to see the Vaudreuil Railroad built, but thinks it impossible, so that the question becomes—either the Canada Central as proposed or no railroad. Any intelligent man would rather be taxed moderately than not to have a railroad. By grasping at too much we will lose all. Both lines cannot be built. The Vaudreuil and Ottawa cannot be built even with the land grant. Montreal will not assist, and the G. T. R. R. Co. cannot if they would, and would not if they could. If the V. & O. R. R. cannot be built it becomes our duty to assist the C. C. R. R. He could not tell where the C. C. would cross the Ottawa—it may be near Point Fortune, or at Hawkesbury village, the company will likely utilize the C. & G. R. R., and in that case the people of Eastern Hawkesbury would have a railroad near the whole front of the township. Can the people of East Hawkesbury, then have no interest in such road? If any man thinks so his friends had better take care of him and have him sent to Rockwood or Toronto. The benefits of a railroad are not confined to a narrow strip of six or seven miles. As the V. & O. R. R. cannot go on, we ought to concentrate our energies on a road that can be built. Why talk of the cost of bridges, &c. while those, whose interests in the money-making prospect of that road are much more direct than ours, have chosen the route? The Province of Quebec has guaranteed three per cent on $5,000 per mile of the northern portion of the C. C., and three per cent on the cost of the bridges. We should unite with the C. C. in order to obtain an extension of their charter, (and not indulge in visionary schemes which can never be realized) as powerful influence will be used to prevent such extension.

T. Ross, Esq., Deputy Reeve said, that if the railroad crossed at Hawkesbury Village, the Township of East Hawkesbury would be so far deprived of an interest in such road as to prevent it from granting any bonus, as a large portion of the township would be too far from the nearest station, and could more easily go to Vaudreuil. He would support a road through the township, if they did not have to pay too dear for it.

Col. A. McBean said Mr. Grant left out all the real advantages, such as the market for lumber, ties, &c., while the road was being built, and the market for cordwood after its completion. We have all paid taxes for many years towards the building of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and there are thirty miles of said road that might be utilized in connecting Montreal and Ottawa by way of the Ottawa Valley. Give us the "land grant," and we will build the road ourselves from Vaudreuil to Vankleek Hill. We want the road through the centre of the county. The Grand Trunk Railroad was to have gone through the centre of the country, but was changed at headquarters. A road through the centre of the country would be only two-thirds as long as the one proposed. Following the river would entail a large extra cost for bridges, &c., while by going through the centre of the country, the only bridge of any consequence would be across the South Nation River. This road will be part of the Great Northern Pacific Railroad, and it should be built on a firm foundation. *If the road crosses at Hawkesbury Village, I hope every man in the Township of East Hawkesbury will vote against a bonus.*

J. B. Mongenais, ex M. P. of Rigaud, said Mr. Brydges is in favour of the Vaudreuil and Vankleek Hill Railroad, although when he (Brydges) submitted the project of the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railroad to the Grand Trunk Company, they did not see fit to take the matter up. The Grand Trunk Company will not assist the Canada Central if it takes the northern route from Grenville, but it is their interest to help the Vaudreuil and Vankleek Hill branch. There are thirty miles of road already made on the route. The cost of three bridges on the Northern route would build the road from Vaudreuil to Ottawa. The Township of East Hawkesbury should not pay for a road crossing at Hawkesbury village. The T. & V. K. Hill Railroad can be built. There has been nothing voted, except conditionally, on the North of the Ottawa River. They want you to pay for their road, and then you can take your sleigh and go to Montreal. The Canada Central Company cannot take away the rights of the Vaudreuil Company. If a road passes through the township, you should grant a certain sum to help to build it, but if not, give nothing. Only 90 miles to build on the Southern route from Montreal to Ottawa, and 140 on the Northern route. The charter of the V. & O. R. R. Company would still exist even were that of the C. C. to expire, and they could then go on and build the road. No proper notice has been given to the V. & O. Railroad Company by the Canada Central Company of their intention to apply to Parliament for a renewal of their charter.

J. Boyd, Esq., M. P. P. said, I am happy to meet so many of my constituents, and I consider the very large attendance to-day an indication of the strong interest taken in Railroad matters by the people of East Hawkesbury. I am a Vaudreuil Railroad man. If the people on the other side of the Ottawa choose to build their road—very well—so long as they build it with their own money. The Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railroad Company has rights superior to those of the Canada Central Company. I am not opposed to my friend Major Grant, but will speak the truth as far as possible. Many reasons for the peculiar wording of the notice calling the meeting, one in an article in the Ottawa Times, among other things, describing the route of the Canada Central; land grant to Canada Central, $3,000,000; bonuses, $2,000,000; total, $5,000,000, being sufficient to build the road. I am not opposed to the Canada Central and Northern Central Railroad, but want both roads to go on, namely, the Canada Central crossing at Hawkesbury, and thence by the Northern route to Montreal, and a branch from Vaudreuil to some point in West Hawkesbury, forming a junction with the Canada Central at or above where it crosses the Ottawa River. I have been asked to become a Director of the Canada Central Railroad Company, but have refused, as it would tie my hands and place me in a position in which I could not so well further the interests of the whole County of Prescott. I have been accused of remaining passive in railroad matters, but I was only waiting until the proper time came to strike the blow, not in antagonism to the Canada Central Company, but in concert with it so as to secure the "Land Grant" and arrange matters in such a manner, that while the people of the North Shore of the Ottawa can have their road in connection with the C. C., we can have ours also. If the charter of the C. C. is not renewed the charter of the Vaudreuil Co., is nevertheless continued in force, with all its privileges, and the company can go on with its portion of the work. If the C. C., never gets any of the "Land Grant" we are still entitled to 500,000, acres of our own line, if our own line is built within five years from next September. So long as the charter of the C. C., continued in its old form, the V. & V. K. Hill Co., could do nothing towards building their line, but I have secured the insertion of a clause in the renewal Bill now before Parliament, giving the V. & V. K. Hill Co., the right to go on with their portion of the line at any time they may think proper. The Hon. J. C. Abbot is acting in the most honourable candid, and liberal manner possible in the matter and is strongly in favour of the branch from Hawkesbury to Vaudreuil, as it would give the C. C. two outlets, and he is quite willing to allow the people of Hawkesbury to have their portion of the county grant to apply to the construction of their own part of the road, and further that it is his (Hon. J. C. Abbott's) opinion, that if the charter of the C. C., should expire next September, and should that Co. lose its title to the "Land Grant" that the charter of the V. R. R. Co., would still continue in force, and that it would still retain its original right to its portion of the granted lands.

I (Mr. Boyd) know that the present Government is opposed to a land grant to the C. C., but such opposition is very unjust, as the municipalities of Western Ontario owe $9,500,000, which will be reduced by the Debts Commutation Act to about $2,200,000, thus giving them some $7,300,000, which has been spent in public works, therefore the Eastern portion of Ontario should have a land grant, or subsidy, to assist in a work of so much importance, as the construction of the C. C., which will become a part of the great artery of B. N. A. through which settlement and civilization will flow to the vast Territories of the North West, and which will ultimately connect the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Lieut.-Col. W. Higginson, of Hawkesbury Mills, "asked if a branch were built from Hawkesbury to Vaudreuil, would not its interests be bound up in the Canada Central?"

Mr. Boyd replied "no"—"that the company building the branch would enjoy the benefits of that part of the line." Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Mongenais, "That, provided the townships of East and West Hawkesbury granted $100,000 towards the Vaudreuil branch, how much would the County of Vaudreuil grant?"

Mr. Mongenais replied, "That he could not say how much they would grant until he had held meetings of the inhabitants, but that they would doubtless act very liberally in the matter, as without liberal action the line could not be built."

Mr. Boyd then submitted the following propositions to the meeting, which were answered in the affirmative by a nearly unanimous vote, viz:

1st. Is the meeting satisfied with the conditions of my amendment to the Bill, now before Parliament, asking for a renewal of the Charter of the Canada Central Railroad?

2nd. Is the meeting in favour of the renewal of the Charter of the Canada Central on condition that you are allowed to appropriate your portion of the county grant to the building of the Hawkesbury and Vaudreuil branch?

3rd. Under the circumstances are you individually disposed to sign a petition praying for a renewal of the Charter of the Canada Central Railroad?

The petition was then read to the meeting by the Secretary, after which about seventy of those present signed their names and the Secretary was authorized to circulate the petition through the township for signatures.

T. O. STEELS.

East Hawkesbury, March 23, 1870.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 29 1870.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

After routine of business,

Hon. Mr. McCULLY moved an address for a return showing the date of arrival and date of entry at the customs Port of Halifax, during March instant, of the Steamship *City of Brussels*; the proposed object of his visit to said port and the hour of her departure; also showing the name of the Inspecting Physician at the Port of Halifax, with copies of correspondence between him and the master, officers or agents of said steamer or of the city authorities relative to the landing of any passengers from the said steamer; also showing if said steamer had any sick passengers on board when she called, what the nature of such sickness was, under whose orders the passengers were landed, with full particulars of the circumstances, when the vessel was first boarded by the said physician, whether she had a clean bill of health on her arrival or departure, and whether she was ordered to quarantine at Halifax; also the name of the pilot who brought the steamer into port, and whether he exhibited to the master a printed copy of the Quarantine and Health Act, 1868, and whether such pilot knew of there being a case of small-pox or other infectuous diseases on board.

The mover said, that some years ago the City of Halifax was scourged with the cholera, and the province was put to enormous expense, owing to a vessel arriving at that port with a case of cholera on board, and the city itself was, so to speak, laid under Quarantine. Within a few days past another vessel had arrived at Halifax with a case of small-pox on board, and it was alleged the passengers had been landed there in order to escape Quarantine at the port of her destination, (New York). He did not give this statement from any personal knowledge of the facts, but on the authority of telegraphic and newspaper reports, and he read from the New York *Times* of the 25th inst., a statement shewing that a Boston gentleman afflicted with small-pox, had been landed at Halifax. Now assuming the statement to be true, he thought it justified his calling attention to the matter, and asking that the people of Halifax and Nova Scotia should be protected from the danger attending the calls of ships with cases of contagious disease on board. Halifax was, so to speak, on the great highway of nations, and he conceived it was more in need of protection than Quebec, Montreal, and other ports in the Dominion. Referring to the regulations of 1868, he showed that it was the duty of the Quarantine officers and Pilots, to exhibit to masters of vessels copies of those regulations. The penalty imposed by the regulations, ($400) he thought was insufficient to deter masters of vessels from committing infractions of the law, and he thought the mode of recovering the penalty, namely, by suit before justices, was defective. The old Nova Scotia Act provided for the arrest of the master and the detention of the vessel; and he thought the Dominion should have some short, sharp, and rapid method to recover penalties.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said, with respect to the particular case referred to by the mover, it must be admitted the House was not in possession of facts to warrant an expression of opinion. The *City of Brussels* was owned by one of the most respectable commercial firms in the world, and it was hardly likely they would jeopardize their reputation by endeavouring to evade the Quarantine laws of any country. With respect to alterations in the Act of 1868, as had been suggested by the mover, it was clear that the Governor in Council had power to frame ample regulations; and with respect to the penalty and its mode of recovery, there was another provision in the Act, which gave power to arrest the master. There was then a double remedy provided by the Act—one against the vessel, and another against the master. The penalty was probably insufficient to deter masters from committing infractions, and to this point he would call the attention of the Minister of Justice.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said Halifax was not the only port in the Dominion liable to be visited with vessels with sickness on board. But it was the duty, he maintained, of a master to land sick passengers as soon as he could, placing, of course his vessel in Quarantine. He did not see any reason for the great outcry about a vessel having visited Halifax. A similar case had occurred at the port of St. John a short time ago when a passenger had been landed from a vessel from Boston; and he might have brought that case before the House, but did not think it his duty to do so, nor did he see that his hon. friend (Mr. McCully) should have brought that case before the House. Put the case the other way. Supposing a vessel had been going from New York to England, would anybody say that the master should carry a sick passenger past ports where he might call—all the way across the Atlantic—and thereby endanger the life and health of all on board? He contended that cases were constantly occurring where vessels from the West Indies had contagious diseases aboard, that required them to go into Quarantine at the first ports they could touch.

Hon. Mr. RITCHIE said the last speaker had totally misapprehended the question. The *City of Brussels* had apparently landed a passenger in violation of the law, as she did not go into Quarantine, nor notify the officers of the port. The real question was should vessels be allowed to leave serious cases of sickness at some convenient port in the Dominion, instead of taking them on to the port of destination and there to undergo Quarantine. He contended that his hon. friend (Mr. McCully) was quite justified in bringing the question before the House.

Hon. Mr. McCULLY was not aware that he should have asked his hon. friend's (Mr. Hazen's) permission to bring the matter up. There were some people in Nova Scotia who liked to think for themselves, and others who would not like to have small-pox brought into their ports by masters of vessels who were not Nova Scotians. He would not have it supposed that the people of Nova Scotia were such barbarians as to want a sick man taken to sea to endanger the lives of the crew. But what they did want was protection to themselves through a quarantine establishment. The Government had power to make sufficient regulations, and he simply asked that the power should be put in force.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN said the House would be astonished to hear from the hon. members (Messrs Ritchie and McCully) that there was no quarantine establishment at the great port of Halifax (laughter). The House had been told about Halifax being scourged some years ago with cholera, and the Province being put to an enormous expense; but notwithstanding that, the Province did not take the simple precaution of producing a quarantine at Halifax—(laughter)—and made no preparations until just on the eve of Confederation, when the expense would be thrown on the Dominion (laughter).

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL took the earliest opportunity of saying that a telegram had been received, which confirmed the report of the shooting of a person at Red River, by order of the insurgent Riel.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU thought such reports should be received with caution.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the telegram had been received from a confidential agent of the Dominion Government, who was in the neighborhood of Red River.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 29th, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3.30.

Mr. MACFARLANE presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders, stating that it did not consider that the Bill of the Great Western Railway, asking for a change of gauge, required further notice than that given.

Mr. WORKMAN presented a petition from Henry Bulwer, and others of Montreal, in favour of the Canada Central Railway.

Mr. MACKENZIE presented a petition from Joseph McKay, and others of Halifax, praying for the removal of the Excise duty on petroleum.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee, reporting favourably on the Bill respecting the Quebec harbour.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN presented the report of the Railway Committee, reporting several amendments to the Champlain Canal Bill.

Hon. Mr. CARLING moved that the Great Western Railway Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The following Bills were read a third time:—

The Bill respecting the Coasting Trade; the Bill respecting the office of Queen's Printer; and an Act to facilitate the signing of Militia Commissions.

The House went again into Committee on the Census Bill. In the items of information to be contained in the returns, was added—"the aggregate value of property, real and personal."

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN suggested that a proviso should be added to the clause, making the taking of the census not later than in June.

A long discussion followed as to the proper time, in the course of which Mr. Fortin suggested that the names of those temporarily absent should be included in the family to which they belong, as otherwise it would be unjust;

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD, and others, agreed to this view, as so many were absent at lumbering and fishing.

Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL thought it desirable to leave the day to be fixed upon by the Governor General in Council.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, the correct principle was to take the names only of those who were actually at each place on a certain night, and thought the best time to take the Census would be in winter or spring.

After some further debate it was agreed to fix the time for the taking of the Census at a date not later than the first of May.

The Committee rose and reported, the Bill was concurred in and the third reading fixed for to-morrow.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the second reading of the Bill founded on his Banking Resolutions.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had promised to go on with the Election Bill. The House was not prepared to go on with the Banking Bill.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS explained that he had not been in the House when it adjourned, but he understood that the Hon. Member for Chateauguay had stated that this Bill was not printed and that therefore it could not be proceeded with.

Mr. MACKENZIE said no, that was not stated.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that it was very important that some Bills should be sent up for the consideration of the Senate. The Banking measure had been very fully discussed and would probably be passed its second reading soon, whereas the Election law would require very full discussion.

Mr. MACKENZIE said, that the remarks of the Minister of Militia, applied with equal force to the Election Bill. The Government appeared desirous of breaking the pledge it had given to the House. After some discussion it was arranged that the Bill should pass its second reading *pro forma*, and that any discussion thereon should take place in Committee of the whole. The Bill was then passed on division and ordered to committee of the whole, on Thursday.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the House go into Committee of the whole on the Election Bill.

Mr. FERGUSON considered the principle of the Bill an entire departure from the principles fixed by the Ontario Legislature for that Province. The principle adopted was one of uniformity over the whole Dominion. He thought it quite certain that if the old system under which the present members were returned, was continued, very little change would be made thereby in the *personnell* of the House. The system at present prevailing in Britain, was not uniform and he did not think any harm would arise from the construction of the present different franchises in the different Provinces. He considered that there was no danger of any of the Provinces adopting the system of Universal Suffrage which the best men of the United States considered to be the bane of that country. He referred to the Bill passed in Ontario last session and the amendments moved thereon and lost, which he said conclusively showed that the opinions of the House were strongly opposed to Universal Suffrage. He did not think it would be consistent for him to support this measure after the action of the Ontario Legislature. The House ought to see that great advantage ought to be derived from this scheme before it undertook its great expense. He calculated that in Ontario alone the cost of fixing a correct list would be between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. He believed the tendency of the present Bill was towards Universal Suffrage, and to prevent this he thought it compulsory upon him to move that it be an instruction to the Committee of the Whole to provide, that until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the qualification for election of members of the House of Commons shall be the same as that provided by the various local Houses for their own members.

It being six o'clock the SPEAKER left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. DUFRESNE called attention to a point of order. He thought the amendment could not be put as it derogated from the title of the Bill, the proposition being simply, to leave the law as it was. It would be better to move the six months' hoist, which would attain the whole object.

Mr. FERGUSON denied that it would destroy the Bill, as it only touched the franchise. There were other points which would not be touched.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought the motion open to objection on the point of order. In "May," page 464, would be found the rule applicable to such questions, the doctrine was the very proper one that an instruction need not be given to a Committee which possessed the power already to carry out such instructions.

The SPEAKER declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. FERGUSON said he would take an opportunity of moving his amendment when the House went into Committee.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD did not think the mover had treated him fairly, as he had invited the fullest and fairest discussion, and it had been discussed ably.

Mr. MACKENZIE said when the Bill was introduced it was declared not to be a party measure, and his side of the House had treated it in that spirit. He should be led to believe that after full discussion, the Minister of Justice would have given some indication of the course he would adopt. The Bill had been received with singular disfavour throughout the country as tending to place power in the hands of the Government which would be most dangerous. If the amendment proposed were favourably regarded it would lead almost to the abandonment of the Bill, as most of it was taken up with the machinery for carrying out the proposal to place the preparing of the lists in the hands of three nominees of the Government.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD denied that the Bill had been unfavourably received as a whole, although criticisms had been made on some portions of it. The Government were prepared to go into committee, and the moment the qualification of the voters was settled the mere machinery could be attended to. They should settle first who should have, and who should not have the right to vote, who should have, and who should not have, the right to be voted for. The machinery might be expensive, but as to the assertion that the Government could not be trusted with conducting it, that might simply go for what it was worth. Then they should, if he could not be trusted, give their confidence to another. The object he had to commence with was that as complete a primary list should be prepared as possible, and such an object would require some expense to carry it out. The list must be fixed in 1870, and revised in 1871 and in 1872, that is long after the Board had ceased to exist, and he was quite sure that if they began with a full list, by the next general election the rolls, as a whole, would contain the whole electoral body. Let them then settle first the qualification, and go as far as possible with safety. He hoped the House would go into Committee, in which it would remain for some time, and after the careful examination given it, the Government would be fully aware of the feeling of the House.

The House then went into Committee.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the first thing to be settled was the qualification for voters. The English system was that the exercise of the electoral franchise was a trust not a right, and therein its superiority consisted over the American system of universal suffrage. The state of civilization of countries was shown in the protection offered to property. The great question to be asked in deciding whether or not a man shall exercise the franchise, was whether or not he has a sufficient interest at stake in the country to be entrusted with a share of its Government. If people having no interest in the country are allowed to govern it, if one person holding no property is to govern the property of another who is possessed thereof, then the constitution is wrong and unsafe. The basis of qualification adopted by the Bill before the House, was the possession of real estate. The old qualification that existed so long was forty shillings sterling. Gradually this was altered by the different Provinces. In establishing a qualification for the Dominion, uniformity was most desirable. The circumstances of the different Provinces were nearly the same as was also the franchise now existing. It was also most desirable that any body or class of men in one Province should exercise the same rights of voting as the same body in any of the other Provinces, and they would hold that they were wronged if not allowed that right.

Mr. BLAKE—What will happen then, when there are two qualifications in one Province—one for the Local the other for the Central Parliament.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that was a question not to be dealt with here. The Dominion Parliament had no more to do with the qualification for the Local Houses than with the qualification in Australia. The House here had to deal with the qualification of the Dominion as a whole, and it was quite clear that uniformity was most desirable. In reference to the qualification on household property, he said that in the vast majority of cases it was well known that, especially in the rural districts, when a man was found in visible possession of household property the conclusion would be arrived at that he was residing on his own land. With respect to lessees of lands, great objection had been taken on account of the clause providing that lessees should not have votes who held leases for terms under five years. As there appeared to be some difference of opinion on the subject the question might be considered fully in Committee when alterations might be made. He did not intend to adhere to this period in particular. What was required was that ample proof should be shown that the lessee had sufficient interest in the place to qualify him to vote. He pointed out the difficulty in reference to the extension of the franchise to persons under an agreement to purchase from the Crown.

Mr. McCONKEY called attention to the case of squatters who had no written deed or agreement.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, the Bill would in no wise recognise wrong doers. In the case of settlers there, no doubt, was some written agreement under which they held their lands.

Mr. COLBY referred to the interpretation of the term "owner." He wished to know if it included those who held a bond for a deed. Many inhabitants of the Province of Quebec held their lands on that kind of title.

Hon. Mr. DORION said there was a large class of people in the Province of Quebec who held property under promise of sale.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said, that their case would be met in a clause further on in the Bill.

Mr. POPE said the class holding property for long periods the real owner of which could not be discovered should be made to show their occupancy for a considerable period and satisfy the municipal authorities.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said that there were thousands holding Crown Lands without patents who were in the eye of the law regarded as trespassers, but who were rather encourage than otherwise and who had a preference in obtaining these lands when disposed. The word occupant used in Ontario would he thought over this class, even although they had no paper title.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said the same class existed in New Brunswick who where originally squatters, but whose rights were recognized, and who, some of them, were the best settlers in the country. There were others who had taken Crown Land under the Labour Act, but who had not yet obtained their titles from the time not having expired, during which they had to perform their labours.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said they were included.

Hon. Mr. SMITH denied this, and suggested that a clause should be inserted to cover their cases. They were occupying only by permission of the Crown.

Mr. FERGUSON thought the clause would not cover the cases, as even sales on which instalments had not been paid up, or even in some which had been, in which it was held that till the protest had been issued they were not owners. In some cases also there were men who settled on lands which they had improved, and which would become theirs by the statute of limitations at the end of twenty years, would have no power to vote until that time had elapsed.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL said these were only the beginning of the difficulties. Under the law in New Brunswick, an application to Government when acknowledged was advertised in the *Gazette*, and their rights only lasted for a year. They had no vote, but others who were occupants were voters. The question of ownership thus became difficult to settle by such a law as this.

Hon. Mr. DORION said if they would define the owner, to be an owner, according to the law of each Province, it would simplify the matter.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the adoption of the first clause of the second paragraph.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER thought the second reading of the Bill showed, that the principle had been acknowleged; that the control of the qualification was to be in the hands of this, and not of the Local Legislature.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that the proposition had been ruled out of order by the Speaker.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER regretted this had been done. He approved of the principle, and held, besides, that the qualification should be uniform, and not have the qualification different in different Provinces. At present the Dominion had no franchise, as there was no means of defining what it should be till after the election. As to Red River and Newfoundland, it might happen that these should be exceptions to the general rule, but as the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had a franchise not essentially dissimilar to one another. But even if they should, he saw nothing in the circumstances to warrant any want of uniformity in them all. He maintained, besides, that it was not only necessary to establish their own franchise and make it uniform, but it should be under the control of the House, which would prevent any alterations by Local Legislatures by alterations in the tenure of Crown Land.

Mr. BLAKE—They can alter the tenure of all the property.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER held further, that the elections should be held under the direction of officers of the House. He did not say Municipal officers should not be employed, but he would state that at the election for Hants, he found that the Attorney General of Nova Scotia had given written instructions to the returning officer, whose place depended on the Local Government. He could not see how any member could propose to place the power in the hands of men who could exercise such unwarrantable authority. He felt that the franchise was too high. He differed from the member for Hants, who had, however, stated correctly the state of the things which led to the abrogation of Universal Suffrage with registration. He differed from the Ministry then in power, when they proposed to abrogate the law, without showing that it had failed in attaining the object for which it had been given. He had succeeded in deferring its adoption till after the next election, but in the following, under the higher voting, the Parliament did not so well represent the intelligence and ability of the country as under Universal Suffrage, and more bribery had taken place under the higher than under the lower. He did not say it was due to raising the franchise, but the truth seemed to be, that the higher they raised the reputation of a Parliament, the stronger were the inducements to enter it, and the greater the struggle to obtain a seat, and this was well seen in the Imperial Parliament, which he looked on as a model for all. He trusted that a court would be established to make enquiry into such cases. They were now starting with what might be called a clean slate, being untrammelled with any franchise. It might be well not to be too conservative, although it might be put somewhat high, as it was easy to reduce it. There were many who would be disfranchised under the present law, and he called attention the fact, that there were a large number of registered owners of shipping, who might wisely be included in the list of voters. He held that the possession of leasehold property and occupation for one year, should also entitle, as the five years lease was almost totally unknown in Nova Scotia. With regard to the ballot, he had voted for it during his first session, and he mentioned this as an excuse, but until now, since 15 years ago, it had never been brought up again, nor had they heard anything from New Brunswick to induce them to do so. And he had heard marvellous stories of money spent there which showed one object had not been gained. At the same time it was not a vital principle, and he could not see why the principle should not be allowed to remain. He could see no objection to allow Nova Scotia to retain simultaneous voting as they possessed it now.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD said, with reference to the remarks of Dr. Tupper, that it required a great deal of moral courage to change the electoral franchise of Nova Scotia from universal sufferage to a restrictive francise. He asked how it was that if the hon. member approved of universal suffrage he did not, when he came into power, repeal the Bill passed by his (Mr. Archibald's) Government, restricting the franchise. It was because the sound sense of the people had decided that the restrictive franchise was the sounder. He hoped to see tenants under leases of less than five years included among the voters.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said that when his Government came into power he could not re-enact a universal suffrage Bill because a majority of the Legislative Council was opposed to it.

Mr. McDONALD (Antigonish) thought the franchise should be under the control of the Federal Government. He spoke in favour of universal suffrage, and said that under it there was less corruption in Nova Scotia than ever before, and held that no such distinctions should be kept up as those which separated classes in old countries. With respect to the assumption that only holders of property should have a vote, he contended that as it might as reasonably be held that the man with only $200 of real property should not control the man with $200,000 of personal property, and the wider extended the franchise the less chance was there of corruption, the young men who gave independent votes being disfranchised, admitting the men who held shanties with squalling children who drove them almost to sell their votes. He objected to the clause respecting five years' leases, and held that occupants as such should have votes as well as long leaseholders who held at mere nominal rents. He thought the distinction between franchise in towns and in the country would create a great deal of confusion which might be avoided.

Hon. Mr. DORION thought the discussion showed that they wanted something simpler than this Bill offered, as they had been three hours discussing the meaning of the word owner. He did not think they ought in the matter of uniformity to be wiser than the people of Great Britain and in America. Even here they had different rules in different places by this Bill, and which existed even under the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. Algoma had a different franchise, and it was not necessary to have a uniform franchise. In England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, they had different laws, and under the late Reform Bill of 1867, they had not attempted to make them uniform.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said they had made them uniform as far as the different terms of law would allow.

Hon. Mr. DORION said they had passed different Bills for each part of the Kingdom and in the United States it was provided that the States laws should be the law for the elections until altered.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD denied this.

Hon. Mr. DORION quoted the consititution of the United States to show that it was as he had said.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that Congress had settled that.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that the rule was as he had laid down that the Congress had authorised these to be electors, but the qualification was settled by the different States. Uniformity was not necessary and the Bill itself provided for different qualifications in cities, towns and country. What was wanted was a silmpe and cheap election law such as the people of several sections of the Dominion had, and to change it would cause dissatisfaction and confusion. Every man deprived of a vote under this law would be more dissatisfied than by any Act of their own Legislature. If the Legislatures passed laws not satisfactory that were found to work ill, they could be altered. If they wanted, however, to satisfy the various sections they would leave their franchise alone until evils became apparent that required amendment. He thought there was a great advantage in leaving the franchise alone, as all they had to do was by a simple … which would sweep away 53 clauses … clare who were to be the electors according to the laws of each Province … with respect to the machinery they … provide that specially to go … country to ascertain at Government … labour and expense, who are to be … to vote, the burdens laid up n the … besides the direct expense … they had no right to lay on. In the States they had never seen … change the law respecting voting.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … they had changed it materially … negro has now a vote.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said … had not a vote, the distinction … white and black had been done away …

Hon. Mr. DORION was not … late changes, but he referred to … tice prevailing not only in the States, but in other countries … no prepossession in favour of … lar theory of the franchise, … property or personal property … thought if the former it should … founded on the assessment roll … ed that the electors who vote … Legislators shall vote for members … Dominion Parliament.

Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL … cardinal point was that of … which he thought should … to the good sense of the House … looked to the various classes … by the Bill, and would compare … that of Nova Scotia, which … $150 real estate, $300 of pers… ty, or of personal property and … combined. He thought there … sential difference between the … present Bill, and proceeded to … if the $200 were altered to … be precisely the same as in N… He took exception to the five ye… as giving no qualification. He … to see the 5th clause altered … same advantage to persons under … of sale from individuals, and … see the $400 income clause … incomes derived from any sou… modifications which he thought … ernment would accede to. He th… Scotia would have nothing to com… He advocated giving a vote to … ship owners. He held a very stro… ion respecting simultaneous vot… had for 20 years been connected … Legislature of Nova Scotia, during … very able men had been connected … and there was no Act he could look … to with more *pleasure than the* … simultaneous voting, (hear, hear … author of that Act was the present … Judge of Nova Scotia, whose merits … not been sufficiently recognised, and … hoped that nothing would prevail in … Government to deprive Nova Scotia of … privilege granted. He was not disposed … say a word on the principle of the … but his old prejudices on behalf of … voting had not been removed. He … cated the establishment of a Court … troverted elections, and that in this … should adopt the mode followed in …

Mr. LANGLOIS said the principal … jection to the proposed system of … electoral lists, was the expense … gested that the machinery for … census should be used, as the … probability of an election … The men who obtained the … were men of attainments; and … were only to be made once, they … perform that duty, and in this … pense would be saved and the … Parliament would act independently … Local Legislatures. He thought … a saving could be effected by having … one revision instead of two. With … to tenants in Quebec, he said few … ten leases were used, verbal being … employed. Tacit leases, even where … leases had existed, were of common … rence; and by the present law all … holding these would be disfranchised … approved generally of the Bill.

Mr. BLAKE said that the discussion … the second clause was by no means ex… haustive. The class of tenants … large number of different kinds … instance were those on improving … Then there were long leases in … nada which would enfranchise … while in other parts of the Dominion … would not be so. The discussion … the difficulty of defining the … arising out of property. The … of Justice had enlarged on … as a basis while *he did not* … nize the fact that this House had … ing to do with regulating prop… He pointed out that if the franchise … left to the Provinces, there could … cause of dissatisfaction which could … met by the people themselves. … lieved we might fairly trust the … to the Local Legislatures, at any … it was found that they were not … that trust. There was no reason … franchise should be uniform … only be procured by mutual … all parts of the Dominion, … tion of none. The effect of this … upon Newfoundland and Prince … Island should not be overlooked … he understood, as it now stood … chise a large number of the … these Provinces. Such being the … ceptions must be made in … they would never come into … It was impossible to expect that … ple of Newfoundland would vote … federation if by doing so they … their franchise. If exceptions … favour of Newfoundland, exceptions … as well be made in favour of … cause the Bill as it now stood … franchise nine-tenths of the … that district. What then became … great principle of uniformity … the Government set so much value … remarks with reference to New… might be applied with equal force … North West and British Columbia … Bill was passed as it now stood … be a very serious blow to the … of Confederation. In view of … he urged that the Bill be amended … adopt the franchise of each Pro… the basis of franchise for the …

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … that the Committee rise, report … and ask leave to sit again, … time might be given for the … sion on this point.

The Committee rose, reported … and obtained leave to sit again …

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked … Budget would be brought down.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS … timates were almost ready … down. They had been … the hands of the printer, … ble they might be laid on … morrow. It was absolutely … him to say, before the estimates … on the table, when he could … financial statement.

In answer to Mr. BLAKE,

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … the Government had received … or reliable information of … shot at Fort Garry, by order of … visional Government. He had … private telegram from a … Paul's, informing him that it was … that a person named Scott had … by the Provisional Government … foundation there was for this … not know.

Mr. MACKENZIE hoped the Government … had taken measures to obtain … formation in the matter, … parties at Fort Garry had gone … of taking a Canadian life, … Government would not be … duty in the matter.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD … the Government had taken … accurate information, …

...in others relating to affairs in Red ...
MACKENZIE said that the report of ...ing shot was in the newspapers five ...ago. It was somewhat extraordinary, ...report was true, that the Government ...t received information of it even be... the newspapers.
...swer to Mr. BLAKE,
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said ...vernment had no further informa... respecting the delegation from Red ... but were in hourly expectation of ... on that point, as well as the other re...to.
House adjourned at 12.5.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

... 8.10 a. m., 1.00 p m., 10 00 p m
... 4.30 p m., 11.00 a m., 9.00 p m
...trains connect at Prescott Junction ...nd Trunk Railway for all points south ...west.
...Offices—York street, corner of Sussex

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

...OCAL NEWS.

...Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumat...

...'s Magnetic Fluid relieves ... ...iately.

...150 cases and bales of new goods on ... Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

... Room—Opening day, Wednesday, 30th ... at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

... Goods opening out every day at Gar... Mutchmor & Co's.

... display of millinery and mantles on ...day, 30th March, at Garland Mutch... Co's.

... Russell's show room opening and ... display of novelties for the season ... place on Thursday, the 31st inst.

... of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, ...b, &c., &c., at J. B. Buss & Co's, 21 ... street.

... advise our lady friends to see the *display of millinery and mantles on ...day, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.*

...CONCERT.—Quite a rush was made for ... for Mons. Jacquard's concert, to take *this evening* at Gowan's Hall. There ... a full house, to judge from the interest ... displayed by our citizens.

...OWLEDGMENT.—The Grey Nun's grate... acknowledge the receipt of $30 from the ... Club of the 60th Rifles, for the ... of the Catholic General Hospital.

... MARKET—TUESDAY.—There were a fair ... of sleighs in with produce of all ... Purchases were briskly made. No ... prices.

...—Don't forget the read... St. Patrick's Hall to night. A good ... is arranged and will be sustained ... by talented amateurs. As usual ... to see the hall crowded.

... SWINDLE.—The mock auctioneer ... was ordered by the Police Magistrate ... the city by one o'clock. He was ... good his short stay this morning by ... the farmers on the market square.

...E AND OTTAWA LUMBER FORWARDING ... Corporation and Board of Trade of ... were represented, to the Minister of ... Works yesterday by a delegation to ... against the boom monopoly. The ... has been laid over till to-morrow.

...—Messrs. Caldwell and Brown ... to build an extensive grist-mill at ... Place. *The mill is to have four runs and everything augurs success for the* ... enterprise. It is to be built on the site ... fabric, which will be torn down to ... to improvement.

... COURT—TUESDAY.—The case of ... George Craig for assault was adjourned ... to-morrow.

... Bennett, the young thimble rigger ... with passing $25 from the pocket ... McDonald (of course from Glengarry) ... his own, was discharged for want of ... against him, and ordered to leave ... by one o'clock or run the risk of ... before the Court as a vagrant.

... SEIZURE.—Revenue Inspector ... Graham made a dash on Monday last on ... illicit distillery in Torbolton. It was ... by a Mr. Postons, whose name was ... familiar in the Police Court. Quite ... of Mr. McMicken's men, with ... city police went to the locality ... was made; and the force returned to ... with their trophies. The storm of ... evening inspired them in their work of ... and the trophied whiskey gave some ... ideas as to *order*. Nothing like law ... order.

...OWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the ... of Carleton General Protestant Hospi... acknowledges the receipt of the following ... in aid of the Institution:—From the ... Pool, London and Globe Assurance ... any to repair small damage by fire ... two dollars; Charles F. Edwards, of ... proceeds of a concert held in aid of ... institution, twenty-five dollars; Hammett ... M. D., four dollars; Mrs. Hamnett Hill, ... dollars; First 60th Rifles per honour H. ...bb, the one half proceeds of a theatrical ...ance in aid of the Institution, thirty ...

...JOHN A. MACDONALD still continues to ... his usual tact and energy in the ... position to which his talents have ... him. We once heard it remarked that ... popularity would one day decline, but we ... that when a man's advancement is the ... of his own intrinsic worth his reputa... fixed and effulgent, like that of the ... Shoshonees Remedy for rheumatism, ... of the throat, lungs, &c. For sale by ...ggists.

... WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect... ... as easily lost as virtue, and in ... as difficult to recover. In this ... more particularly at this season ... people are very apt to take cold ... from sore throat, coughs, spits ... and pulmonary complaints generally ... not checked immediately lead to ... consequences. The question arises ... the quickest and most effectual ... Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have ... the public for twenty years, and ... always given perfect satisfaction, and ... effect permanent cures when taken ... Sold by all medicine dealers and ... stores generally throughout, the Pro... at 25 cents per box.

...Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia

... THUMB NOLIFIED.—we read there ha... race between the New York showmen to ... possession of one George Washington Nutt, ... said to be several inches shorter than ... Tom Thumb, and that P. T. Barnum has ... in getting him, for three years for $30,- ... board and expenses. Is it not a great thing ... small man! and is it not equally as great to ... medicine that can be depended upon for ... colds, rheumatism, burns, bruises, summer ... cholic, &c.; if so get at once a supply ... "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at the nearest ... dealer's for 25 cents.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 29.

Caldwell was brought before Justice Wilson to-day on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*

Hon. J. H. Cameron moved for prisoner's discharge on grounds previously stated.

Hon. M. C. Cameron contended that the crime of forgery had been made out against the prisoner, and that the American statute of limitation could not be considered by the Court.

Decision reserved.

$15,890 has been raised by means of liquor licenses this year.

It is intended to appoint a committee, consisting of seven Aldermen and seven members of the Board of Trade, to endeavour to secure united action on the part of all railways touching at Toronto, for the erection of a Union passenger station.

Special revival services are being held in some of the Methodist churches.

A resident of Toronto named Call and his family are among the list of passengers by the *City of Boston*.

The Great Western trains are running on time.

The Northern is completely blocked, and the Grand Trunk trains are irregular.

The snow is rapidly disappearing.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 29.

A new line of steamboats is to be established, to run between Montreal and Pictou, calling at the intermediate ports.

The annual general meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade will be held at the Corn Exchange on Monday, 4th of April next.

On the 1st of April next, or as soon after as the weather will permit, the water will be drawn off the Lachine Canal, and again let in as soon as the necessary repairs have been made.

The Ontario Locomotive Works at Kingston are building six passenger engines for the Grand Trunk, and expect to build a number for the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. J. D. King lectures in the Natural History Society's Room on Thursday evening next, on "The Truth of Revelation," as exemplified in ancient coins and monuments.

This morning a deputation leaves Montreal for Ottawa, representing the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway.

The deputation is composed of Messrs. Beaubien, M.P.P.; Duncan McDonald, P. S. Murphy, and C. Legge, C.E., and their main object is to further the project and arrange terms of amalgamation with the Canada Central Railway.

The McGill University Society held a meeting last night. It was decided to canvass at once for subscriptions, and raise, if possible, six thousand dollars to form the basis of three annual bursaries of $120 each.

Madame Verdon and Madame Belisle, two widows, whose rights are affected by the Local Act of last session to aid the Union St. Joseph, have petitioned the Governor General to disallow the Act.

The annual gymnastic entertainment of the Barnjums class of young ladies took place last evening in the University Gymnasium, in the presence of the parents and friends of the pupils. The number of pupils of all ages was about 60. The movements gone through were remarkable for grace, elasticity and variety.

The s. s. *Nestorian* arrived at Portland at 11.50 this morning, with 36 cabin and 358 steerage passengers.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 29.

A bazaar is to be held in the National School House in aid of the Canada Military Asylum.

Lieut Governor Belleau, with several capitalists, yesterday visited Vallière's extensive steam furniture factory.

A public meeting of Irishmen is called for Thursday, to discuss municipal affairs.

A stabbing affray has occurred at Val Cartier. A boy named Rourke stabbed another named Gaument for refusing to wrestle. Rourke was arrested.

A mutual benefit Association has been formed for the support and medical attendance during sickness of injured members.

The Government are surveying sites for the new Post Office.

The enlargement of the Court House, Normal School, and Kent House, for departmental buildings is commenced.

High winds last night. Several chimney tops were blown down.

The *enquete* term commenced yesterday.

The case of the National Bank *vs.* City Bank was called.

No mails expected till to-night.

The Sheriff's sale of a gold diamond ring has been held in the case of the Union Bank *vs.* Stebbins.

The Yankee Colonel who some time since was so liberal in giving invitations to a picnic to San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad, ended in his Quebec friends being mulcted of a few hundred dollars.

Bennett's wharf, a valuable property, is advertised for sale.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Barry, member for Cork County, moved an amendment to the Bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, requiring one day's warning to seditious journals. This was adopted. The amendment limiting the operation of the Act to March, 1871, was rejected.

Several amendments were offered to the Irish Land Bill, which were finally adopted. The Bill then passed, and the House adjourned.

The Messrs. Longman announce the publication in May, of a new political novel by Disraeli.

The *Times* in reviewing the proceedings of the High Court, pronounces Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept like a mad man under constant watch.

LONDON.—The *Post* urges a policy of extreme rigor towards Ireland.

The acquittal of Prince Bonaparte is much commented on here.

The practice of the University boat crews for the annual race is carefully watched and reported. They concur in pronouncing both crews matched in form.

Four inches of snow lay in Epsom Downs last Saturday, and sportsmen are seriously perplexed about the condition of the Turf, as the Epsom spring races commence to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL.—Out-going Trans-Atlantic steamers have been ordered to take a southerly course to avoid icebergs, unusually large numbers of them being reported by arrivals here.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The Procureur General made his argument in the High Court at Tours to-day. He opened his discourse with an energetic denunciation of the political party to which Victor Noir belonged.

He made frequent reference to the *Marseillaise* journal, which he said was to blame. Nearly all of the evidence of the prosecution was set aside by the Procureur who, however, demands the condemnation of the Prince, because the shooting was done in self defence. The Prince was much excited during the delivery of the argument.

M. M. Leroux and Demasques, lawyers for the defence, in closing the arguments, laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciations of the Prince in the *Marseillaise* and other circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal Infallibility. The publication of Bishop Strorsman's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is hourly expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count Darue is also looked for.

The High Court has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 25,000 francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Daru's despatch has been made public. It substantially denies the enterpellation the Emperor placed on the policy and pretensions of the Pope.

TOURS.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procureur General for a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only an hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the Counsel for *partie civile* demanded 100,500 francs damages. In consequence of this demand the Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the Court instantly. He said he wished to show that he was not afraid of menaces made against his life.

In the Senate to-day M. Rouher presiding, Minister Ollivier read a sheet on the project of the Senatus Consultum, drawn up in accordance with the recent letter of the Emperor. It makes important changes in the prerogatives of the Senate. Hereafter Legislative power is to be divided between the Emperor, the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The number of Senators must be one third less than that of deputies. Former articles, giving constituent powers to the Senate, are abrogated, and the Constitution henceforth may be changed only by the voice of the people, on the proposal of the Emperor.

BREST.—The Steamship *Pierre* has arrived.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—The Colonial Department is in possession of many documents, showing the character of the various conspiracies which culminated in insurrection in Cuba, and proving that one of the most considerable of these plots had for its object the elevation of Lersundy to the Vice Royalty of the Island.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.—Last accounts from Paraguay state that the Brazilian troops were rapidly gaining in pursuit of Lopez.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Yokohama gives full reports of the evidences before the Naval Court of Inquiry at Yokohama, and the decision of the court on the case of Capt. Eyre, of which the telegraph has already announced the substance. The facts of the case remain substantially the same as at first reported, only to the inhumanity of the British Captain is now added, the further wrong of a verdict by four other British Captains, and the British Consul, that the commander of the *Bombay* was a little too hasty, that every allowance must be made for his perplexed situation and that although the law unfortunately prescribes a penalty for the abandonment of a hundred and fifty drowning men, the penalty must not be understood as affixing any stigma upon Captain Eyre's character as a gentleman and a sailor. The *Tribune* commenting on the topic, says: This in effect is what the decision amounts to; The court suspends Eyre's certificate for the very shortest period possible, and does it, so to speak, but in hand apologizing to the culprit for putting him to so much inconvenience.

The testimony of the officers of the *Bombay*, shows that the time which elapsed between the order to stop her engine, when the collision became imminent, and the order to go ahead and leave the *Oneida* to her fate, was only four minutes. That the *Bombay* herself was not supposed to be in danger; indeed she was taking water in only one of her seven compartments, as the Captain well knew that the *Oneida*, after the collision, hailed the the steamer—"Ahoy!" and the hail was heard and repeated to Captain Eyre, who, nevertheless, refused to stop. Probably those on board the boat seem to have heard the *Oneida's* guns, but the Court remarked that if Captain Eyre had kept a proper look out after the accident, he could not have failed to see the flash. There can be no question that the damage to the *Oneida* was supposed to be serious. The *Bombay* was a large iron-clad steamer, running eight knots an hour. The American corvettee was greatly inferior to it in size, and was struck in the very place where a ship is always weakest, and was crushed in her quarter. The carpenter and others of the *Bombay* testify they saw the interior of the cabin, and men removing the wounded. Upon the other question whether the *Oneida* or the *Bombay* was to blame for the collision the court pronounces decidedly in Captain Eyre's favor, but the case is by no means clear. There is a conflict of opinion as to the rule of the road. It is some satisfaction to learn that further enquiry has been instituted by the Commanding officer of the United States Squadron in Asiatic waters.

The *Japan Herald* applauds the decision of the court, and thinks the sentence may seem heavy to Captain Eyre, but it may be less than it might have been had the evidence been given in an inquest over Commander Williams.

The Japan *Gazette* wishes that the Court could have found it compatible with their strict sense of justice to acquit Captain Eyre, altogether, yet under the circumstances he could hardly have hoped to get off as easily as he has. His error in leaving the *Oneida* was one of judgement rather than that of desperate heartlessness.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, now so long missing, had on board 55 cabin passengers and 52 in the steerage, the names of whom have been published. If the steamer is lost, 191 persons have perished, and it is probable that there may have been one or two stowaways on board, whose names will never be heard.

The list of passengers published include the names of several officers of the Royal Artillery and other British Regiments, who were returning to England from Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO.—In the Legislature of British Columbia a motion was carried that Canada purchase Alaska, and the State of Maine.

Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, commanding the department of the Pacific, died at 8 o'clock last evening, from an attack of apoplexy.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138SW6m

EXTRACTS.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the Chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

St. John, N.B.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.

Maravilla Cocoa — *For Breakfast* — The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœpaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers, Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London, Eng.

Gagetown, N.B.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—I am happy to say I have not had a symptom of Bronchitis, from which I suffered many years, since taking your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

E DEAN,

St. John, N B, November 2nd.

I have no hesitation in recommending Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to my patients who suffer from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.

H G ADDY, M D.

The mind governs the muscles through the nervous system, as the telegraph apparatus is influenced by a remote operator through the wire. If the mind is impaired by age or disease, the muscles are made to perform strange or unnecessary acts; but if the nervous system is diseased, the muscles of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs and Genital Organs, are sure to suffer, and from their inaction produce Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Weak Lungs and General Debility, with their accompanying trains of evil and resulting diseases.

A Diseased Nervous System, Vitiated Blood, Bad Digestion and Weak Lungs, always precede Consumption.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites the nerves regain their vigor, the brain becomes clear and powerful, the muscles healthy, Dyspepsia a disease of the past, the heart's regular action is restored, the blood made pure, the lungs strong, and all the functions of the body are brought up to a hearty standard.

We are enabled to state the above on the most convincing testimony.

Sold by apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I FELLOWS, Chemist, St John, N B.

AGENTS—Francis Cundill & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal. 1176 6b

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOM OPENING.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

WILL OPEN

THEIR SHOW ROOM

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH,

With a magnificent display of the latest

PARISIAN AND LONDON FASHIONS

—IN—

Bonnets,

Hats,

Jackets,

Flowers,

Feathers and

Ornaments.

G. M. & Co. to meet the great increase in business have enlarged their SHOW ROOM by removing the CARPET DEPARTMENT up stairs.

They have imported the

LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK

Ever shown in

CENTRAL CANADA,

COMPRISING

STYLISH FASHIONABLE ARTICLES

AT A MODERATE PRICE,

Together with the

RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED TO

OTTAWA.

LADIES are all invited to call and see the FASHIONS whether wishing to purchase or not. As large a portion of the goods as possible will be displayed on Tables and Counters so that they can be seen while passing through the Room.

OVER

150 CASES AND BALES

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED THIS SEASON.

Full Lines in all the Departments.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. VOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

1298 tf

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and JONES & HOLLAND.

1266tf

TO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS. Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street. 1314a

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON, The Tea Pot, Sussex street.

1306tM1

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River. Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI, Dept Public Works, or at No 4, Prince's Terrace

1290tf

HOUSE TO LET.

To let on the 1st of May next, the HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Dr. JONES, Daly Street. Apply to

J THORBURN.

1318 3

NOTICE

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 13.8tf

A GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the rebuilding of the

AYLMER CONVENT,

Will be held in the

TOWN OF AYLMER,

—ON—

SATURDAY, 23rd of APRIL, 1870.

Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1317td

GOWAN'S HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

30TH MARCH, 1870.

GRAND CONCERT,

Under the distinguished patronage of SIR GEORGE E CARTIER,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

GIVEN BY

M. GUSTAVE JACQUARD,

CELEBRATED VIOLINCELLIST

First Prize of the Conservatoire Imperial of Paris

ASSISTED BY

THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS

AND

AMATEURS

Of the City.

M. GUSTAVE SMITH

Has kindly taken the musical direction.

Admission ... 50 cts.
Family Tickets for four persons ... $1 50

Tickets for sale at Mr. Orme & Son, Russell House and Music Store.

Ottawa, March 29, 1870. 1319 2

SEWING MACHINES.

G. W. GATES & CO.'s

SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Are the only low-priced machines which have earned the reputation of doing as good work as the high-priced machines. They are strongly built of the best material, simple in construction, and easily understood, never getting out of order when properly used.

Prices $25, $33 and $35.

The subscriber is sole agent for Ottawa and vicinity for these first class machines; also for Williams' Celebrated Singer and Howe Machines Improved.

GEO DAWSON, Crown Hotel, 56 Rideau street.

Ottawa, March 28th, 1870. 1319b

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

BEES FOR SALE.

ABOUT THIRTY HIVES.

Apply to

HENRY GRIST, Patent Agent, Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 29, 1870. 1319 3

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER, Exchange Hotel, Mosgrove street.

1301 1y

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 55 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 1A1

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

128 *Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years*

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Ottawa, R H HAYCOCK.

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Ex St. David.
From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,
A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN, Sussex and Wellington Streets.

Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evening Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851,"

SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. M Misa,

BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,

GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried, first class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,

RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"

OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,

GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order

CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make

WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,

WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,

COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.

Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run *try it; it will recommend itself*

TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.

TOBACCOS, a ull assortment,

REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.

FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,

FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,

GREEN GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin

SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted,

FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength

FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.

LEA & PERRIN SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; he best.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.

BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON, No 26, Rideau street, Ottawa

3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

Wellington Street Forever!

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

The subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened Opposite H. F. McCarthy's Apothecary, where we are now prepared to shew a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city. N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of MR. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland. All fits guaranteed.

BLYTH & RUSSELL.

1213-3m

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO,
8 Bonaventure street.

MONTREAL, March 1870. 1297 1m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

TO HORACE LAPIERRE, ESQ., BARRISTER.

DEAR SIR,—

Isidore Traversy, Esq., having resigned his seat in the Municipal Council of this City as Alderman for By Ward, we the undersigned electors of the said Ward, beg that you will allow yourself to be presented as a candidate to fill up the vacancy, and in the event of your acceding to our request, we pledge ourselves to give you our most sincere and cordial support.

John Heney	Eug. Martineau
N. Germain	Andrew Campbell
Thos. H. Kirby	William Mosgrove
J. F. Caldwell	A. Champagne
Jas. Martin	Benj. Huckell
Pierre Poulin	J. W Peachy
Isidore Traversy	E. A. Martin
Edouard Germain	Toussaint Groulx
B. J. Draper	James Thompson
Geo. Taillon	Edouard Beaucaire
Joseph Sleeman	Thomas Story
P. H. Chabot	F. Rochon
J. Bowden	D. R. Leavens
Bernard Larivière	George Mortimer
James Warnock	L. A. Grison
Noé Chevrier	Jno. McIsaac
Geo. Bartlett	F. X. Lapierre
R. Lapierre	Bernard Gafnay
M. Breeman	A. Riopelle
Alf. Laurin	John Kelly
Daniel Rice	Joseph Valiquette
O. Durocher	Théophile Bellemare
Francis Kilby	Léon Roy
Benj. Beaucaire	Hugh Lunny
L. Desmarais	E. Malette
J. B. Galarneau	John Dyke
Louis Duhamel	George Leteau
Roman Pagé	James Bourget
Peter Handy	John B. Guerard
A. Robillard M. D.	J. B. Turgeon
Noel Dorion	Dr. P. St. Jean
Alexis Renaud	Chas. Goulden
J. B. Vermette	F. X. Valade M. D.
Onésime Laberge	W. H. Tracy
Joseph Ariel	Moise Lapointe
Damase Noel	J. B. Mathieu
A. A. Chanse	Thomas Brulé
D. Richer	John Burrows
J. B. Richer	Félix Cardinal
Solomon Marion	Thomas Coffee
M. W. Nector	Patrick Brennan
Jos. Havis	Edouard Milotte
Fulgeance Lalonde	Philip Corman
Eric Pelletier	S. Winters
Louis Viau	Paul Favreau
Paul Ethier	Béloni Perreault
Denis O'Keefe	George Story
Louis Paquet	Sévère Gravelle
J. B. Paquet	Charles Lafleur
B. Desjardins	Calixte Laframboise
Louis Devarennes	Aimé Naubert
Fabien Paquet	Jos. Vienne Michau
Z. Paquet	Césaire Gravelle
J. B. Dubord	David Gravelle
Jos. Maheux	C. Derolls
Louis Z. Chabot	J. B. Auger
Pierre Bureau	Alex Gagnon
Charles Gagner	Casimir Daoust
Baptiste Gauvreau	Isaie Richer
Thos' Beatty	Godefroi Gareau
John Laframbroise	Hubert Ayotte
Moise Carrière	Jno. Coombs
Nicholas Ryan	Louis Landry
Leonard Winters	Michel Masson
M. Thornton	Ulric Renaud
F. Sauriol	Joseph Archambeault
S. Davis	Onésime Barrette
Pierre Gauvreau	J. B. Tassé
Jas. McCullough	J. B. Archambeault
T. M. Blasdell	Gilbert Boulet
John Bulger	Charles Masson
J. B. Paquet	Francois McCam
Ed Devlin	et 200 autres.

TO MESSRS. JOHN HENEY, N. GERMAIN THOS. KIRBY, and others.

GENTLEMEN,—

I little expected to be called upon to fill up the vacancy caused in the City Council by the resignation of Ald. Traversy, but upon reading your requisition signed by the greater number of the leading and most influential electors of By Ward, I can only offer you my most sincere thanks for the honour thus proffered and accept the support you so cordially tender. If elected to the position of a member of the City Council, I trust that my efforts to aid in the promotion of the general welfare of this city, and my earnest devotion of the interest of By Ward will give general satisfaction to those who do me the honour of placing the confidence in me,

I have the honour to remain gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H LAPIERRE,

Ottawa, March 25, 1870. 1316 5

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, } To Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

SESSION OF THE COUNTY COURT,

In and for the said County of Carleton, for the trial of issues of fact without the intervention of a jury, will be holden at the Court House, (City Hall), in the City of Ottawa, on

Monday, the 4th day of April, 1870,

1870, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM F POWELL, Sheriff,
By W H FALLS, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
March 24th, 1870. 1318td

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for "breach of contract" should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be resonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.

Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 tf

JUST RECE...

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Times
AT
HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 22nd day of March, 1870.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 8, intituled, "An Act respecting Inland Revenue."

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th Section of the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1868, as the Ports from which goods subject to Duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the Port of North Sydney, Cape Breton, and the Port of London, Ontario, shall be, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purposes.

WM H LEE,
1318 3 Clerk Privy Council.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jacquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station 0, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9½ miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER.
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 30, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring " "	1 00	@	0 00
OATS—Per bushel, 36 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32½
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK—Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do.	20 00	@	00 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 50	@	7 50
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—per pair	0 35	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 20	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 17	@	0 19
No. 2	0 12	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl.	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 45	@	0 00
HAY—Per ton	7 50	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure)	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	0 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, towell in the wake of civilization.

—Easy Safety of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and checking the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the orderly imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent diseases, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cubital, Schenectady.*

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in quest of second hand Stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Goods of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 13, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING, STEINWAYS, DUNHAM

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines' Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Organs, Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE, With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 13, 1870. 1284 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO LET.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. T. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Jo2-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1256 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 1870. 1302 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 10, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 10 feet.

Sub lots Nos 1 to 31, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287taw5A

GUYOT'S TAR,

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economising time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two table-spoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it to be the most hygienic drink in hot weather and time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Job.

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO.
15th March, 1870. 1306al2 3

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to .... while

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap. 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

1307 3

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, shingles, Framing Timber, &c.

On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

43,6m LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

MCLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.

M. McLEOD, W. McK. WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1213-6m

J. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER. RENE EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect; Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 386tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 49utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion,

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART, AND COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or at the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Sec'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P,
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H. V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

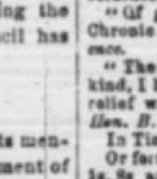
J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.



"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s and 10s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. ... 11

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 50 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
39,6m Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical.

TRADE-MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in Ottawa.

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles, price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 5 oz packets, 7 cents; 8 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

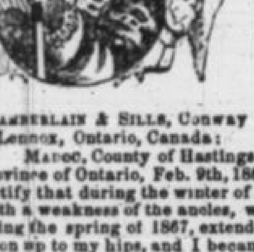
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J Brown, in Ottawa.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS, TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $5,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1272 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods; I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 21

Medical Cards.

DR. J. A. BECKETT, Surgeon Dentist. Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physcian, Surgeon and Accouchour. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler,

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

THE METROPOLITAN,

AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.
293tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 746t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
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THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon. G. W. Allen, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER. These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers, seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

YOUNG & RADFORD

Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 35, Sparks street,
Ottawa.

Stoves & Hardware.

HARK THE LARK.

BIRD CAGES!! BIRD CAGES!!

Our Spring Stock just received, elegant, cheap and substantial Cages, including all sizes and patterns.

Round, Square, Octagon,
Cottage and Breeding Bird Cages,

—ALSO—

Birds Nests,
Birds Baths,
Bird Swings,
Bird Seed Cups, &c

Wire Flower Baskets, very pretty patterns,
Wire Egg Boilers,
Wire Dish Covers,
Wire Toast Forks and Racks,
Wire Egg Beaters,
Wire Skewers,
Larding Needles,
Egg Slices.

STOVES AND TINWARE AS USUAL, MILK PANS and MILK STRAINERS

AT THE

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

76 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO,

And what everybody says must be true,

THAT

ESMONDE BROS.

IS THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO

Have your Tinsmith's Work Done.

Give us one order for a trial, and you will never regret it.

ESMONDE BROS,
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STOVES, STOVES,

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in great variety.

Sole Agents for "North's" Patented Drum Heater; and also for Eaton's Patent Ventilating Stoves.

ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE.

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME!

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by *Science*.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographers of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Medal,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness, this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June 14, 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

... they were painfully afflicting, have been cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

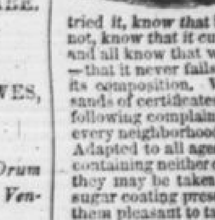
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic and Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER

Politics, Literature, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants of Ottawa will, doubtlessly, be pleased to learn that a paper bearing the above title is about to appear to meet their wants. Aware of the necessity of such a newspaper, in both languages, in Ottawa, and which will afford, every day, the latest intelligence, I have not hesitated to undertake the publication of the Courier, and it shall be my aim in doing so to fully satisfy the requirements and wishes of the inhabitants of the Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising. Trade is brisk, and there is evidence of great and future prosperity. Her means of communication to and from the city, and the facility for establishing additional factories, afforded by the unrivalled water-power at our very doors, will do much to rapidly increase the city's ...

Confederation has strengthened the commercial ties between the English and French speaking inhabitants of the Dominion. It shall be the aim of the Courier to cement them still more strongly together.

In the views and measures of the government the proprietor of the Courier concurs, and will endeavour to give every measure of support which circumstances render necessary, carefully avoiding all offence to such as may differ from him. We will cultivate a friendly bearing to the traditions of the past and the realities of the present, hoping to take a middle and certain course, which cannot fail to be endorsed by the inhabitants of the entire valley of the Ottawa.

A young people should endeavour to raise themselves to the level of more advanced nationalities, and this they can only do by being made acquainted with what is going on in all parts of the world. This shall be our aim, and we shall also urge such improvements as tend to increase the means of developing the wealth of the community. Our efforts will not, however, be confined to city affairs; the requirements of the husbandman will receive a full share of our attention, knowing that on the cultivation of the soil the ... very much depend. It shall be our particular object to protect the interests of the agriculturist, and at the same time ... industries, and to provide ... information ... or both, in ...

Correspondents will always find our columns open to them in which to express their opinions, or offer suggestions, provided the views expressed are consistent with ... and couched in moderate, though ... language.

Let it not be supposed, however, ... that may have been said, that ... the Courier will be wholly devoted ... matters. The intelligence of the ... quarter of the globe will find ... columns, the telegraph will ... of, and the latest news will be ... possible obtained.

Indeed, from the variety of ... Courier will contain, and the ... in its management, the proprietor ... pates success and pledges himself ...

The Courier will be published ... at five o'clock, and the yearly ... payable in advance, is $4.

There will also be a weekly edition ... of which will be $1 a year.

NAPOLEON BUREAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the Office, ... Centre Town, Ottawa ... Managing Director

VOL V. NO ...

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, YORK STREET.

I would inform my customers and the general public that I am now receiving my Winter Stock of Foot Wear which is complete in every department, representing the LATEST AND BEST STYLES in Ladies', Misses, Children's, and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care and is warranted to give satisfaction, at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION. A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear ...

Orders taken for all sorts of work. ... workmen employed. GEORGE MU...

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,) ... for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry articles, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, ... Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and Sherry Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS, ... the numerous other articles necessary to ... a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial, Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted on the premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies; Hennessy & Martell, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman ...

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Port ... Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira ... in wood and bottle, Imported ... WINES, OLD RYE, PROOF WHISKEY, ... proof and flavor, at extremely low ... and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey ... Irish Whiskey. ... Old Irish Potteen. ... and London Porter, pts and qts ... and other Ales. ... and Syrups, all grades. ... prices.

... OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM ... SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

... TELEGRAPH COMPANY ... under Chapter LXVII ... Consolidated Statutes of Canada ... OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's ... Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

... Chairman; D C THOMSON ... A THOMSON, T H ... MOND, Manager.

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I hereby give notice of my intention to ... mixed or otherwise, TOMATO ... KETCHUP, &c. wholesale. ... increase of trade during the last fo... compelled me to enlarge my manuf... decided to make the wholesale tr... ... purposes. ... stock I have now is undoubtedly the ... and the question of quality is ... by making known the fact that I ... from seed procured at any ... is the best; they will c... favorable comparison with any im... another and important fact is the ... manufactured in Ottawa ... freight, packing, duty and exc... ... an enabled to sell full 40 per cent lo... importer. ... advantages, I think, cannot ... who may favor me with their ... JAMES NASH, Wholesale and Retail ... Park street, Ottawa, or di... Post Office, Ottawa. ... Pickle Manufactory on the bank of th... ... Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles ... the highest prices given.

W. B. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex ...

Cash advanced on goods consigned ... sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

... R. EASTON. R. M...

MRS. DUIGNAN'S, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

... for more gentlemen can be accommodated ... comfortable board and rooms. ... the Capital will find superior a... ... by the day or week at moderate terms ... This house is situated in the immediate ... of the Parliament Buildings ... banks.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills, are hereby notified that ... the ... Legislative Assembly, (which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE ... (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette" and in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice ... in each case for a period of ... during the interval of time between ... the next preceding Session and ... of the Petition. Copies of the ... of such notices to be sent to the Private ... Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS ...

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the ...

... 15, 1870. 1309 td ...

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE ... holden at and for the said County ... at the Court House in ... on TUESDAY, the twelfth day ... the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m. ... all Justices, magistrates, bailiffs, constables ... and others concerned, are required to ... and govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1312 dawtd.

The Times

VOL. V. NO. 1321. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870. PRICE—

Boots & Shoes.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

CAPITAL BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

YORK STREET.

would inform my customers and the public general that I am now receiving my Fall Winter Stock of Foot Wear which will be complete in every department, representing

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

Ladies', Misses, Children's, Men's and Boy's Wear.

The stock as usual is chosen with great care, is warranted to give satisfaction, and at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A large supply of Lumbermen's Wear always on hand.

Orders taken for all sorts of work. Only the best workmen employed.

GEORGE MURPHY.

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Has for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also.

Bordeaux and their Vineyards.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

with the numerous other articles necessary to complete a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE— Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS— COGNAC BRANDIES; Hennessy & Co., Henkey, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and flavor, at extremely low rices. Ramsay's and Stewart' Scotch Whiskey and ... Dunville's Irish Whiskey. Kinahan's Old Irish Potteen. Bass' and London Porter, pts and qts. Allsopp's and other Ales. ... and syrups, all grades. ... producers' prices.

OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT BELOW COST.

... time ... 1105

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—J P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; ... S FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. ... DRUMMOND, Manager. 1141tf

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IMPORTANT TO

HOTEL KEEPERS, GROCERS, PROVISION STORES AND OTHERS.

I hereby give notice of my intention to supply ... TABLE, mixed or otherwise, TOMATO SAUCE, TOMATO KETCHUP, &c. wholesale.

The increase of trade during the last four years having compelled me to enlarge my manufactory I have decided to make the wholesale trade my principal purpose.

The stock I have now is undoubtedly the largest in Canada, and the question of quality is readily settled by making known the fact that I raise my vegetables from seed procured at any expense, thinking it is the best; they will therefore bear favorable comparison with any imported.

Another and important fact is that being raised and manufactured in Ottawa thereby saving freight, packing, duty and other expenses, I am enabled to sell full 40 per cent lower than any importer.

These advantages, I think, cannot fail to satisfy those who may favor me with their orders.

JAMES NASH, *Wholesale and Retail Pickle Merchant, Park street, Ottawa, or direct Box 1, PostOffice, Ottawa.*

Pickle Manufactory on the bank of the Rideau.

Take Notice—Empty Pickle bottles collected at the highest prices given. 1198y

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W. H. EASTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, &c.

OTTAWA,

End of Little Sussex-st.

Cash advanced on goods consigned for transfer or sale. Prompt returns in all cases.

W. H. EASTON. R. M. EASTON

MRS. DUIGNAN'S,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and rooms. Gentlemen visiting the Capital will find superior accommodation by the day or week at moderate terms. N B—This house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament Buildings and the several banks. 219tf

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PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly,(which are published in the "Ontario Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the Session.

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the Court House in the City of Ottawa, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, at the hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which all coroners, magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Ottawa, March 16, 1870. 1312 4dawtd.

Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Now open for Sale and Inspection at

O'MEARA & CO'S.,

50 Sparks-st.

CENTRAL OTTAWA.

A large and varied ...ment of West of England Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, of the finest qualities for the fall and winter "city and country trade."

We have now on hand a large supply of clothing manufactured under our own supervision expressly for shanty purposes—consisting of PANTS, COATS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS DRAWERS, &c, &c, to which we invite the attention of the *LUMBERING COMMUNITY* who will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing their winter supplies.

1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS,

Canadian and English manufacture, of all sizes and qualities, at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

1,000 PIECES ETOFFES and SATINETTES,

from 50c to 70c per yard.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Woolen Socks and Mitts, Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins.

5,000 SEAMLESS BAGS;

5,000 LINEN BAGS, *very cheap.*

A Complete Stock of Dress Goods, consisting of Merinos, French Reps, Lustres, Winceys, together with a large lot of Fancy Flannels, Kerseys, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c, &c.

In addition we have, as usual, a first class Tailoring and Cutting Establishment where gentlemen and youth's clothing can be made on the shortest possible notice in every style and quality, and a good fit ensured.

ALEX. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
October 6, 1869.

Agencies.

C. T. R. HIGGINS,

Agent for the Beaver, Toronto Mutual Fire and Live Stock Insurance Co, General Commission Agent, Importer, Manufactures and Mining Agent Mining claims constantly on hand. Office, corner Metcalfe and Sparks streets, over Mann Bros Hardware Store.

FELIX CARBRAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FORWARDER,

GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.,

No. 3, St. Peter-st.

QUEBEC.

Special attention given to the purchasing on Commission and Forwarding of Coals, Salt, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY *OF MAINE.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 12th October, 1868.

No: 104.

The following Insurance Company has received a license to transact the business of Life Insurance in Canada:

No. 33. The UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine.

Deposit in U. S. 6s of '81—$50,000.

B. R. CORWIN, General Agent, St. John, N.B

For the Minister of Finance
JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

I have this day, deposited with the Receiver-General, Twenty Thousand Dollars in addition to the above Fifty Thousand, making Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) U. S. Gold Bonds, 6s of '81

The Hon. Col. John H. Gray, M.P., has been appointed Counsel to the Company for the Dominion. All legal matters will be referred to him.

B. R. CORWIN,
Manager.

Ottawa, November 7, 1868. 894tf

Educational.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mrs Robert Stewart having made arrangements with an accomplished lady teacher, announces that her Dancing Classes will commence on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mrs Robert Stewart, Wilbrod street.

Ottawa September 9th, 1869. 1148tf

PIANO TUNING.—The subscriber having decided to divide his time equally between Ottawa and Ogdensburgh, would beg to inform his his old patrons and others, that he hopes, in future, to attend to their orders for tuning more promptly than heretofore. Shall visit Ottawa once a month. Orders received at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, and at E. Miles' Music Store.

GEO. N. BENEDICT

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. GUSTAVE SMITH, (Organist of the Cathedral) a Graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Paris. Lessons on Piano and Singing. Rideau-street, corner of King-street.

Ottawa, June 23. 1868. 775y

GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

Bank street, Centre Town,

BETWEEN SPARKS & QUEEN STREET

HURRAH FOR THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Rideau-st., and Duke-st., Chaudiere,

desire to announce that they are receiving a large stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS

of all descriptions, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES

suitable for town or country use.

Gooderham & Wort's H. Wines, Old Rye and Proof kept constantly on hand, and sold at very low profits.

ALSO,

A large quantity of No. 1 Herrings, Dry Codfish, Pickled Codfish, Salmon and Mackerel will be kept constantly for sale at very low prices.

A large lot of Liverpool Coarse SALT, ten bags to the ton, all in good order.

$40,000 worth of goods arriving.

Remember "our motto"—Quick Sales and Light Profits

Country Produce bought for cash.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY and FRUIT.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always on hand, in season, a large supply of the above, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper than any other house in the city.

GEORGE NICHOLSON,
No 55 Rideau street.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Additional Train each way, daily, during the Parliamentary Session.

On and from the 10th FEBRUARY, 1870, until the close of the ensuing Session of Parliament, 3 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) on this railway as follows:

Going North Prescott to Ottawa.

Stations	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Prescott	1 30	7 30	6 00
Prescott Junction	1 45	7 45	6 15
Spencerville	2 10	8 10	6 35
Oxford	2 35	8 35	7 00
Kemptville	2 55	9 00	7 20
Osgoode	3 30	9 30	7 50
Rossiters	3 50	9 50	
Gloucester	4 15	10 15	8 30
Ottawa	4 50	11 00	9 00

Going South Ottawa to Prescott.

Stations	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa	8 10	1 00	10 0
Gloucester	8 50	1 40	10 30
Rossiters	9 10	2 00	
Osgoode	9 30	2 20	11 10
Kemptville	10 00	2 55	11 40
			A. M.
Oxford	10 20	3 15	12 00
Spencerville	10 45	3 40	12 25
Prescott Junction	11 10	4 10	12 45
Prescott	11 25	4 25	1 00

NOTE—Trains are run by Montreal Time.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

CHANGE OF TIME.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 23,

Commencing on MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1869

MAIN LINE.

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.

4:15 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Brockville daily at 4.15 p m, 7.4 a m, arriving at Sandpoint at 10.06 p m, ... p m.

LEAVE SANDPOINT.

6:00 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Sandpoint at 6.00 a m and 2.30 p m, arriving at Brockville at 12.15 p m, 8.30 p m.

PERTH BRANCH.

LEAVE PERTH.

5:35 P. M.—TRAINS will leave Perth at 5.35 p m and 9.05 a m arriving at Smith's Falls at 6.25 p m and 9.55

LEAVE SMITH'S FALLS.

10:05 A. M.—TRAINS will leave Smith's Falls at 10.05 a m and 6.35 p m, arriving at Perth at 10.55 a m and 7.25 p m.

All trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No 1 leaves Brockville after G T Trains are due from the east and west.

No 2 is due in Brockville in time to connect with G T Trains for the east and west.

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

1869.] WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. [1870

Trains now leave BONAVENTURE STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8:30 a m

Night do do do do do 7:30 p m

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations at .... 5:10 a m

Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at .... 7:15 a m

Trains for Lachine at .... 6:00 a m, 7:00 a m, 9 a m, 12 noon, 1:30 p m, 4:40 p m, 5 p m and 6:30 p m.

The 1:30 p m train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations at .... 7:00 a m

Express for Boston at .... 8:40 a m

Express for New York and Boston at .... 4:30 p m via Vermont Central.

Express for New York and Boston via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington & Rutland at .... 8 a m, 4.40 p m

Express for Island Pond, at .... 2:00 p m

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10:10

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The steamer *Carlotta* leaves Portland every SATURDAY AFTERNOON (after the arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesday.

She has excellent accommodation for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p m, for St John, N.B., &c.

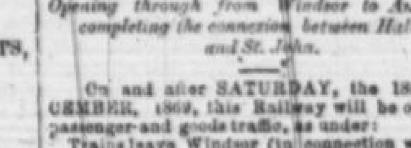
Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director
Montreal, December, 1869.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Opening through from Windsor to Annapolis completing the connexion between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.35 a m and 5.30 p m, arriving at Kentville at 1 45 a. m., and 8 45 p. m., and at Annapolis at 3.30 p m, connecting there with steamers *Emperor* or *Empress* for St John, N B.

Returning—the trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 p m, with passengers by steamer from St John, leaving there at 8 a m, and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40, and Halifax at 9 p m.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. 1139y

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE SATURDAY STEAMER

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 35 00

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.

Liverpool or Queenstown $100 00

Halifax 20 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 45 00

Steerage, Payable in Currency.

Liverpool or Queenstown 30 00

Halifax 15 00

St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer 30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, and Continent, at moderate rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway New York

or HERRICK & CROMBIE Ottawa.

Hardware.

THOMAS ISAAC,

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Ottawa, December 29, 1869. 1236.1

Whiskey.

NOTICE.

We are now prepared to take orders

FOR MESSRS.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,

OF TORONTO,

FOR

HIGHWINES,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

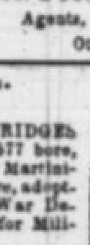
MALT WHISKEY,

TODDY WHISKEY,

FOR MARCH DELIVERY.

JAS. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
Agents,
Ottawa.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGE for Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES, with enlarged base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles. Also Cartridges for Ballard the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9-m., and 7-m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SCOTTISH

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Head Office, 50 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADA BRANCH,

Head Office, No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The subscriber begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for the above company, for this town and surrounding district, and that he is now prepared to accept insurances against fire, upon almost every description of property, upon the most moderate terms.

Full particulars as to rates, &c, shall be furnished, on application, and all orders shall be punctually attended to.

NEIL McKINNON,
Commission and Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent.

Office—No 41½, Sparks street, Ottawa.
January 8, 1870. 1251 3m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

STOCK BOOKS for the subscription of shares of stock in the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY have been opened, and will remain open for such subscriptions at the following places:

In OTTAWA, at the OFFICE of the COMPANY.

In MONTREAL, at the office of Messrs. J. & C. ABBOTT, St. John street.

In L'ORIGNAL, at the office of Mr. JUSTICE DANIELS.

In RENFREW, at Mr. WM. HALPENNY'S office.

In PEMBROKE, at the offices of Messrs. T. MURRAY, M. P. P., and P. WHITE.

In BROCKVILLE, at the OFFICE of the B & O. R. C.

The books will be closed on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, and immediately thereafter a BOARD MEETING will be held for the purpose of allotting the stock in order that a general meeting of shareholders may be held as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscriptions of stock, with conditions attached may be inserted in the Stock Books, but such subscriptions will not be binding upon the subscribers nor upon the Company until they shall have been accepted by the Company, and if they be conditions precedent they shall not be binding on the subscribers until they have been performed by the Company.

By order of the Board,

JOHN G. RICHARDSON,
President.

W. R. WORSLEY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870. 1314 2m

INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the choicest Teas and Coffees. The Teas imported by this Company are the finest the world produces, combining purity, strength and flavour, without artificial coloring. They have been selected for their DRAWING QUALITIES, and not merely for appearance as is usually the case.

Wherever they have been introduced they have superceded all others.

The finest Coffees constantly on hand.

Give them a trial and judge for yourselves.

Agent for Ottawa

J P MACPHERSON
Commission Merchant,
Bangs Block, Elgin Street,

Ottawa, February 1, 1870. 1233y

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address

M HOUSE, Attorney,
1318 3m No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate It. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors S. R. Van Duzer & Co, Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place New-York.

March 30. ...4y

Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment Cures Croup or Rattles.—DR. BINGHAM, of Utica, New York, says: "I have used Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my practice a number of years, and can say with pleasure I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; for the cure of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and in Childbed Fever, it operates with perfect success. In cases of Burns, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, it acts like a charm."

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, of Chittenango, New York, says: "It has stood the *test trial*, and has not been found wanting. Its astonishing cures of Inflammation of the Lungs and Croup and the wonderful success in subsiding the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints."

DR. A. W. BELDING, of Knowlesville, New York, says; "I have used it in several cases of Special Irritation and for the worst cases of Piles, and sundry other complaints, and find it a superior article, and well worthy the notice of all."

Purchasers should be sure and ask for Dr. E. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and see that the words "A. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT" are on the wrapper.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Ottawa by all druggists and by medicine dealers everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By I. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF

BUFFALO ROBES,

I. B. TACKABERRY has been favoured with a large consignment from Montreal of Buffalo Robes, also about 300 pairs of Shanty and Horse Blankets, which he is prepared to sell lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Ottawa. All wanting Buffalo Robes had better call soon as there will not be another such opportunity.

Ottawa, Nov. 22 1869. 1213

FOR STYLISH SIGNS AND HANDSOME WALL PAINTING, GO TO A. W. LANG PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Sparks Street.

No Benzine or Coal Oil used.

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

[AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES.

To be had at

THEIR STALLS,

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, Head Office, Toronto.

President—The Hon John Hillyard Cameron, M P.

Vice President—Lewis Moffatt, Esq.

Other Directors—C J Campbell, Esq. Hon Malcolm Cameron, W T Macdonnell, Esq. A R McMaster, Esq. H S Howland, Esq. Geo Duggan, Esq. A T Fulton, Esq. Angus Morrison, Esq. M P, J S Crocker, Esq.

Banker—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Agents for Ottawa—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK.

The rates of the PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY are as low as its long experience has shown to be profitable.

The test of the value of insurance is, however, not when the premiums are being paid, but when losses are being settled, and, from the equity and promptness of its settlements the Provincial Insurance Company is second to none.

Its Inspectors are alway sent to adjust every important loss directly it occurs.

It has no adjusted losses due and unpaid.

It respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the insuring public of Ottawa.

ARTHUR HARVEY,
Manager.

1295tf

THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE:

Several young short horn Durham BULLS and HEIFERS; Also Hampshire Down SHEEP, Berkshire PIGS, and BRAMAH POOTRA FOWLS, all from Stock imported by me from England and the United States.

JOHN ASHWORTH,
Belmont,
Aylmer Road, Ottawa.

1295 12 3awk

OTTAWA LITERARY CLUB.

The course of stated Lectures before the Club, will take place at Webster's Hall on the evenings indicated

Thursday, Feb. 17—BENJAMIN SULTE, Esq—Subject: "The Newspaper Press of Lower Canada."

Thursday, Feb. 24—CARROLL RYAN, Esq—Subject: "The Knights of Malta."

Thursday, March 3—H. BEAUMONT SMALL, Esq—Subject: "The Language of Nature."

Thursday, March 10—CHARLES SANGSTER, Esq—Subject; "Canadian Poetry."

Thursday, March 17—A. J. CHRISTIE, Esq—Subject: "Reminiscences of Ottawa."

Thursday, March 24—GEORGE HENRY MACAULAY, Esq—Subject: "Commerce, Ancient and Modern, briefly reviewed and compared."

Thursday, March 31—HENRY JAS MORGAN, Esq—Subject; "A Few Pages from Canadian History."

Thursday, April 7—REV. Æ. McD. DAWSON—Subject: "The Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from any member of the Club.

The Lecture to commence each evening at 8 o'clock.

W McKAY WRIGHT,
President.

A J CHRISTIE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, January 24, 1870. 1264.tf

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, March 25, 1870.

Authorised discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

THE MONTREAL

TEA COMPANY.

The whole Dominion should buy their teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY

6 Hospital-st., Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20, or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express-man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea 45c, 50c; Fine Flavoured New Season do, 55c, 60c and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Souchong Oolong, 45c Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine do, 60c Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay, 5uc, 60c, 65c; Young Hyson 50c, 60c 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75, Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, $1 Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, $1.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital-street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand was sent to through a mistake.

G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

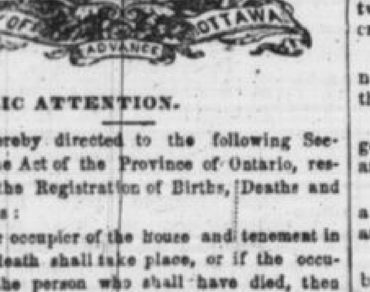
An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

Note the Address—The Montreal Tea Company Hospital-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa,

H McLEAN,
18 Sparks street.



PUBLIC ATTENTION.

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same, or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

21. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such persons shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs, in the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM P LETT,
Division Registrar,
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March 21, 1870. 1313.6w1awk

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrangement during Session of Parliament, 1870.

Close A.M.	Close	Close P.M.	Mails	Delivered A.M.	Delivered A.M.	Delivered P.M.
	12 Noon	9.00	Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, etc., by Railway		11.30	5.30
7.00		9.00	Western—Toronto, Hamilton, etc.	8.00	11.30	
		9.00	Halifax, N. S., every Monday and Thursday by steamers "Chase" and "Carlotta" from Portland			5.30
	12 Noon		St. John, N. B.; daily. Saturday's Mail going by International steamer from Portland, other days by Bangor			5.30
7.00	12 Noon	9.00	United States		11.30	5.30
11.30		5.00	Aylmer and Offices on the North Shore Upper Ottawa	8.00	11.30	
8.00			Pembroke, Renfrew, Sand Point, Arnprior, Packenham, Carp, March, etc., and offices on South Shore Upper Ottawa			5.00
7.30			Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, etc			5.00
		6.00	Cumberland, Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa—by Stage	8.00		
7.00	12 Noon		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills and Burritt's Rapids		11.30	5.30
7.00			Osgoode, Russell, and Line of St. L. & Ottawa Railway		11.50	
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau			6.00
		12.30	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		11.30	

BRITISH MAILS CLOSE

Per Canadian Steamer from Portland every Friday at 7.00 A.M.

Per direct Packet from New York, every Monday at 7.00 A.M.

NOTE.—A Supplementary Mail for Canadian Steamer will be closed every Friday at 11.30 A.M. Unregistered letters prepaid by Stamp will be received until 12.30 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this Office. Also, Postage and Bill Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent. will be allowed on special deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which 3 months' notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE,
Ottawa, 23rd Feb., 1870.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Depart .... 8.10 a m, 1.00 p m, 10.00 p m
Arrive .... 4.50 p m, 11.00 a m, 9.00 p m

The above trains connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Railway for all points south east and west.

OTTAWA OFFICE—York street, corner of Sussex street.

A & A H TAYLOR, Agents.

The Mordaunt divorce case is to be dramatized in England.

A French poet links Butler's name with Attila's and Haynau's in a recent epic.

"Yaller Dogs" is the name of a Richmond minstrel troupe.

Eugenie is growing economical, and now wears some of her dresses twice.

Heart disease was the cause of a New Yorker's suicide, a day or two ago.

A Washington youth ended his life because his father didn't like his intended.

Six Clyde-built iron clippers are loading with wheat at San Francisco for a race to England.

The first London edition of the first number of Mr. Dicken's new novel will consist of 70,000 copies.

The Alaska *Herald* is sold by Agapius Honcharenko, the publisher, for three raxostchki per annum.

Newport is sure of President Grant sometime during the season, and has hopes of the Empress Eugenie.

A pocket-knife for presentation to Mr. William H. Seward, is on exhibition on Nassau street, New York.

Lewis Baker, of Maine, has joined the temperance people. The Thane of Cawdor will shudder no more.

It is considered impolite in Philadelphia to knock down a policeman, and bite off his lip.

The Queen of Belgium has grown prematurely grey with grief at the little Crown Prince's death.

An Iowa woman, whose child had been whipped at school, interceded for her with a cheese knife.

A blind man in Cincinnati jumped from a high window, the other night, into eternity.

A San Francisco man assisted a lady into a street car the other evening, but abruptly cleared out when she began to have fits.

Really valuable old books are steadily becoming rarer, and prices are consequently advancing.

A San Francisco printer has sued the Typographical Union for libel in posting him as a "rat" after he had left the society.

An Oregon town couldn't see the sun for two hours the other day, while a flock of crows was flying over,

The Crown Prince of Prussia is a "little near" and patches his uniforms as long as they hold together.

Concord claims the champion Democrat, a gentleman of 95, who has always been such, and is still young and vigorous.

A Philadelphian, who chased a lady into a lawyer's office with a knife, had the lawyer arrested for assault in driving him away.

Two Philadelphia policemen had a pitched battle with clubs in court the other morning, to decide who arrested a prisoner.

What is the use of fighting against the Mormons when Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and is constantly rising.

A Philadelphia white boy stabbed a darky in the back the other day. He done noffin but knock down the boy's sister with a brick,

A Wisconsin paper saw an Indian woman toting a quarter of venison, twin papooses, a jug of whiskey, and a wigwam, and asks, "How is that for Lo?"

The prospect of facilitating opportunities for divorce is encouraging to unhappy "mates," and to thirty or forty thousand surplus maidens in Massachusetts. Even silken cords chafe, sometimes.

If Napoleon continues to advance in democratic principles for a few months longer at the rate he has gone forward for a year past, we shall propose him, says a Yankee print, as a member of the Constitutional Club.

ARE you a sufferer from Neuralgia, Rheumatism or pain of any description? Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor will soothe away your Neuralgia, cure your Rheumatism, and banish your pain. Sold by druggists.

A Word to the ...

From Daily Telegraph

The Toronto *Telegraph* ... to the division on the Banking ..., says:—

"Viewed as a defeat of the Grit party of Ontario, the division list on Friday last, is most significant. It shows that those who call themselves Reformers, *par excellence*, in this division of the Dominion, have no allies whatever outside of this Province, if we except some half dozen in the Province of Quebec, and, perhaps, half as many more in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

The *Telegraph* is not very sorry that the ultra Reformers can secure no great following, and finds solace rather than sadness in their political impotency. But it might be worthy of the attention of the Reformers, themselves, one and all, to "take stock" of their relations with the Maritime Provinces, and enquire why they have not been more successful in winning the confidence of the liberals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Patriotic feelings might alone suggest such a study; political aspirations if they exist, enforce it. Numerically, indeed, Ontario might aspire to govern the Dominion. The existence of party government, and the diversity of sentiment and interests which may be expected long to continue, will effectually prevent that consummation, and make it necessary for the dominant party to secure a respectable following in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This the Reformers have yet not done. Why is this?

One very strong reason for it is to be found in the confined sympathies of the Ontario Reformers. With them Ontario seems to be the beginning and the middle and the end of the Dominion. They are desirous enough to acquire new territory, as an outlet for their agricultural and manufacturing products, but here their aspirations terminate. They showed no aptitude to compose the political difficulties in Nova Scotia. They take no interest in the material development of the Maritime Provinces. Our people feel a deep interest in the improvement of the canals of the West, the improvement of Inland Navigation, and the acquisition of the Northwest Territory. These great works will mainly and primarily benefit Ontario, and next to that Quebec; they are fitted, also, to benefit the Maritime Provinces, but obviously to a much less extent. Have the Ontario reformers shown any corresponding disposition to promote the material development of the Maritime Provinces? We see no signs of it. The Intercolonial Railroad is a Canadian rather than a Provincial work. Yet Ontario does little more than grumble over that work, and regards it as a wonderful boon to the Maritime Provinces, one that ought to be taken in full of all demands. The Bay Verte Canal, though its construction would benefit the Upper as well as the Lower Provinces, finds few advocates among the Reformers of Ontario. They are full of the Northwest, but care little for the interests of the people by the sea. In this respect they compare unfavorably with the representatives of Quebec as a rule. Eminent or upstart Reformers (we scarcely know which to call them) write to each other, without rebuke, of the political contests of the Maritime Provinces, describing them as "parish politics." Yet the party which thus treats us with undisguised contempt aspires to rule us, and wonders that it has so few followers among us! If we deemed it worth while we might show that the politicians of New Brunswick are ahead of those of Ontario in several respects. Not to go further than our election law, of which the Ontario Reformers are quite ready to deprive us, it might easily be shown that it is superior to any in existence in Old Canada. Our contested elections are referred to the legal tribunals, and not to the questionable adjudication of the dominant party in the House of Commons. Is that a specimen of parish politics?' We have only one day's voting. Is not that preferable, politically and morally, to two? We have vote by ballot, for which Reformers all over the world (Ontario excepted) have labored so strenuously, and, in many cases, so successfully. Is that another example of "parish politics?" Our public men from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been supposed to compare favourably in ability and culture with those of the other Provinces. We do think that several of them are quite as well known to fame as the Hon. Mr. Aikens, author of the famous phrase, "parish politics."

We admit, of course, that Ontario is a great wheat-growing country. It excels also in raising stock. Still there are other interests than these. They do not constitute the chief end of man. We would not like to hear a great statesman talk wheat or oxen all the time. We are sorry to say, however, that the tendency of some of the grits is in that direction. They manifest no sympathies, political or commercial with us, and this is the reason why they have so few followers. We regret the cause of this for their sakes and for our own. We should like to find friends and allies among those who ought to be the liberals of Ontario and Quebec. At the present moment we feel keenly that we are not being treated by the party in power as we deserve. But if we look to the ranks of the Reformers of Ontario, where are we to find one influential or sympathizing political ally If we were anxious to impose a tax on breadstuffs—the bare mention of which has caused flour to rise in price—we might find willing allies among the wheat-growers and millers of Ontario, but in other respects of great interest to us, we find an utter want of sympathy. This, as we have said, is as little satisfactory to us, as it must be to the Reformers. We will, however, as yet, not "abate one jot of heart or hope." We fully expect to be able, in the long run, to take care of ourselves, but, in the meantime, we seem to be absolved from all allegiance to any political party. The Coalition Government seems determined to annihilate the loyal Confederates of New Brunswick, and the Clear Grits look on well pleased.

—For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer is a certain and reliable Remedy. Sold by druggists. 1244

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD still continues to display his usual tact and energy in the exalted position to which his talents have raised him. We once heard it remarked that his popularity would one day decline, but we know that when a man's advancement is the result of his own intrinsic worth his reputation is fixed and effulgent, like that of the Great Shoshonees Remedy for rheumatism, diseases of the throat, lungs, &c. For sale by all druggists.

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks;—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in ¼lb ½lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist London, England. 1138W6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Bermingham General Auctioneer.
Cottage For Sale—H. McLean.
Brick House To Let—Mrs. Mitford.
Groom Wanted—S. Sparks.
The People's Tea Store—P. Baskerville & Bro.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870.

☞ For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

The telegram from Quebec to the *Globe* mentioning the death of G. A. Simard, Esq., M. P. for Quebec Centre, is happily incorrect.

Mr. Simard was very ill last week, but he has been better for two or three days. He is well taken care of by his family who are now here, and friends.

FILLING THE PUBLIC CHEST.

Commercial prosperity being cheap at any cost it should be the first care of those in whose hands the welfare of Canada is placed, to obtain it. Mere quibbles about words ought not to be suffered to pervert the popular feeling. It should be clearly understood that there is no such thing as free trade in the abstract. Nowhere has perfectly unrestricted trade existed. Directly, or indirectly, a revenue must be obtained, and even free trade in corn only means that all corn producing countries shall be put on a footing of perfect equality so far as selling prices go. The home producer must necessarily have some advantage over the distant or foreign producer. There is the cost of the distance as a protection to home industry. It is that kind of protection which, in a great measure, equalizes the value of labor and the cost of manufacturing. There is a kind of protection, too, which, by equalizing the cost of production is calculated to benefit the manufacturing classes, without affecting prejudicially the corn or other producing classes. For instance, there are several iron mines in this country, which in the quality of the ore have no superior whether in Scotland, England, or Sweden, but which nevertheless cannot be so cheaply and advantageously converted from ore into pig as elsewhere. The fine bog ore of the St. Maurice, or the black mountain metal of Hull, or that of the Madoc, Marmora, or Rideau mines cannot be smelted as cheaply as can the Scotch ores where the coal pit is in close proximity to the mine. The expense of smelting by charcoal is so very much greater, even in a timber country, than of smelting by coal that pig iron can be at present more cheaply imported into this country than it can be made. An incidental protection of say five dollars per ton—15 per cent—any trifle, which being distributed over a wide surface would not be at all felt more than a cent per lb. on tea or tobacco—would enable Canada to manufacture this material profitably, and give employment to a large number of people. The manufacture of railroad iron, of materials of war, and of much in iron and steel necessary to a semi-independent existence would result from a policy, which would induce the investment of capital in the utilizing of iron ore and the manufacture of iron goods. A slight protection on iron, which nobody would feel, disadvantageously, would have the effect of creating a manufacture, which would be largely productive of revenue. While an indiscriminate protection to all industries, and to all home productions, would border upon insanity, an incidental or discriminative protective policy might be inaugurated with much benefit to all classes, and as a source of revenue. Taxation, in some shape, must exist. Directly or indirectly the indebtedness of the Dominion must be met, and the aim should be to make the taxation as beneficial to the public, who pay the taxes, as possible. The aim should be to tax the people into wealth. The people will bear any amount of taxation to be made prosperous. There is never any grumbling during busy times. If the farmer obtains remunerative prices, and the manufacturer sells at a handsome profit, and the masses are both fed comfortably and maintained in active employment, the parties who govern or the manner of government will be secondary considerations. When, indeed, a country is prosperous the people are quite as indifferent about forms of Government as they are about trading politics. The first aim of the Government then is to make the people contented by keeping them busy. There is no better way of doing this than by adopting such a policy as will satisfy the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant, and that can only be done by affording to the farmer the readiest means of access to the world's markets and affording him such advantages as he may need, while stimulating home manufactures, without prejudicially interfering with the introduction of foreign manufactured goods. An incidental protection would add to the home consumption of the produce of the farm, and giving an impetus to the general prosperity, would afford that healthy and remunerative employment to all classes, which reacts upon the Government and fills the public chest.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Bill for granting an extension of time for the completion of this Railway was up before the Railway Committee yesterday, and after some discussion its further consideration was adjourned until to-day. Mr. Chauveau on the part of the Province of Quebec, exacted a declaration that Dominion Legislation should have no effect on the land grant after the 15th of September next, when the present Charter expires. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald required a list of Directors, Stockholders, etc., and doubted the *bona fide* of the Company. Mr. Holton thought in view of the possibility of some other Company wanting to build the Pacific Road, the Canada Central should prove to the Committee its ability to complete the road; as otherwise the Charter might stand in the way of such possible future Company. Mr. Abbott, who introduced the Bill, complained that the demands made, were, under the circumstances, more severe on the Company than his previous experience led him to expect. Mr. Ryan of Montreal spoke warmly in favor of the Company showing that it ought not to be judged by the past, as the country was only lately aroused to the necessity of the measure, and he alluded to the recent convention held in this city when the Mayor of Montreal presided, and when every Ottawa municipality was fully represented, when all signed the petition for the extension and pledged themselves to aid this company. The Bill provides for amalgamation with the Northern Colonization Company and Mr. Chauveau suggested this should be deferred till after September next to prevent any possibility of its affecting the Land Grant, but Mr. Ryan opposed this as a needless cause of delay in perfecting the arrangement for an immediate prevention of the work, and hoped some other mode would be found of allaying the fears of the Local Government. We think it would be a subject of the deepest regret if the present Charter were allowed to fall to the ground, because there is nothing else to take its place. There never was a more important or unanimous Railway Convention held in Canada than that which assembled here in February. That body deliberately selected the Canada Central Charter as the best medium for securing an Ottawa Valley Railway, after full explanations made by the President of the Company. No other line, or Charter could ask better pledges for the future; and as to the past, what is the complaint against the Company? Why, that it is the creature of the English Bondholders of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway; but when we tell our readers that these bondholders have already constructed and stocked 30 miles of railway within the Ottawa Valley, almost every mile of which will be available as part of the Canada Central, though not participating in the land grant, and that they are now engaged in building 28 miles more, on which over one hundred thousand dollars have been expended, and upon which several hundred men are now daily engaged, we think it will be admitted that the charter could not have fallen into better hands. These gentlemen control by far the most important and the most prosperous existing railway interest in the Valley of the Ottawa—and none could with greater right presume to acquire the Canada Central charter even if disconnected with the enterprise altogether—but as the Brockville & Ottawa is actually one of the original companies constituting the Canada Central, it had the first right to the charter, and its extensions in the Ottawa Valley may be presumed to have been made in view of this charter, and should rather, therefore, be credited to the Canada Central than to the other. *Qui facit per alium facit per se* and if the Canada Central through its "next friend" has procured the construction of part of its line the result is the same to the country. The great practical fact will be demonstrated before the expiration of the charter in September next, that without a dollar of Canadian money, and without an acre of land received (the same will have been earned) we shall have a railway from Ottawa to Sand Point, fifty miles of the route to Red River, and we say men who can do this are the very best we know of to be entrusted with the completion of the remainder of the line to Montreal and Lake Huron.

There is no one else seeking a charter or proposing a scheme to carry out an Ottawa Valley Railway, and nothing but the want of this certainty of extension now paralyses further action. The present charter is in force till September, and work on other sections may be commenced under it anywhere, to-morrow, but this will not be done so long as there is any doubt about extension of time. Those who oppose the present organization thereupon are unintentionally no doubt serving the purpose of those who are opposed to any and every form of direct railway communication between Montreal and Ottawa.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing was one of the earliest of human arts. It began precisely five thousand and sixty-seven years ago at Thibet. The first material sewed together was the fig leaf, but the material of the thread used in stitching together the apron which Eve made for Adam and herself is not so well known. Dressmaking was then in its infancy, and it was many years later before the needle and thread were plied professionally. In the nomadic times a cloth was wrapped round the body and most people walked bare foot, but as civilization advanced the ladies at the Court of Pharaoh wore gowns, and there were evidently tailors among the Jews and Romans. In modern times the London tailor is the *sine qua non* of wealth and station. He gives a character, or at least an appearance to the army and navy, to judges, and all classes of the people and the Parisian sempstress rules the world. But great as has been the influence of the thimble in the past, that influence is now being lost in the sewing machine. Every man now-a-days, and every woman too, may be his or her own tailor or dressmaker. There is no longer necessary the tedious stitching of the tailor to make the man, or the weary and worn, red-eyelided sempstress to make up a lady. The sewing machine will stitch anything and can be used by anybody. In fact, these machines are now so exceedingly cheap that no bachelor should be without one. Any gentleman even can be now-a-days his own tailor. He can place one of those nice tidy, little, beautifully working instruments, manufactured by G. W. Gates & Co., and sold by Mr. George Dawson, in his trunk, carry it about with him, place it on a table and stitch pocket handkerchiefs or neckties, or even make his own trowsers without any assistance. Badinage apart, these machines for which Mr. Dawson is the sole agent here, are not only remarkably cheap, but remarkably good, and are calculated to more than pay for themselves in a very few months. No family need be without one, and no family should be without one.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Mr. Blake moved for an address to the Queen to prevent the Canadian Parliament to disturb the financial relations, as settled by the Act respecting Nova Scotia. He contended at great length that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional, and that it was necessary to prevent recurrence in the interest of the Union.

Mr. O'Connor contended that the motion if passed, would stultify the House, and justified the grant under the circumstances in which it was given. He said the position of Nova Scotia was different from that of the other Provinces when the arrangement was made.

Mr. Joly had been to Nova Scotia, and considered the cause of complaint lay deeper than could be cured by that arrangement.

Mr. Magill warmly argued that the grant was a violation of the compact.

Hon. Mr. Wood took a similar ground.

Hon. Mr. Archibald said Mr. Joly had not properly understood that complaint, and contended that the grant did not go beyond carrying out the spirit of the Convention of Quebec. He moved an amendment declaratory of approval of the principles of the Nova Scotia Act.

Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald replied with vigor to the argument of Mr. Blake, contending that it was a blunder and a mistake, and struck at the liberties of the Canadian Parliament. He moved another amendment in this sense.

Mr. Mackenzie contended they only wanted to establish the exact terms of the Constitutional Act.

Hon. Mr. Howe held that the previous arrangement was unjust and unfair to Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia members would have left the Dominion Parliament if the Act of Relief had not been granted. He held it was quite within the powers of the House.

Mr. Blake replied and reiterated his former argument.

Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, at some length, showed the perfect constitutionality of the Nova Scotia Relief Act.

Last year, when Mr. Friel occupied the Civic chair, the sidewalks all the way up from Macfarlane's corner to the Protestant Hospital were cleared from snow by a kind of plough, to the great benefit of the public. This year, while the street is more than ordinarily filthy, the sidewalk is impassable. If the Corporation Board of Works had their residences thereabouts no necessity would have existed for these remarks.

Handsome.—The Revd. John Gillooley a clergyman from the county of Cavan Ireland, having waited on His Excellency Governor General Sir John Young, and solicited a subscription towards the building of a collegiate institution, had the satisfaction of receiving a cheque for $200.

Dominion Parliament.

SENATE

Ottawa, March 30th, 1870.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

Hon Mr. HAZEN gave notice of motion for an address, for copies of petitions and remonstrances from certain Bankers and others in Halifax, asking the Government to abandon their policy announced by the resolutions of the 1st of March, of assimilating the Currency of Nova Scotia to that of the Dominion. His object was to ascertain what possible argument, or at all events new ones, could be advanced by the Bankers to induce the Government to adopt the vacillating course of abandoning their policy, and submitting to the humiliation of withdrawing their resolutions. He could not think the Government could do so. The assimilating of the currency was one of the strongest points made use of in New Brunswick in favour of Confederation, when strongly opposed. An estimate had been made that the trade of St. John suffered a loss of £30,000 a year from the depreciated Nova Scotia notes forced upon them. It might be more or less. The policy of the Government was, of course, supported by, and adopted on the suggestion of the President of the Council (Hon. Mr. Kenny) and the Secretary for the Provinces (Hon. Mr. Howe) members of the Privy Council, where this measure was sanctioned, than whom no two persons in the Dominion had a more thorough knowledge of the trade, currency and circulation of the Lower Provinces, and the injury inflicted by the present currency on New Brunswick. Having introduced those resolutions, which had been received in New Brunswick as an act of justice long delayed, how could they assent to renounce that policy on the mere suggestion of a deputation of Senators, and members from Nova Scotia. If any new facts could be adduced not known when these resolutions were introduced, he would like to hear what they were. It was said it would be inconvenient to Nova Scotia. It might be so; but that was no new argument. It was said that England, France, and the United States were about adopting the Nova Scotia currency. That might or might not happen in five or fifty years, or perhaps never. But these arguments, if they could be called such, were well known to every child in the Dominion, as well as to the Privy Council, when the policy of the Government was adopted. He hoped the Government had not finally changed their minds on the subject, and thus prolong a great grievance in New Brunswick, and on which the people there felt more strongly than hon. members had any idea of. It was no doubt a subject on which gentlemen from Nova Scotia could afford to be jocose, but it was too serious a matter to trifle with, and so it would be found, if the result was as he anticipated, that the attempt to conciliate Nova Scotia to the detriment of the other Provinces, was to be continued as the adopted policy of the Government.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Official Arbitration Powers Bill, and briefly explained its object.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST pointed out that the right of appeal was taken away by the Bill.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said he would make enquiries into the matter before the House went into Committee on the Bill, and would then be prepared to explain.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The House then went into Committee on the Secretary of State for the Provinces Bill—Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill with amendments; and the Bill was read a third time.

The fourth report of the Joint Committee on Printing was then adopted.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. MAGILL presented a number of petitions for the protection of Canadian products.

Hon. Mr. WOOD presented a petition from the Brantford Board of Trade against the issue of fractional Currency.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD introduced a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

Mr. BLAKE moved that a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament providing that the Parliament of Canada shall not have power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North America Act between Canada and the several Provinces, as altered by the Act respecting Nova Scotia. He said he was quite aware of the gravity of proposing an amendment to the Constitution on theoretical grounds. The wiser and more statesmanlike course would be to endeavour to work the Constitution so as to produce the least amount of evil until a practical grievance arose, then to attempt to make it theoretically perfect. And the humble part he had taken heretofore, or was now about to take, did not in the slightest degree conflict with those sentiments. In making the proposition before the House, it was necessary that he should point out briefly the position in which he considered this matter to stand. There were two kinds of amendments which might be proposed to our Constitution—one was a change in the letter of the written Constitution, so as to make it conform to its spirit and intent, and the other was a change in the spirit and intent of the Constitution as experience may prove to be desirable. These two kinds of amendments were materially different. His proposition belonged to the former kind; its object was to make the letter of the Constitution accord with its spirit and intent. His motion was based upon the view that so far as the question could be settled by this Parliament, and elsewhere it was adjudged that this Parliament had power to disturb the financial arrangements established by the Confederation Act as between itself and the Provinces. This Parliament had so decided last session, and the advisers of the Crown had given their opinion that Parliament was right in that particular. He was not wanting in the respect that was properly due to those who, for the time being, were adviser of the Crown, but these gentlemen were not infallible. They had of late given two opinions with reference to the transactions that have taken place in this country. With reference to the Nova Scotia question they had decided that this Government were right; and with reference to the Intercolonial loan that the Government were wrong; the Government still continued to hold that they were right. He was prepared to agree with them that the question was not to be decided by the *ipse dixit* of the Attorney General of England; but he expected the same view should be taken with reference to his motion. If there were any means of pressing this question further he should feel it his duty to press it; but there were not. For all practical purposes it must be taken to be decided that according to the letter of the Constitution, Parliament had this power. He was not disposed, and in this Parliament it would be useless to attempt to disturb the arrangement with Nova Scotia, but it was by no means certain that it might not be disturbed in the future. What Parliament did on that occasion it may at some future time undo. The additional subsidy given to Nova Scotia did not rest upon the same secure basis as the original subsidy provided for in the Union Act. But although he was opposed to the grant to Nova Scotia in the way it was given, he was prepared to put that grant upon the same secure basis as the other subsidy, provided that by the same transaction which secured that grant to Nova Scotia an end is put to interference by this Legislature with the financial arrangements between Canada and the Provinces. This question came before us uncomplicated by any particular case, and could be dealt with upon its merits. In making this proposal he did not wish to have it understood that he had abandoned any one of the views he formerly entertained. On the contrary, the more he considered the matter, the more he was convinced that even according to the letter of the Constitution, apart from its spirit, he was right in the ground he had taken. His opinion was that the proposition he had made was one of vital consequence to the success of Confederation. The intent of the Confederation Act, as understood by its promoters and by the people who approved of it, was shown by a provision in the Quebec resolutions, which was to the effect that the 80 cents per head was to be in full of all future demands upon the general Government for local purposes. He did not say that the framers of the Act intended to depart from these resolutions; but the words in the Union Act were somewhat different. During the debate on the Quebec resolutions, the present Minister of Agriculture had taken strong objections to them, and pointed out in prophetic language that funds from the general revenue might be obtained for local purposes under those resolutions. What was the great difficulty that it has sought to get rid of by Confederation? It was well known that complaints had been made in times past, whether well founded or not he could not say, that the general revenues were applied to local services altogether out of proportion to the revenue paid by those localities. It was held during the Confederation debates that Confederation would put an end to these complaints for ever. He made bold to say, and he challenged any gentleman from Ontario to dare to deny the statement, that the scheme of Confederation should not have been carried in his constituency if it had been supposed that after the passage of that scheme it would still be competent for this Parliament to renew the old discussion about local expenditure, and to propose further grants in favour of local services out of the general revenues. That being so in Ontario, he presumed that the same view was taken by the people of the Lower Provinces, seeing that they would have a minority in the General Parliament, and more liable to have their financial arrangements changed by Ontario than Ontario to have theirs changed by the Lower Provinces. Therefore he could not believe that the Confederation Act was assented to by the Lower Provinces, or by those who represented them in that matter, with the understanding that the financial arrangements fixed by that Act could be changed by this Parliament, in which they would have a minority. It was no answer to say that the subsidies could not be reduced. If they could be increased to any particular Province the same effect would follow; and certainly those gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces never anticipated when entering into the compact that the general revenues of Canada might be applied to the local services of any Province, according to the decision of a majority in the General Parliament in which they would have a minority. He said the question had also to be considered with reference to what effect the disturbance of the financial relations would have on the coming into the union of the other Maritime Provinces. If they are to be told that the Federal funds can be applied to local purposes, will they come into a union where their representatives would be comparatively so few. By the Constitution it was acknowledged, that while for some purposes our interests are common, yet for others they are not common, but diverse. Those who advocated a legislative union adopted the basis that our interests were common. In Ontario the supporters of such a union were very few, among them being the hon. gentleman now chief adviser to the Crown. So small was their number that that gentleman took up the other project and professed himself an advocate of it. It has been conclusively declared under the Constitution, that our interests are not common, that each Province has local interests, services and works, which may be a great source of prosperity to that Province, but which are not of such great consequence or interest to the whole as to form the subject of determination in the common Parliament; therefore it was determined that there was to be community of interests on which we were to be united, and that there was a diversity, of interests of others on which those of us who were severed before, were to remain severed and those of us who were united were to become severed. The inevitable consequence is, that while we are dealing with funds which we raised under Confederation, we have to apply them to federal purposes, but local wants are to be met with local funds, except so far as has been arranged by the Union Act. It was utterly opposed to the very essence of the federal union to do otherwise. As each Province must be interested in the accomplishment and furtherance of work before the federal monies are to be applied thereto. If the opposite principle was carried a little further than has been done, it would be absolutely destructive of the Constitution. Instead of giving money to the Local Legislature, it might be given to the Government of the day, or in payment of local services. We might extend our protective hands, and expend some of the gold which hon. gentleman opposite are so lavish of in paying the salaries of the local members, officials, or governors. There was no saying what prank the House might be called upon to place under their reading of the constitution which allows it to meddle with local works and wants, besides paying the price mentioned in the Union Act. Representation by population, it had been found, was not the correct principle to work upon in this matter, just on account of this diversity of interests in the different portions of the Provinces. According to those who have thought most on the subject, you solve the problem with representation by population if you have community of interests, but if you have not that community you do not solve it. This was the very foundation of our constitution. This constitution is a compact between the Provinces, and the Imperial Act expressly states that its object is to ratify that treaty. The Provinces have entered into a partnership and have agreed that we have common wants and interests, that we must raise money to meet those common wants, but we, each of us, have private families of our own to provide for, and it is a manifest fraud of that partnership for this Parliament to interfere and take from the common stock, to apply to local purposes not common to the whole. He believed the people of Ontario had good reason to complain of the terms of the original compact, some gentlemen say Quebec had reason to complain. Notwithstanding that no word of complaint has been heard from Ontario in this House or out of it, because the people were willing to accept the arrangement as a finality, because under the old constitution they were subject to great wrongs for which they sought redress, and they accepted this as the price of that redress. Although a good argument might have been made against hon. gentlemen opposite at the elections, about the unfairness of the financial arrangements, this had not been done, because the people of Ontario were prepared to leave the matter as it was without one word of complaint, but it was impossible to disguise from ourselves this, that if the question was not to be settled, it was not to be treated as a final closing up of the question, so far as the legislative power of this Parliament was concerned. It would be the bounden duty of those who hail from Ontario to assert what they believe to be right and just towards their Province. He was not prepared for an instant to conceive that it would be just to the Province of Ontario to admit that the settlement was a fair one. He believed that when fairly considered it would be found very much the reverse, and he implored those who were desirous of not seeing this Parliament present the spectacle of a so-called Federal Legislature split up into sectional camps, having their dividing lines, not by their principles, but by the Province from which they came, to come at once to a settlement of this matter. He could not conceive any other result from the rejection of this motion, than the assumption of the principle, that it is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution; that it is a proper thing; that it is part of our legislative power to vote the common funds of Canada towards the local wants of the several Provinces. Some objection might be urged to the motion on the ground that we should not go to England to deprive us of a power we now have. He did not believe it was designed that we should have such power, and he would not be deterred by any such false view of the case. It might have been arranged that a reserve power should exist; that if a certain number of the Provinces agreed, a change in the Constitution might have taken place; but that power was not fixed, and consequently it remained with the Imperial Parliament. No doubt a change would be granted on the application of the Canadian Parliament if at any time it made up its mind to that effect. The feeling of the people of Ontario was strikingly evinced in the recent session of that Parliament, when a vote of 64 against 12 was passed, that it was in the highest degree necessary that the Imperial Parliament should enact that this Parliament had not the power to alter the Constitution. He considered his resolution a step of the most important Province towards obtaining the sense of the people on the subject. He did not see why they should not at once and for ever settle the question, which, if left as it is, would, to his mind, be sooner or later the source of a weakness which may in the end be the dissolution of the union.

Mr. O'CONNOR believed the subject could be brought within narrow limits. He believed the motion was predicated on an extremely erroneous view of the relations of the Provinces after Confederation. It was predicated on the false assumption that Nova Scotia was in the same position in relation to Confederation as the other Provinces. The three Provinces Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick confirmed the act while Nova Scotia had repudiated it and therefore stood in a different position. That the arrangement was wise and politic none could deny, as possibly a rebellion was thereby prevented. It was an act of which the Secretary of State might be proud of and he believed the Provinces would hereafter acknowledge. Last session the member for West Durham denied the power of this Legislature to make this settlement and several others from Ontario sided with him. He (Mr. O'Connor) then took an opposite view and was rather hooted at for it, and it was gratifying to him to find the law officers of the Crown sustaining him, and it occurred to him that members from Ontario who followed him, (Mr. Blake) need not do so now. The position is now entirely different. There were other reasons against the motion. One that it called on this House to stultify itself. It was to ask the Queen by the advice of Her Parliament to deprive them of the right of regulating their own affairs. It was to overturn responsible Government, gained after so many hard struggles. They who had been made to feel like men were again to call themselves children, because they had had too much liberty and wanted part of it taken away. He recollected the struggles for responsible Government that had taken place, involving the right of regulating their own internal affairs, and the present would show how far they had been mistaken. They had the singular position of a gentleman who had been pitchforked into a foremost position by the necessities of an almost expiring party, and two hon. gentlemen, the members for Shefford and Sherbrooke, with Independence proclivities, ready to support him in proclaiming the people of Canada were unable to regulate their own affairs. The party now in opposition to the Government might be looked on as the contradictory glass, composed of those who thought they had too much liberty, and of those who thought they should be free of the Crown altogether. He saw nothing in the motion but its absurdity, which the mover appeared himself to feel. He saw nothing to lead any who voted against the motion last year change this, as no other Province could be placed in the same situation as Nova Scotia was, and so much the more as the law had not been invoked on this occasion as had been done last—it being acknowledged that that was against the mover.

Mr. BLAKE denied this.

Mr. O'CONNOR summed up his argument in a few words.

Mr. JOLY was rather startled to hear that this sum had stopped a revolution; he thought too well of the Province to think so. He had gone over the Province last summer and was astonished to perceive the deep seated discontent that existed; a great part of which was well founded. They felt they had lost control of their own affairs, and the small number of representatives in this House gave good ground for it. Unfortunately too, the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty followed Confederation, and was regarded by the ignorant as part of it. Even the well informed asked if Confederation had done no evil, what good had it done. And when he found in the United States that it was said that they did not want reciprocity with Canada, but with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick he understood how some portion of their bitterness was aggravated. It would take time to conciliate Nova Scotia, but he did not think the additional subsidy could do it. That had neither been useful nor necessary, and was besides introducing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. MAGILL felt that the public mind had been unsettled by the breach of the British North America Act. They had regarded it as a panacea, but were disappointed at what had already been done, and nothing would settle the public mind more than a declaration that the Act must be maintained. It had been stated last session by the Minister of Militia that the sum mentioned was the *minimum*, but the effect of giving increased grants would be as disastrous as taking off from the Province any funds to which it was entitled. The distractions consequent in quarrels about local expenditures had threatened great dangers, and this had but renewed them, and further danger should be obviated as there was now nothing to prevent the same confusion as once existed. The argument of the member for Essex, was but a premium for disaffection and if there was any time when the Constitution should be preserved, it was when it was attacked. He believed if they had done wrong, then they would not stultify themselves but the contrary. He did not believe with the Independents in breaking through the Constitution, which he held ought to be maintained. He believed if they were only true to themselves they could maintain the Constitution, and not tear it up in any discontent. The Constitution had been obtained to put an end to local works paid for out of the general revenue, but such a breach of the law just re-opened this question.

Hon. Mr. WOOD would say nothing of the propriety of the grant that had been made, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown showed that it was lawful, but he was more convinced than ever that it was unconstitutional. The Minister of Justice had listened to the long debates that took place, and not one speaker took any other ground than that the financial settlement was final. The 64th Resolution conclusively settled this, and its language was substantially embodied in the Act. The words could mean nothing else. It could not mean that it was not to be final. The member for Essex held that there was nothing in the Act that could not be changed by this Parliament. Could they change the ratio of representation in the boundaries of the Provinces.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—The representatives of Quebec could be increased to a hundred.

Hon. Mr. WOOD—Yes, but not the ratio. The intention was clearly that the settlement was final. If not so stated in the Imperial Act, it was distinctly stated in the Quebec Resolutions, and therefore the intention was that it should be final. It could be easily shewn that in making the financial arrangements of Confederation Ontario made great sacrifices; she made them willingly, but she would never have done so if she had ever supposed that the financial arrangements could be changed by this Parliament. The highest good of all the Provinces demanded that this should be fixed.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD said he had no doubt the member for Lotbiniere had given a frightful account of his experience in Nova Scotia. But if he had sifted the matter he would have found that the feeling of which he spoke was not peculiar to Nova Scotia, but existed in almost every country of a small population, when annexed to a large population. It was not that the people of Nova Scotia thought they had lost their rights, because they had the same rights now as ever, but because they had not the same dominant power over the administration of public affairs. The same feeling existed among the people of Prince Edward Island, when it was first proposed to unite that island to Nova Scotia, though it was admitted on all sides that that union would have been beneficial to the island. The same feeling was manifested in Scotland at the time of its legislative union with England. But these feelings had disappeared before the great benefits brought about by the Union. So he believed it would be with the people of Nova Scotia. It was not the receiving of any amount of money, but the conviction that their rights would not be neglected in this Parliament, that would sweep away such feelings. He then felt some delicacy in approaching this subject, the more so as he did not think that any very great boon had been conferred upon Nova Scotia by the financial arrangement of last session. He must confess that on this subject his opinions differed from those of a large number of members from Nova Scotia, but he felt it due to himself to state these opinions. In 1864 when the delegates from the Provinces met in Quebec, Nova Scotia was engaged in the construction of a railway. In 1865 it was assumed by the Nova Scotia Legislature that Confederation was not likely to go on, and they undertook the construction of railway from Truro to Pictou. In 1866 when delegates met in London to carry out the arrangements in connection with Confederation, this work was in an inchoate condition. It was agreed by the delegates that the railways should be handed over to the Dominion Government. At that time the railway was only about half completed and something over a million had been spent upon it, and it was handed over to the Dominion in that condition. The Dominion took the railway, completed it at a cost of over a million dollars and charged that to Nova Scotia and it formed part of the eight millions of debt with which Nova Scotia entered the Union. What he had always contended was, that the Dominion should have taken the railway in the condition in which it was and completed it at its own expense. The same principle he held should have been applied to other public works in Nova Scotia. If a fair settlement had been made of this principle Nova Scotia would have been in as good a position under the original terms of the Constitution as she was now under the increased subsidy of last session. Unfortunately he had not been in a position to carry out this view. He believed he would not be violating any confidence in stating, that both at Quebec and London it was understood by the delegates that when the Confederation Act would be passed any accounts that might be outstanding between the different Provinces and the Dominion should be settled on some fair and equitable basis. But the people of Nova Scotia, under the influence of the feelings he had referred to, rejected the delegates, from their confidence and elected men who held different views, and no arrangements were made or negotiations entered into for the settlement of outstanding accounts between Nova Scotia and the Dominion. He did not conceive that under the arrangements of last session Nova Scotia had received anything more than it was intended she should receive under the arrangement made at Quebec. With reference to the motion before the House, it was based on the assumption that we had now the power to increase the subsidy to any one Province. He entirely agreed with the member for Essex, that if we had that power it was the first instance in which a deliberative body had gravely gone to a superior Power to pray that she should be deprived of certain powers (hear, hear). The logical conclusion of the argument of the member for West Durham was this: This solemn compact was entered into by four Provinces acting indepently. If that compact was to be changed it should not be done by this House but by the Provinces (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. WOOD—It is not proposed to alter the original compact, but carry it out.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD said that Parlament could not diminish the subsidy to any Province, but he argued that it had power to spend surplus revenue in any part of the Dominion it chose. If Parliament thought proper it could vote the entire surplus revenue to the Province of Ontario, but of course the check against any conduct like that would always be public opinion. To ask the Imperial Parliament to deprive us of the right to expend surplus revenue, where Parliament pleased would be doing an injustice to ourselves and would stultify our conduct of last session. Last session Parliament had decided that it had this power, and he disapproved of changing that decision. He would therefore move in amendment that this House adheres to the decision of the Parliament of Canada at its last session as embodied in the Act entitled "An Act respecting Nova Scotia."

Mr. BLAKE objected that the amendment was out of order, as it did not appear to him to be an amendment to the main motion.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the motion not only was not an amendment, but affirmed the main motion

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD could not see under what pretext the resolution could be declared not an amendment, perfectly in order, because the motion would reverse a policy adopted by the House.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked what the policy was.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that was not the subject under discussion. The policy would be found in the Act.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that no policy was announced: there was an Act done towards Nova Scotia, but nothing further.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN thought it was clearly a censure upon this Parliament for passing the Act of last session, if the motion was carried. It was proposed to ask Her Majesty to prevent them from altering the North America Act, as they had done last session.

After some further discussion on the point of order, at six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The following Bills were received from the Senate: An Act relating to extradition of criminals to the United States; an Act respecting cruelty to animals; respecting Light-houses, Buoys, and Beacons; respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Sailing Vessels, read a first time.

Mr. SNIDER moved the third reading of the Bill to authorise the township of Collingwood to impose and collect tolls harbour dues, and for other purposes.

Mr. LEVESCONTE protested against giving any corporation power to tax ships and vessels. That was a power of this House, and should not be delegated.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. CARLING moved the third reading of the Detroit River Transit Co. Bill, which was carried.

Mr. WORKMAN moved the House into Committee on the Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Co.

Mr. McCALLUM before going into Committee said, at present the two lines were playing the little game of now you see it, and how you don't see it. It was impossible to tell who was responsible for damages, and he did not believe that this Bill would make that any clearer. There was at present an application for a grant for a harbour of refuge on Lake Huron, which the Grand Trunk was to have built. The fact was, the Grand Trunk Railway Company was like a millstone round the neck of the people. In actions for damages done, even when a verdict was got, it was impossible to fix the responsibility. It was clear the Company had a mortgage on the country, and could get what they wanted.

Dr. BOWN said that it had been agreed that an amendment should be made in Committee, which would relieve the fears of those interested.

The House then went into Committee, and passed the Bill with an amendment—Third reading to-morrow.

Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, and Bill to incorporate the St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Company were passed through Committee—Third reading to-morrow.

Bill to authorise the town of Belleville to impose and collect harbour dues, and a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Great Western Railway claim were read a second time.

On the latter Bill Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that when the House went into Committee, the point would be raised as to whether the question of change of gauge was not one on which the Royal Assent was necessary, because the Great Western Railway had accepted the gauge as one of the provisions of its charter.

The Bill to incorporate a company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence, was also read a second time.

The debate on Mr. Blake's resolution was resumed.

The SPEAKER ruled that the amendment proposed by Mr. Archibald was an amendment to the amendment.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that it could not be denied that if the measure could have, and had been before any one of the Legislatures of any of the Provinces or before the Union that it would have come quite within the competence of the Province to deal with it.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it could not have been before any of them.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that what he wanted to state was that all power conferred by Royal Charter on the Provinces now composing the Dominion, the power of dealing with taxation, and the revenues of the country was continued still to either the Dominion or Local Legislatures. During the Crimean war, the hon. gentleman would remember, that the Parliament of Canada voted, almost by acclamation, the sum of twenty thousand pounds for the relief of the French and English soldier. That was not a matter which affected the interests of the Province, but it was received by the Imperial Government with gratitude as an evidence of our good will. The power which we then had to deal with such subjects still remains in some form or other in either the central or Provincial Parliament. It was not the intention of the Legislatures of any of the Provinces, nor of the Imperial Parliament, to diminish that power one iota. He contended that the House still had the power of spending its money as it saw fit. The hon. member for West Durham spoke of the reserve power. Of course, there was a reserve power in the Imperial Parliament, as the paramount authority, but there is not a reserve, but a conferred power, in this Legislature. It had the right to do what it liked with its own; to raise such revenues as it thought proper, to expend that money as it thought proper, to misuse it if it thought proper. No authority could prevent it, and it would be an infringement of the principles of responsible Government if the case were otherwise. The British North America Act contained the same words as did the Act of 1791, which conferred upon the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada the power to deal with "the peace, order and good government of the Provinces." Before this matter was referred to England, last year it was fully agreed upon as the opinion of the Parliament of Canada. We sometimes heard sneers against the opinions of the Crown law officers in England, but from their official position, besides their status as lawyers their opinions should be looked upon with respect. He quite agreed with the member for West Durham that their opinions were not infallible, but still they must be listened to with every respect, especially in this case when they were sought for by the Ministry a leading member of which was the Lord Chancellor the higiest Judge in the land. For all practical purposes this judgment was final and there was no repeal from it. Therefore we could rest perfectly satisfied that our action was perfectly constitutional, within our power and can only be reversed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

The Hon. member for West Durham was willing to accept the Act of last Session though he had considered it a blow at the constitution, provided it should be done again. This he thought was neither good political morality, nor good constitutional law. Supposing we did pass this motion it was not to be expected that after the decision of the Imperial Government they would grant the request contained in the motion. He held that the Act of last Session was proper and that it had prevented Nova Scotia from becoming more and more discontented, and from deeply injuring the prospect of Confederation. The Imperial Parliament had thrown upon the Dominion Government the duty of doing justice to Nova Scotia, and it was no more than justice to do as they had done last Session. The late Province of Canada and New Brunswick had deferred all their public works after the Quebec Convention until Confederation was accomplished. Nova Scotia had not done so, but had expended large sum of money on public works which all went into the […] Dominion; and it was nothing […] that the Dominion should […] back to Nova Scotia that […] spent since the Quebec Conference […] God the Dominion was rich enough […] honest. Gentlemen opposite […] always adhere to the Quebec […] last session when the resolution […] ing Newfoundland were before […] although it was provided by the Resolutions that the Dominion […] up all the Crown Lands, […] opposition benches supposed […] ment against that arrangement […] Newfoundland. They did […] Quebec Resolutions were […] they could not be amended […] the Parliament of the […] treat Ireland after 1800 […] the arrangements entered […] revenue, had since been […] showed by the report of the […] mittee appointed to investigate […] It was well known with […] the Union had been carried […] arrangements were altered […] That this Parliament had […] and justly was evidenced by […] of the Imperial Parliament […] the altered tone of the […] of Nova Scotia in dealing […] terest and entering […] consideration, even although […] still be anxious to be separate […] would all confess they had been […] ly. All had heard of the struggles […] for liberty; and English […] ing to wade through blood […] saw how the Colonial system […] up from a bureaucracy […] ernment, won by […] But history in any […] people said they had […] were not fit to be trusted […] money, like the lunatic […] coming on him, asking to […] people which considers […] which some thought fit to […] not fit to spend its own […] membered when "Pott[…] declare the Prince of Wales […] to be Regent by Divine right […] clared he ought to be […] could not unwig the […] forward a motion to deprive […] their liberty, which might […] pected from an old Tory […] (laughter). Had he brought […] a motion, how many […] been thrown at his head. […] exponents of the wishes of the […] would maintain their liberty […] what use was the motion […] says that the alteration would […] obtained by an Address to […] Parliament. It would not […] log-rolling, and all they would […] this was a mess of pottage. […] Parliament had handed over all […] the Dominion, except the […] ing power and that of […] peace and war. Everything […] would be given, […] was done […] when everything […] once, and all the change […] to, even the Civil List. […] upon the Constitutional […] than a crime—it was a […] knew this better than the […] Lambton. He did not know […] to vote, but if he supported […] Mr. Blake, he would vote […] corded opinions. He declared […] salary to the Governor, fixed […] was an infringement on the […] people, and would not be […] stain was removed by […] to maintain the right of this […] with its own money.

Mr. MACKENZIE—It was […]

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MAC[DONALD …] good that he would follow […] move an amendment in the […] that motion, that is the […] ege of Parliament to fix […] amount of all expenses […] public accounts of the country […] laughter.)

Mr. MACKENZIE said it […] of the Minister of Justice […] would embarrass him by […] His amendment was to […] Minister of Justice, who […] the Imperial Parliament […] pend any money of this […] chose for civil Government […] ever, compelled by […] ion, as expressed by the […] House, and was compelled […] motion. He was amused […] Minister of Justice refer […] which he was less familiar […] Statute Book. He referred […] for West Durham […] was satisfied to occupy […] other parties to the […] man need not be dissatisfied […] seem to be aware that the […] to the meeting between […] before the false prophets […] sword. The prophet Elijah […] of troubling Israel answered, […] troubled Israel but thou and […] house in that thou hast […] mandments of the Lord and […] (loud laughter and cheers) […] of Justice had followed […] the prophet in the shape of […] for West Durham to bring […] reason and righteousness […] er). When the Minister of […] argument it was always […] he made up for it by being […] and declamatory. […] they had a perfect right […] pleased with their own. […] They could only do with […] the usages of civilized […] one could do as he liked with […] had Ontario been prevented […] with its own. The Minister […] that Government they had […] $1000 to the judges […] the Act. He held that […] but if the rule was applied […] same rule might be applied […] were under this Government […] bound to submit to the […] Imperial Government […] It was asserted in an Act […] that that Act was an […] Imperial Act of British North […] There was no analogy […] and that of the treaty […] and Ireland. In the […] no superior authority to […] case we had to apply to […] liament for the Act of Union […] ister of Justice had […] of Crown Lawyers […] could not be objected […] not passed since […] gentleman much higher […] Government than Crown […] last session he had […] der Secretary of State […] strapper. The fact was […] Minister of Justice, the […] Crown in England were […] as it suited his purpose […] the occasion. It was […] West Durham did […] House last session […] impossible to […] The Minister of Justice […] a single argument […] Durham, but his whole […] up in platitudes and […] ground the Opposition […] was that the Confederation […] tween the Provinces […] not be changed by […] (Mr. Mackenzie) would […] to do justice to all […] if the terms of the Union […] to Nova Scotia he was […] Committee and do all […] legally to remove that […] violating the Constitution […] of Justice should […] possible to raise […] vinces than Nova Scotia […] would Red River or British […] that their rights would […] was to be laid down […] could be violated by […] this Confederation was […] itself over this continent […] that we are law abiding […] ing people.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said that Nova Scotia had been compelled, without the promise of last session, to resort to direct taxation to enable her to maintain her obligations, whereas Ontario had a large surplus on hand, so that the Premier of that Province could, as he had been informed he did, sometimes, carry in his pocket a bank receipt for some three or four millions, which he occasionally showed to his friends. He (Howe) had sat in the opposition benches for forty years and forty nights (laughter), and had never had no sympathy from any gentleman in that side, though the member for Lambton had sat within a few feet of him. The gentlemen opposite professed to be friends of Confederation, but they did all in their power to defeat the compromise of last session; and had that compromise been defeated, he believed every member from Nova Scotia would have taken his seat and gone home. The result would have been that Confederation would have been in rather an awkward position. He no doubt the object of the motion of the member for West Durham was to obtain political capital; but he believed the people of Ontario would sanction the compromise of last session if properly explained to them.

Mr. BLAKE said, with reference to the remarks of the Secretary of State upon the member for Lambton, that that gentleman had the confidence of his party and a large majority of the people of Ontario. His (Mr. Blake's) motion did not attack the policy of last session, but proposed to secure it, so that it could never be raised again. The question before the House was whether the proposition of the Minister of Justice was sound, but whether the proposition or his own was to be preferred. He had not heard a man stand up in this place and say that it was imagined or expected, by the people of Canada, that this Parliament should have the power of altering the terms of the financial arrangements entered into. He had heard in his arguments, brought up the whole question discussed last year. He had purposely avoided doing so, and had only spoken of the future. He contended that the grant to the Crimean fund was one which was of interest to the common welfare, but that the grant to Nova Scotia was one of a local nature. He then renewed the several arguments used in opposition to his resolutions.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied at some length. He said that if the resolution of the hon. member was passed by the House, the Imperial Government would tell them that they did not understand their own Constitution, and that they had all power there for all they had done. If they passed any Act that was beyond their power, it would be null and void. The Imperial Parliament had full right of disallowing any Act it considered unconstitutional. The money given to Nova Scotia was given for the purpose of promoting peace and harmony in the Province, and there was full constitutional authority for the grant. He thought the hon. gentleman should have stated in his resolutions the precise manner in which he wished the Imperial authority to restrict this House in the exercise of that Parliamentary control which resolved upon it by the Confederation Act. The hon. member for Brant had stated as one of his reasons for supporting the resolution that Lower Canada might also come and ask for a further grant. He (Hon. Sir George E. Cartier) could tell the hon. gentleman that Quebec would never do anything of the kind.

Mr. MILES said the amendment of the Minister of Justice laid it down that this Parliament could fix all expenditures chargeable on general funds, but this was contrary to the Union Act, as under the act this Parliament could not diminish the subsidy to any of the Provinces.

Mr. LEVESQUE thought an ungenerous attack had been made on Nova Scotia, which was certainly not calculated to conciliate the Province. The attack had been commenced in the Legislature of Ontario to overturn the decision of this Parliament. Nova Scotia had been compelled to enter into this Confederation, and did not raise the cry of Ontario and New Brunswick at every second word. They had come here prepared to carry out Confederation in good faith (cheers). They were taunted with parsh politics. That existed with Ontario. It was pretended that no funds were to be expended in opening up harbours. If so, then they were returning to the condition of the Canadian Islands. Every true Canadian, desirous of consolidating the Dominion, should try to show that he was a friend to Nova Scotia, and they would reciprocate. The interests of the Provinces might be diverse, in some points, but there was one point on which all should unite, the building up of the Dominion. What better use could be made of the actual money than in constructing canals and railways—the Bay Verte for instance.

Mr. McDONALD (Lunenburg) said, it had been charged against Nova Scotia members that they had returned no sympathy to gentlemen on the opposition side for that which they had extended to Nova Scotia. He denied that the gentlemen from Nova Scotia had received any sympathy from the Opposition. When he brought up his resolutions two years ago nearly all members of the Opposition voted against them. And last session when the Nova Scotia Bill came up for the third reading, one member of the Opposition moved an amendment calculated to put the members from Nova Scotia in a false position. Yet the gentlemen from Nova Scotia were expected on all occasions to vote with the Opposition, simply because one time they belonged to the Liberal Party. He was amused to hear gentlemen talk of the great Reform party of Ontario. Why the thing had no existence. With respect to the resolution before the House, he considered that it would not be consistent with the dignity of this House to ask the Imperial Parliament to restrain us in the expenditure of our revenues.

Mr. SCATCHERD supported the resolution because he had been opposed to the grant, but he thought it humiliating if, with a responsible Government, they could not be trusted with their own money. In 1868 the member for Lunenburg had tabled a series of resolutions, of which he could not see the force to warrant a money grant, nothing of this kind, having been stated in them. He and others had no doubt misled the people of Nova Scotia as to their grievances, and the money consideration to break the fall. Government had ignored the wishes of the people of Nova Scotia, as expressed through 57 of their representatives, and taken three others as better representing them. They complained that they would be made to pay for their own roads and bridges. Ontario had done this for thirty years, and he could see no reason on account of this way they should get a grant of money.

Mr. McDONALD (Lunenburg) said when his resolutions were brought forward the representatives of Nova Scotia were in Britain asking for a repeal of the Union.

Mr. SMITH (New Brunswick) was surprised at the declaration of the member for Lunenburg that the disposal of the whole funds should be left to the good sense of the majority. When fighting the battle of Confederation they were assured that no dread need be anticipated from the preponderance of Ontario, as the Imperial Act would render the Constitution unchangeable. He had opposed the grant, both because it was against the Act and because it was not necessary. He thought when the basis of complaint had been sifted and reduced to a question of money, the member for Lunenburg had no reason to complain of want of sympathy. He had heard no answer to the argument of the member for West Durham, and he would as soon have the opinion of that gentleman, or of the Minister of Justice as any lawyer in Britain, the desire being to have Nova Scotia pacified on any terms. He appealed to the member for Colchester if it was not the intention of the Quebec Conference to make the financial settlement final. The intention of those who framed the law was the same, and this was what had been promised to the people of his Province. If they could change this they could reduce also the subsidy of 80 cents a head.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD said that if Nova Scotia had gone into the Confederation at the first she would have gone into it with a million dollars less than when she did.

Mr. SMITH doubted this, but if it were so the question was one of accounts, in settling which the Nova Scotia delegates must have been remiss in their duty. If they could change one clause they could change all, and it was essential to the safety of the weaker Provinces that the Constitution should be held intact.

Mr. YOUNG said that there was a great deal of feeling in Ontario, not from any ill feeling towards Nova Scotia, but because of the changes which such a course might lead to. It was not from indisposition to conciliate Nova Scotia, but on account of the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the Government they had opposed the faction of the Government.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said that it was stated that the 80 cents per head on the Intercolonial Railway could not be reduced, and it would be found in the reports of his speeches in his own Legislature, that in certain circumstances it might be increased.

Hon. Mr. DORION said if they could go by way of address at any time to the Imperial Parliament, and obtain any change of the law, there was little protection for the smaller Provinces. He was disposed to go to England as little as possible. With respect to the amendments, he was prepared to vote for that of the Minister of Justice in preference to that of the member for Colchester. He ridiculed the complaints of the member for Lunenburg, and said that his complaints during the first two sessions would not have led them to believe that a million of dollars would have healed all the grievances.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN having voted for the grant last session would feel himself unable to draw back now. He did not recollect ever having heard the Minister of Customs make the statement he had given them.

Mr. RYMAL had been afraid from the first that the financial arrangements would not be maintained, and his constituents feeling with him in this matter, had become anti-confederates in so far as to return him. If they had thought Parliament had the power claimed, they would have been even more opposed to the scheme.

At 1.25 the members were called in, and the vote resulted as follows:—

For Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD'S amendment—Yeas, 87; nays, 60; majority, 27.

Mr. OLIVER moved that the following words be added to the motion as amended—"But this House is of opinion that no further grant or provision beyond those made by the Union Act, and Act respecting Nova Scotia, shall in future be made out of the revenue of Canada, for the support of the Government or Legislature of any one of the Provinces.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD assented to this amendment [cheers and laughter].

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, the Minister of Justice must see that this amendment was in direct condemnation of the previous course of the Government and of the Premier's whole argument.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, that the amendment recognized right the for which he had contended that this House had the right to control its own revenues, and that in the exercise of that right it could pass this amendment.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said, he was opposed to the amendment because New Brunswick had claims which would one day be pressed in such a way that they would have to be met.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, yeas 134, nays 16.

Hon. Mr. WOOD, moved in amendment to the motion as amended, that the following words be added: "and that such steps should be taken as to render impossible any such grants or provisions."

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD (Cornwall), said the amendment was out of order, because it was indefinite. It did not state what steps were to be taken.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said, he left that for the House and Government to find out. The House had asserted that such provisions ought not to be made and now he wanted to provide that they could not be made.

The SPEAKER said that the amendment was certainly very vague, but was not, therefore, out of order. The House could pass a vague resolution.

The amendment was then put and lost. Yeas 56; nays 85.

The main motion as amended was carried on division.

Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the SPEAKER issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the election of a member for the County of Frontenac, in place of Mr. Kirkpatrick, deceased.—Carried.

The House adjourned at 2.20.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Offices: G. P. Desmond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 30.

The lines of the different railways are again in running condition.

The total quantity of snow which had hitherto fallen during the present winter amounts to 123 inches, being nine inches more than any previous winter recorded. Sixty-two inches fell in March alone, being six times the average fall in that month.

Kingswood and Purdy have been found guilty on two charges of robbing wholesale stores.

The streets continue in an abominably filthy condition from the melting snow.

By-laws for granting a bonus of $10,000 to the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Railway, and the Midland Railway respectively, were voted on yesterday. The Midland By-law was adopted, and the Toronto was rejected by a large majority. In consequence it is contemplated to change the route of the Toronto line, cutting off Omelia, and passing through the village of Atherly, three miles from Omelia, instead.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, MARCH 30.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade takes place on Monday next.

The Society for the encouragement of home industry, are preparing returns of all the manufactures here.

At the meeting of the Quebec Corporation last night, notice was given of a motion to dismiss Mr. Boomer for absenting himself from the city.

A new journal is to appear shortly in the Irish interest.

A writ of *Habeas Corpus*, was granted by Justice Taschereau in the case of the wife of a clergyman who has been confined for the last month in Beauport Lunatic Asylum, on the order of Attorney General Ouimet. Two medical gentlemen of the Asylum finding the lady perfectly sane, communicated with her husband, but received no reply, hence the legal proceedings.

Weather mild.

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid relieves headache immediately.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 30.

The walls of the building, No. 42 Recollet street are reported by the police in a dangerous condition. The front part is about falling down.

The police report that the people residing in the up-stairs flat at No. 249 St. Maryst., are in the habit of throwing filth out of the windows into the street.

Another service pipe at No. 139 Bonaventure-st., has been burst for nearly two months, and as yet the Water Department have failed to get it repaired.

The Health Committee of the Corporation is preparing tables suitable for the registration of births and deaths, giving the particulars necessary for the correct understanding of our vital statistics. This is an object of great importance which we trust will be steadily kept in view until fully realized.

The congregation of St. George's Church have determined to raise subscriptions, and add to their new building a school house, and also to put up an organ which is to be built for six thousand dollars.

A meeting was held last evening in the Mechanic's Hall, of gentlemen favourable to the formation of an Association for the promotion of the industrial interests of the country. A council of leading citizens was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Mr. John Donaldson, late Secretary of the Canada Glass Company, was presented last evening with an address, and a handsome writing desk, from the Young Men's Christian Association of the Tanneries.

About two o'clock this morning the Rev. Father O'Brien died suddenly in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church. He has been complaining for the last two years of a sort of heart disease. His funeral will take place on Friday.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Gen. Thomas had enjoyed unusually good health for the past few weeks. Today, about half-past one o'clock, while attending to business in his office at headquarters, he was seized with apoplexy, which terminated in his death, at eight o'clock this evening.

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Depot has ordered several ships to be prepared for sea at once in order to reinforce the Asiatic squadron, as some difficulties are expected in that quarter.

WASHINGTON—The President announced to his Cabinet to-day that the country had suffered another calamity in the death of General Thomson and expressed his intention of attending the funeral of the deceased, which will take place in Troy New York, the latter part of next week. The cabinet officers will also doubtless attend.

WASHINGTON—The news of the death of General Thomas occasions intense sadness in army circles. General Sherman first received the intelligence upon reaching the War Department this morning, by telegraph from Colonel Hough.

LOCAL NEWS.

TRY Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Rheumatism.

OVER 150 cases and bales of new goods on view at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

SHOW ROOM—Opening day, Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

NEW GOODS opening out every day at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

GRAND display of millinery and mantles on Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland Mutchmor & Co's.

MACEE & RUSSELL'S show room opening and general display of novelties for the season takes place on Thursday, the 31st inst.

FIRST of this season's Lettuce, Radishes, Rhubarb, &c., &c., at J. B. Bird & Co's, 21 Rideau street.

A MUFF.—A neat muff is on exhibit at the Police Station. What lady-bird will go for it?

WE advise our lady friends to see the grand display of millinery and mantles on Wednesday, 30th March, at Garland, Mutchmor & Co's.

THE MARKET.—Wednesday.—There was an excellent market, and the sales were satisfactory. The auctioneers did a lively business during the forenoon.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday.—A man named Raymond was fined two dollars and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

The insane boy Craig was sent up.

Munroe was again remanded.

THE TORONTO CRYSTAL PALACE.—A deputation from Toronto are in the city asserting claims regarding the use of the Crystal Palace as a market house. The admirers of art would sadly appreciate the uses to which the palace had come at last!

ARRIVAL.—Mr. G. T. Lanigan—well known as a clever newspaper writer, is now in the city. His presence has been made the subject of useless comment by a city contemporary.

RECEIVING.—We are happy to hear that Mr. J. R. O'Connor, lately injured while superintending a public work in Hull, is in a fair way of recovering. Mr. O'Connor is one of the most useful and enterprising men we have in that section.

THE QUEBEC AND OTTAWA FORWARDING COMPANY.—The extreme measures stated in the Bill introduced by this combination, have been nullified by the protests of the Corporation, the Board of Trade, and the country generally. We are saved the pain of entering a further protest by the withdrawal of the Bill.—So mote it be.

We hope the members of the Philharmonic Society will remember the practice to-night preparatory to the concert to be given next Monday, in Gowan's Hall. We understand the tickets are to be fixed at half-price, viz., twenty-five cents, and trust this deserving society will be as well supported as on the last occasion. The society has been at considerable expense during the winter, and having given the proceeds of the last concert entirely to Messrs. Fripp and Mercer, they expect by the proposed concert to realise sufficient to relieve them from all their liabilities.

Use Fraser's Magnetic Fluid for Neuralgia

Fraser's Magnetic Fluid cures toothache.

FOR SALE.

A neat COTTAGE, suitable for a private residence or hotel, with THREE acres of good land, situate on the Rideau Canal, one mile from the city limits. For particulars, apply to B. McLEAN, Auctioneer, Sparks street, Ottawa, or to J. C. DONNELLY on the premises. 1321 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GROOM and COACHMAN, apply to the undersigned,

N SPARKS,
1321 12 Albert street, Ottawa.

Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOM OPENING.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

THEIR SHOW ROOM

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH,

With a magnificent display of the latest

PARISIAN AND LONDON FASHIONS

—IN—

Bonnets,
Hats,
Jackets,
Flowers,
Feathers and
Ornaments.

G. M. & Co. to meet the great increase in business have enlarged their SHOW ROOM by removing the CARPET DEPARTMENT up stairs.

They have imported the

LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK

Ever shown in

CENTRAL CANADA,

comprising

STYLISH FASHIONABLE ARTICLES

AT A MODERATE PRICE,

Together with the

RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED TO OTTAWA.

LADIES are all invited to call and see the FASHIONS whether wishing to purchase or not. As large a portion of the goods as possible will be displayed on Tables and Counters so that they can be seen while passing through the Room.

OVER

150 CASES AND BALES

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED THIS SEASON.

Full Lines in all the Departments.

J. BIRMINGHAM,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE AND SALE ROOMS—City Auction Mart, York street, near the Market.

The subscriber in issuing this his spring Circular, begs to return his best thanks to his friends and the general public of Ottawa and Country, as well as his many consignors at a distance, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on, and confidence placed in him, since his advent as an Auctioneer of this city, and to assure them that his constant desire and endeavour will be, to merit a continuance of the support and patronage so liberally extended to him.

He can refer with pleasure to the many testimonials he has received from those who placed property in his hands for disposal, that quick sale, excellent prices, and immediate returns are his credentials.

SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

In soliciting public patronage in this branch of business he would respectfully intimate, that, in the future as in the past, it will be his unremiting care to study the interest of his patrons; and that by careful attention, prompt cash returns, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

Spring Furniture Sales at the Mart will commence immediately, and from time to time will be duly announced. He will hold weekly sales of Horses, Cattle, &c, &c, on the Market, due notice of which will be given. The large number of Horses and Cattle sold by him during the past year, is sufficient guarantee that his ability in this critical branch of auctioneering is appreciated.

Carriage and Buggy Sales will soon commence, and those who have Horses, Carriages, and Harness to dispose of, will do well to send them to the Mart as soon as possible.

Trade Sales of Merchandise, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Libraries, Works of Art, &c., &c., as well as consignments, from a distance, will meet with best attention, and be conducted on very moderate terms.

Second hand Furniture will be received any hour during the day up to 7 o'clock p. m. Advances made on Furniture, Pianos, & other Goods sent in for Sale, or may be purchased in toto, if required.

The Sale Room is well lighted and ventilated, and about the largest in the city, being 80 x 35.

Your favours and patronage are respectfully solicited.

Several houses in the city on hands for sale.

J BIRMINGHAM,
Ottawa, March 1870. Auctioneer.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE,

No. 36, RIDEAU STREET,

DUKE STREET, CHAUDIERE,

—AND—

CHURCH STREET, LOWER TOWN,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Just receiving 500 Chests Tea and a General Assortment of Groceries, Wines and Imported Liquors; also, Canadian Liquors, High Wines, Old Rye and Proof of the best made in Canada.

Those not having had a trial of our Goods are requested to call and judge for themselves. Ask your neighbours who have tried our Teas and Liquors. All Goods warranted and SENT FREE OF CHARGE within the City.

Fresh Hams, Butter, Cheese and Eggs constantly on hand.

Remember—Quick Sales and Light Profits.

P. BASKERVILLE & BRO.
Ottawa, March 31, 1870. 1321tf

MILLINERY SHOW DAY.

MACEE & RUSSELL

Having received the greater portion of their MILLINERY, MANTLES, and FANCY GOODS, generally, will make their usual

SEMI-ANNUAL DISPLAY,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 31st OF MARCH,

—OF—

Millinery and Trimmed Straw Bonnets,
Trimmed Straw and Millinery Hats,
Dress Caps and Coiffures,
Flowers and Feathers,
Straw and Leghorn Hats,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Infants' and Children's Hats.

MANTLE AND UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Coloured Cloth Jackets and Paletots Richly Trimmed,
Black Gros Grain do. do.,
Velveteen, Cloth and Tweed Jackets,
Waterproof and Fancy Cloakings,
Costume Cloths,
Ladies' White and Coloured Skirts,
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Ladies' French Wove Corsets,
Children's Bands, &c., &c.

ORDERS taken for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STREET COSTUMES, MANTLES and JACKETS, and executed promptly, in the most stylish manner, at reasonable prices. Also, orders for MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU and BABY LINEN attended to under the same management, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

TO LET.

A good BRICK HOUSE on Maria street, near Bank street, containing ten rooms, good yard and garden. Apply to Mrs. MITFORD near Messrs. Perley & Patte's office, Chaudiere.
Ottawa, March 31, 1870. 1321 tf

TO LET.

A HOUSE, situate on Augusta street, Sandy Hill—good stone cellar. Apply to

JAS G ROBINSON,
The Tea Pot,
1308M1 Sussex street

TO LET,

On the 1st May next, Nos 1 and 2, Prince's Terrace, Rear street, facing on the Ottawa River. Apply to

JNO R ARNOLDI,
Dept Public Works,
1240tf near No 4, Prince's Terrace

HOUSE TO LET.

To let on the 1st of May next, the HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Dr. JONES, Daly Street. Apply to

1318 3 J THORBURN.

NOTICE

HOUSE and LOT for sale on Maria street. For information apply at Rowe's Auction Rooms Rideau street.
Ottawa, March 15, 1870. 1318 f

A GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the rebuilding of the

AYLMER CONVENT,

Will be held in the

TOWN OF AYLMER,

—ON—

SATURDAY, 23rd of APRIL, 1870.

Ottawa, March 26, 1870. 1317 d

SEWING MACHINES.

G. W. GATES & CO'S

SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Are the only low-priced machines which have earned the reputation of doing as good work as the high-priced machines. They are strongly built of the best material, simple in construction, and easily understood, never getting out of order when properly used.

Prices $25, $32 and $35.

The subscriber is sole agent for Ottawa and vicinity for these first class machines; also for Williams' Celebrated Singer and Howe Machines improved.

GEO DAWSON,
Crown Hotel, 56 Rideau street.
Ottawa, March 28th, 1870. 1319b

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sussex Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

BEES FOR SALE.

ABOUT THIRTY HIVES.

Apply to

HENRY GRISE,
Patent Agent,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 29, 1870. 13 9 3

READER.

Are you afflicted with toothache, immediate relief from Fraser's Magnetic Fluid THE GREAT PAIN CURER. Headache cured in three minutes. Neuralgia, an acute pain in the face, is distinguishable from rheumatism by the intenseness of its pain and the suddenness of its attack, may be cured within two minutes. This Fluid is composed entirely of vegetable substances, and contains nothing which can injure the human system either by outward or inward applications. Try it and you will not be disappointed. For sale by Chemists and Druggists generally.

W W FRASER,
Exchange Hotel,
1301 ly Mosgrove street.

Groceries

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

Ex Ships Nero from Oporto, Evani Star from Spain, Gazelle from Cognac, Lark from Rotterdam,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

PORT WINE, Fine old stock, "Vintage 1851."
SHERRY WINE, Very Pale, Old Wine. "M Miss,"
BRANDY, Pure and reliable old and very mild,
GIN, John De Kuyper's double berried. First class.
SCOTCH WHISKEY, John Begg's, Lochingar,
RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, "Pure,"
OLD RYE, Proof Whiskey and Highwines, first quality,
GUINESS & CO'S Celebrated Dublin Porter, put up to order
CANADA PORTER and ALES, Dawes make
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE,
WEST INDIA Lime Juice Cordial and Syrups, try them. Something new, very fine, just out from the manufacturer,
COFFEE, Fresh, Roasted and Ground, on the premises.
Now admitted to be the finest flavoured in the city. It has a great run try it, it will recommend itself
TEAS, Blacks, are really fine, selected with great care for the trade, Japans and Greens, in great variety, and unequalled for prices and quality,
SUGARS AND SYRUPS, all the different numbers and kinds.
TOBACCOS, a full assortment,
REESOR'S CHEESE, Queen's Arms and Stilton. The only house in the city that has them this season.
FACTORY CHEESE, A very superior quality, cheap,
FRUITS, Raisins and Currants for cooking or table use, finest kind,
LARGE GRAPES Lemons, Candied Peels and fresh fruits in tin
SPICES, Pure and unadulterated. All kinds warranted.
FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, All kinds of highest strength
FINNAN HADDIES, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and Potted Meats.
LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE, And a variety of other brands; be best.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS, A full assortment.
BAKING POWDERS, Egg's and "Egg Powder," to arrive. A great saving.

The above goods are well known to be the finest kind brought into this city, and are well worth being tried by families requiring them for use. A few trials will prove their superiority over common goods. A call solicited.

For sale by

THOS. PATTERSON,
No 36, Rideau street, Ottawa.
3rd Dec, 1869.

Dry Goods.

Wellington Street Forever!

HO, FOR THE WEST END!

BLYTH & RUSSELL,
BLYTH & RUSSELL,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

A First Class Dry Goods Establishment on Wellington Street,

Opposite H. F. McCarthy's Apothecary, where we are now prepared to show a large and well assorted stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, imported direct from the Home Markets. Residents of the West End would find it to their advantage to give us a call, assuring them that they will find our stock complete in every department, and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

N.B.—We have also in connection with our Establishment a TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is under the management of Mr. R. RAMSAY, a first class cutter from Montreal, and late of Glasgow, Scotland.

All the subscribers have much pleasure in informing the public of Ottawa and vicinity that they have opened

BLYTH & RUSSELL.
1212 3m

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

OUR SPRING STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

The largest and most attractive we have ever imported will be complete and ready for inspection on

THURSDAY, the 10th INSTANT.

In Canadian manufactures we are offering for our own and manufacturers account the most desirable GOODS in the market, in great variety, and at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

To the above announcement we invite the attention of our customers and the Trade.

WM J McMASTER & CO.
8 Bonaventure street.
MONTREAL, March 1870 1297 1m

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY

ARE NOW

SHEWING

AN

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE CITY TRADE,

No. 14, Rideau street

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

JUST RECD

Bow Bell's and London Journal,
Godey, Frank Leslie
And Mad. Demorest's, for March,
Also, London Sunday Time

AT

HAUSER'S NEWS DEPOTS,
Sussex and Sparks Streets.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE

Canadian Parliamentary Calendar

AND

Directory for 1870.

To be obtained from

HOPE & CO., and
1316tf JONES & HOLLAND.

TWO BOOKBINDERS.

Wanted TWO or THREE GOOD HANDS. Apply to A. MORTIMER, Bookbinder, Metcalfe street. 1315a

REAL SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Just received
Per S. David.
From Argyle Distillery, Glengilp, Lochgilphead,
A Genuine Article.

JAS BUCHANAN,
Sussex and Wellington Streets.
Ottawa, February 26, 1870. 1294 tf

THE

CANADA

IS THE ONLY

DOMINION LIFE COMPANY

Fully Licensed by Government.

ITS NEW BUSINESS

Increases in an Unprecedented Ratio

Being last year

125 Per Cent in Excess of Previous Years

ASSURERS NOW JOINING

the Company participate in the

LARGE PROFITS

To be divided

After the 30th of Next March.

Applicants are respectfully invited to obtain information and forms of proposal.

A G RAMSAY,
Agent in Ottawa. Manager.
R H HAYCOCK.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE,

Druggist and Pharmaceutical Chemist

Sparks Street, Centre Town.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the new building adjoining the Ontario Bank, Sparks street, with a perfectly new and complete stock of

Genuine Drugs,
English Chemicals,
European and American
Patent Medicines,
The Popular Proprietary
Medicines and Preparations.
English, French and German
Perfumery,
English Brushes and Toilet Articles,
Dye Stuffs, Seeds, and all the Miscellaneous articles usually sold by Druggists.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions will receive the attention their importance demands. The prescription department will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and particular attention will be paid to the quality of all materials employed.

Physicians and country merchants supplied.

The subscriber has ample facilities for attending to the wants of his customers.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE.
Ottawa, February 17, 1870 1285.8 y

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, PIANOS.

The subscriber has just received another consignment of those excellent PIANOS direct from the celebrated manufacturer J. W. WOSE, Esq., Boston, and is now prepared to furnish a first class piano at a moderate price. These instruments are full round corners, and beautifully finished in rosewood for durability and sweetness of tone. The subscriber is prepared to furnish any number of testimonials. The public are invited to inspect these instruments.

Remember the place Rowe's Wareroom, east end, Sappers' Bridge, Rideau Street.

A ROWE,
1296 tf Auctioneer.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Large Grocery Establishment for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st APRIL, 1870, for the four years unexpired lease of the large and well fitted up store, No. 56 Sparks street. Also for the entire stock, fittings and all goods, of which an inventory has been taken and can be seen on application to D. T. BROWN on the premises, or at No. 16, Rideau street, Ottawa, or to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Esq., Russell House. 1312 (A)

A. ROWE GENERAL AUCTIONEER

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Office and Salesroom, Rideau Street, No. 1, East End, Sappers' Bridge.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The subscriber in issuing his eighth ANNUAL CIRCULAR, would remind his friends, to whom he returns thanks for past favours, that he continues to give his personal attendance to the sale of every description of goods and property confided to his management.

His lengthened experience in the management and proper system of selling Household furniture at private residences, together with all the details of arrangement, expeditious delivery, &c., would lead him again to solicit further sales in this line from those contemplating the disposal of furniture, by auction, he would be glad to have an early intimation in order that satisfactory arrangements may be completed for the approaching Spring sale, it is desirable to select an early day.

Account sales have been promptly rendered and statements made out in a concise business-like manner, always accompanied with the proceeds in cash.

To Executors and Administrators of Estate, Official and other Assignees, and public corporation, this mode of selling property forms a speedy, legitimate and efficient way of closing Estates Legacies, &c., and removes a vast amount of responsibility.

Sales of groceries, hardware, crockery and general merchandise confided to his management will receive every attention. He need not remind his friends of his capability of conducting such sales satisfactorily.

The proper advertising and necessary precautions adopted by him in conducting underwriters' sales of damaged goods and produce sold for account of whom it may concern, or for breach of contract, should be borne in mind by merchants, shippers and consignees, more especially as certain legal forms are necessary in such cases.

Appraisals and valuations made.

Again soliciting your business favors, the undersigned ventures to hope that an active experience of years is some guarantee that he may be reasonably expected to carry out what he promises.

A ROWE.
Ottawa, March 1, 1870. 1296 1i

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON,
To Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

SESSION OF THE COUNTY COURT,

In and for the said County of Carleton, for the trial of issues of fact without the intervention of a jury, will be holden at the Court-House, (City Hall), in the City of Ottawa, on

Monday, the 4th day of April, 1870,

1870, at the hour of ten o'clock, a m, of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM F POWELL,
Sheriff,
By W H FALLS,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa,
March 24th, 1870. 1318d

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jacquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station 0, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9½ miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 19, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

COMMERCIAL.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Compiled expressly for the OTTAWA TIMES.

Times Office, Ottawa, March 31, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra	5 25	@	0 00
Strong Bakers	4 75	@	0 00
No. 1	4 75	@	5 00
No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Bags—Fall per 100 lbs.	2 62½	@	0 00
" Spring "	2 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs.	4 50	@	0 00
Indian Meal "	3 50	@	0 00
Rye—per bushel 56 lbs.	none.		
Barley " 48 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
Buckwheat Flour 100lbs	1 75	@	0 00
WHEAT—Fall—per bushel, 60 lbs.	0 00	@	1 10
Spring "	1 00	@	0 00
CORN—Per bushel, 56 lbs.	0 70	@	0 00
Peas " 60 lbs.	0 65	@	0 00
Oats " 34 lbs.	0 30	@	0 32½
Beans " 60 lbs.	1 40	@	0 00
PORK Mess—per barrel	25 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess per do	20 00	@	00 00
Prime	none.		
Pork (fresh)	9 00	@	10 00
Hams	0 12	@	0 15
Beef per 100 lbs	5 50	@	7 50
Mutton—per lb	0 07	@	0 00
Geese—Each	0 45	@	0 60
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 50
Poultry—Per pair	0 35	@	0 00
Ducks	0 40	@	0 45
BUTTER—Choice Table	0 20	@	0 25
No. 1 Firkin	0 17	@	0 19
No. 2	0 15	@	0 00
Eggs	0 25	@	0 00
Apples—per brl	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES, &c.—Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
HAY—Per ton	7 50	@	10 00
STRAW—Per ton	4 00	@	5 50
WOOD—Per cord (cubic measure	4 00	@	0 00
Mixed Wood	3 00	@	0 00
Tamarac	2 50	@	3 00
Soft Wood	2 25	@	0 00
Hides.			
HIDES—Per 100 lbs No. 1, Insp	6 50	@	0 00
No. 2, do Inspected	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3, do do	5 50	@	0 00
Green Raw Hides	5 50	@	0 00

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, but this is also deception. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOSHONEES REMEDY for consumption, follow in the wake of civilization.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections and coughing the afflicted, has passed into a proverb in the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over a hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who have ever used the article themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have issued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more than another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and prevent disease, should as it does, have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation.—*Cusinet, Schenectady.*

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure TO OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

New and Second Hand Cooking Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Double Stoves at the Variety Hall,

New and Second Hand Box Stoves at the Variety Hall.

Ladies why do you be troubled with an old worn out Stove when you can take it and a little cash and get a first class Stove at the Variety Hall.

All new Stoves Sold at this establishment guaranteed to the purchaser.

Parties in need of second hand stoves will find a good assortment at the Variety Hall.

Stoves of all kinds purchased and exchanged as usual.

J BOYDEN,
General Agent.

Ottawa, January 18, 1870.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, TORONTO,

Agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING,
STEINWAYS,
DUNHAM

—ALSO—

Gabler and Haines Pianos,
Mason and Hamlin's Organs,
Prince and Co's Melodeons and Organs.

Arrangements can be made to exchange new for old Pianos on liberal terms. Also, PIANOS FOR HIRE,
With privilege of purchase.

As we have NO AGENT in Ottawa, parties desiring information will please address

A & S NORDHEIMER,
Toronto

Ottawa, January 12, 1870. 1284 3m

For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO RENT.

A handsomely situated COTTAGE, containing six rooms and kitchen, on Gloucester-st., Ashburnham Hill. There is a handsome flower and vegetable garden; good outhouses and well attached. Apply to W. H. BULLEN, on the premises.

Ottawa, April 26. 1033tf

FOR SALE.—The Westerly one-third of Lot No. 27, in First Concession, Ottawa Front, Nepean, and Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the same concession, at present in the occupation of Wm. I. Aylen, Esq. For further particulars apply to JOHN and WM. THOMSON, Nepean, and LEWIS & PINHEY, Barristers, Ottawa. Jan3-141-tf

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cents; three for 50 cents; $1.25 per dozen.

T W VALENTINE,
Box 372, Jersey City, N.J.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52y1236 law

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until

Thursday, the 31st day of March, inst.

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa Fitzroy Harbor, Arnprior, Portage-du-Fort and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Iron-work."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 1870. 1302 4

ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lots situated in the City of Ottawa, and in the Township of Nepean, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, 5th APRIL next, at the hour of noon, at the City Auction Mart, York street, Ottawa, near the Market, by J BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

Lots Nos. 1 to 16, on the north side of Rear street opposite Prince of Wales' Terrace, Upper Town frontage of each lot 40 feet.

Sub-lots Nos 1 to 21, of Lot 35, Con A, Rideau Front, Nepean, average size of each lot 10 acres.

Terms of payment—One tenth of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with six per cent interest on unpaid balances. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, or at the Ordnance Lands Office.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 16th February, 1870. 1287law5A

GUYOT'S TAR.

CONCENTRATED PROOF LIQUEUR.

M Guyot has succeeded in depriving tar of its insupportable sourness and bitterness, and in rendering it very soluble. Profiting by this happy discovery, he prepares a concentrated liqueur of tar, which in a small volume contains a large proportion of active principles.

Guyot's tar possesses all the advantages of ordinary tar water without any of its drawbacks. A glass of excellent tar water without any disagreeable taste may be instantaneously obtained by pouring a teaspoonful into a glass of water. Any one can thus prepare his glass of tar water at the moment he requires it, thus economizing time, facilitating carriage, and obviating the disagreeable necessity of handling tar.

Guyot's tar replaces advantageously several more or less inactive ptisans in the treatment of colds, bronchitis, coughs and catarrhs.

Guyot's tar is employed with the greatest success in the following diseases:

As a DRAUGHT—A teaspoonful in a glass of water, or two tablespoonfuls in a bottle:

BRONCHITIS
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
COLDS
OBSTINATE COUGHS
IRRITATION OF THE CHEST
HOOPING COUGH
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

As a LOTION—Pure or diluted with a little water

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
ITCHINGS
DISEASES OF THE SCALP.

Guyot's tar has been tried with the greatest success in the principal hospitals of France, Belgium and Spain. Experience has proved it is the most hygienic drink in hot weather and in time of epidemics. Detailed instructions accompany each bottle.

General depot in Paris: L FRERE, 19 rue Jacob

BELLOC'S CHARCOAL,

Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine the 27th December, 1849.

It is especially to its eminently absorbent properties that BELLOC'S CHARCOAL owes great efficacy. It is specially recommended the following affections:

GASTRALGIA
DYSPEPSIA
PYROSIS
ACIDITY
DIFFICULT DIGESTIONS
CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH
CONSTIPATION
COLICS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERINE.

MODE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Belloc's Charcoal is taken before or after each meal, in the form of POWDER or LOZENGES. In the majority of cases its beneficial effects are felt after the first doses. Detailed instructions accompany each box of powder and box of lozenges.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late PETER TOMKINS, of Gloucester, Esquire, are hereby requested to send in statements of the same to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of the same immediately to the undersigned.

HENRY TOMKINS,
CHARLES BILLINGS,
Executors.

Billings' Bridge, PO,
15th March, 1870. 1305al2 3

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ottawa, August 7, 1869

RECIPE FOR

WASHING COMPOUND,

which can not be equalled by any other, for making several kinds of Soft Soap, without either lye or grease. Hard Soap, and some of them of a superior article.

HORSE TRAINING INFORMATION.

The wildest and ugliest horse can be made to obey his master, and even to walk after him in the streets, roads or fields, without the slightest injury to the horse. All accomplished in one day.

Sure cure for CORNS at a cheap rate, without injury to the person.

Cure for WARTS on your hands or face. They can be cured in a short time without injury to the person in the slightest.

Cure for lame back diseases. Rheumatism of the worst kinds can be cured in less than a week without taking any kind of medicine in the inside.

Cures persons troubled with the Gravel.
Cure for Bunions.
Cure for Piles.
Cure for the Heart Disease.
Cure for Consumption.

The worst kind of Bowel Complaints can be cured at any time in less than twenty hours. Also, by a common herb.

Parties who are inflicted with any such diseases should make application to F. MARTIN, Hull, in the summer season, as the best time to cure all such diseases.

Parties desirous to be agents can make application, as he has many other valuable articles to for the public.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

TUESDAY, 8th day of March, 1870.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31, Vic Cap, 6 entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following

REGULATION.

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, entituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under authority of the said Act, the under mentioned Port shall be and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
The Port of Hillsborough.

W H LEE,
1307 3 Clerk Privy Council.

CHAUDIERE

STEAM PLANING MILL,

Queen street, Le Breton's Flats.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute orders for planed Lumber, Shingles, Framing Timber, &c. On hand a large stock of Flooring and Clapboards, Shingle No 1 and Extras.

LAW & JOHNSTON

Legal Cards.

McLEOD, WRIGHT & LAWLOR, Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices, Aylmer, Q., (Main Street), and Ottawa, (Elgin Street).

Parliamentary Practice and Patents for Invention, &c., especially attended to in Ottawa.
M. McLEOD, W. McK WRIGHT, R. S. LAWLOR.

Ottawa, December 4, 1869. 1213-6m

J. W. W. WARD, of the late firm of Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, has removed his Chancery Office to Bell's Law Chambers, opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

HAMNETT P. HILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.
N B—Money advanced on landed security.

KEEFER & KIMBER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Office—Post Office Buildings, Elgin street, Ottawa.
AUGUSTUS KEEFER. REES EDWARD KIMBER.

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 487y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 386tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34 6m

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS.

Prepared by special permission from the original recipe of

F. P. VERRI, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of PADUA, ITALY.

Kept by all the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor for the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

N.B.—These celebrated Bitters are carefully prepared with the very best quality of Sherry Wine, and are especially adapted and recommended to persons of delicate constitutions. They are gently stimulant, and will be found infallible aids to digestion.

For directions see label round the neck of each bottle.

None are genuine unless bearing the signature of the proprietor.

1022tf A. M. F GIANELLI.

Commission Merchants.

CITY AUCTION MART,

AND

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

York street, near the Market.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has moved from Sussex to York street, and is now occupying the premises formerly known as Chamber's Auction Rooms. He takes this opportunity of thanking the people of Ottawa and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended, as well as the confidence placed in him since his arrival in this city. He holds SALES EVERY DAY, (when not otherwise engaged), either at his rooms or on the market. He appeals with confidence to all who have entrusted household effects or real estate to him for sale to certify that he has given full satisfaction as regards the prices obtained, as well as prompt and immediate settlement after sale.

He is ready to receive instructions from persons having household furniture, horses, carriages, or real estate to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing will be left undone by him to give satisfaction in discharge of the trust confided to him.

Consignments from a distance will meet with immediate and careful attention.

Cash advances made on furniture or other property sent in for sale.

Pianos constantly on hand for hire.

The highest price paid for second hand pianos and furniture.

REFERENCES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston,
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Hon. H. L. Langevin, C B, and Secr'y of State,
Hon. Alex. Campbell, P M G.
R. W. Scott, Esq., M P P,
Walter Shanly, Esq., M P
Max. W. Strange, Esq., M P P
Francis H. Burton, Esq., M P
James O'Rielly, Esq., Q C,
H.V. Noel, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Ottawa.
Robert Lyon, Esq., M P P.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Queen's Auctioneer,
1117y House, Land and General Agent.

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander to Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal.

FOR INDIGESTION—PANCREATINE completely effects the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION of COD LIVER OIL, the fat eaten at meals, &c. In digestive activity, superior to Pepsine.

Pancreatine Powder, bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d and 12s6d. Pancreatine Wine, bottles, 3s, 5s and 10s.

N.B.—Pancreatine Wine is the best vehicle for taking Cod Liver Oil.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. 11

FARMS FOR SLAE OR TO LET.—100 acres—the north half of Lot No 11, in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, with a good House and Barn, and other outbuildings, and a good Spring Well, fifty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. This is situated on the Prescott road, within fifteen miles of Ottawa. Also the south half of Lot No 6 in the 3rd concession of Osgoode, containing 100 acres, 30 acres cleared, the rest well wooded, with good hardwood and well watered, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the railway station. Titles good. For further information apply to

PATRICK HERBERT,
Rideau Hotel, Ottawa City.

Medical.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS in the Dominion.

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons covering from illness. For sale in quart bottles price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

Among the most important of modern Medical Discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and whenever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed; but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

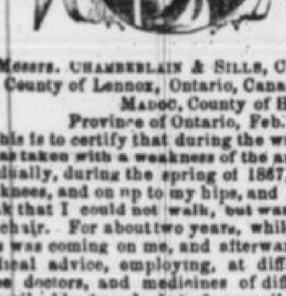
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Dealers are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for C. W.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, J. Skinner, and J. Brown, in Ottawa.



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:
MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

CHEAPEST

STOVES IN TOWN.

LAMPS TINWARE AND JOBBING.

AT ESMONDE BROS.

LAND IN HULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber will dispose of six acres of his property in Hull, on the River Ottawa, opposite the Rideau Falls, with two houses, and good garden ground, shrubberies and plantations. Price, $6,000, (value of houses, $3,000 and $1,200), or will divide it up to suit a party of purchasers. Also, the best Steam Mill Site on the River Ottawa, including the right of storage on Brewery Inlet. Price, $10,000. Taxes—halfpenny on the pound. EDWARD HAYCOCK. Apply to R H HAYCOCK, Esq. Ottawa. 1273 2m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING AT COST PRICE

To all

CASH PURCHASERS,

For one month only, commencing on the 20th instant. The whole of my stock is offered to customers at a very low figure so as to make room for the New Spring Goods. I would call specially the attention of customers to my heavy stock

READY MADE CLOTHING

Which will be sold without Reserve at a low price

All goods marked in plain figures.

Please come and examine my stock and judge for yourself.

T RAJOTTE.

Ottawa, January 24

Medical Cards.

DR. J. A. PECKETT, Surgeon Dentist Dental Rooms over A. Graham & Co.'s "Commercial Warehouse," directly opposite the British Lion Hotel, late TIMES Printing Office Lang's Block, No. 60, Sparks-st., Ottawa City. Ottawa, April 12, 1869. 1021-16y

DR. C. LEGGO, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office—Hunton's Block, Sparks-street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street opposite Magee & Russell's. 576y

Hotels and Saloons.

THE UNION HOUSE,

W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND ELGIN-STS.,
OTTAWA.

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Bar always supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS,

And the table spread with

EVERY DELICACY OF THE SEASON.

Good Stabling and an Attentive Hostler.

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BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:
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PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

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AUMOND'S BLOCK,
Rideau Street Ottawa.
292tf P. O'MEARA, PROPRIETOR.

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THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.,

Prepared for buildings of every description, by
SIDNEY B. FRIPP, Architect,
711tf Wellington-st.

THE ONTARIO FARMER.

SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

This ably conducted popular and invaluable rural Journal, will, on and after January 1st, 1870, be issued from the city of Hamilton, Ont. Messrs. T. & R. White having purchased a proprietory interest in it, become its publishers, in the belief that this region of country, second to no part of Canada in agricultural and horticultural resources and progress, needs and will ably sustain, a periodical devoted specially to the interests of the farm and garden.

The ONTARIO FARMER will continue to be edited by Rev. W. F. Clarke, who is universally acknowledged to be the ablest agricultural writer in the Dominion, and whose name, from its long connection with the rural press, has become "familiar as a household word" among the farmers of Canada. During the past year, Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Buckland, Hon G. W. Allan, Mr. W. Edwards and other eminent contributors have written for the ONTARIO FARMER, and no pains will be spared to secure the continued co-operation of leading agriculturists, and horticulturists, in adding variety and interest to its contents.

During the coming year engraved portraits of prize animals at the late Provincial Exhibition, will, from time to time, appear in the ONTARIO FARMER These engravings will be executed by those incomparable stock artists, Messrs. Page and Carson, of New York.

Special attention will continue to be given to the advancement of Emigration, the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, and as during the past year, each number will contain a choice piece of secular or sacred music.

The attention of farm implement makers seeds men, nursery men, dairy men, and others, is invited to the ONTARIO FARMER, as a first-class advertising medium. Terms—10 cents per line, with liberal discount for quarterly, half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Subscription Price, free of Postage, $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

334 Large Octavo Pages for One Dollar.

Special Club Offer—Furnished to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, in Clubs of any number, at Seventy-Five Cents each, free of postage.

GENERAL CLUB RATES FOR 1870.

Club of 6 Subscribers	$ 5 00
Club of 10 "	8 00
Club of 20 "	14 00

And all over 20, at 75 cents per copy, free of postage.

Communications intended for publication, Items of Agricultural intelligence, &c., may be addressed to

W F CLARKE,
Editor Ontario Farmer, Guelph.

Orders and Remittances will be sent to

T & R WHITE,
Publishers Ontario Farmer,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Ottawa, December 28, 1869.

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Have just received a

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.,

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND

EYE GLASSES,

Mounted in

GOLD SILVER SHELL AND STEEL

A perfect fit guaranteed.

YOUNG & RADFORD,
No 35, Sparks street,
Ottawa.

Stoves & Hardware.

HARK THE LARK.

BIRD CAGES!! BIRD CAGES!!

Our Spring Stock just received, elegant, cheap and substantial Cages, including all sizes and patterns.

Round, Square, Octagon,
Cottage and Breeding Bird Cages,

—ALSO—

Birds Nests,
Birds Baths,
Bird Swings,
Bird Seed Cups, &c
Wire Flower Baskets, very pretty patterns,
Wire Egg Boilers,
Wire Dish Covers,
Wire Toast Forks and Racks,
Wire Egg Beaters,
Wire Skewers,
Larding Needles,
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STOVES AND TINWARE AS USUAL, MILK PANS and MILK STRAINERS

AT THE

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT,

35 SUSSEX STREET.

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EVERYBODY SAYS SO,

And what everybody says must be true,

THAT

ESMONDE BROS.

IS THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO

Have your Tinsmith's Work Done.

Give us one order for a trial, and you will never regret it.

ESMONDE BROS,
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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers &c., &c.,

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STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES,

in great variety.

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ON HAND,

JOS. RODGERS & SON'S CUTLERY AND DIXON & SON'S

PLATED WARE,

Britannia Metal, Block Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, English Enamelled Bird Cages just received.

Ottawa, November 23, 1869.

THE 50th VOLUME!

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY or the Natural History of Man—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body; the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographers of the leading Men and Women of the World in departments of life are special features.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine, ever published.

ESTABLISHED—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a quarto to the more convenient octavo, and many improvements have been made It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

TERMS—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of premiums.

Address. S R WELLS, Publisher,
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UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855,

First class Medal,

ALF LABARRAQUE & CO.

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE,

Approved by Imperial Academy of Medicine.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is an eminently tonic and febrifuge wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian bark.

The bark wines usually employed in medicine are prepared from barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles and these always in variable proportions.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medicine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on which the physicians and patients can always rely.

The QUINIUM LABARRAQUE is prescribed with great success for persons of weak constitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in child birth; and for aged persons enfeebled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against fevers.

In cases of chlorosis, anemia, or greensickness this wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction, for example with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous.

FOR SALE.

A CHAIN CABLE and ANCHOR,
ALSO,
PORK "CHICAGO MESS,"
XXX and No. 1 FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS

S CHRISTIE

June 14. 1869.

FOR SALE

Mess Pork, Chicago, and No. 1 Flour at Ottawa and Sand Point.

S. CHRISTIE.

Ottawa, December 3, 1869.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

they were painfully afflicting, ... cured in such great numbers in ... tion of the country, that the public ... be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the ... enemies of our race. Often, ... tenant of the organism under... and invites the attack of ... without exciting a suspicion of ... it seems to breed infection through... then, on some favorable occ... into one or other of its hideous ... surface or among the vitals. ... cles may be suddenly deposited ... heart, or tumors formed in ... its presence by eruptions on the ... ations on some part of the body ... sional use of a bottle of this ... visable, even when no active ... appear. Persons afflicted with ... plaints generally find immediate ... length, cure, by the use of this ... *LA: St. Anthony's Fire, ... Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald ... Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* ... visible forms of *Scrofulous* ... more concealed forms, as ... *Heart Disease, Fits, Epi...* and the various *Ulcerous* ... lar and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal and ...* are cured by it, though a long ... subduing these obstinate ... But long continued use of ... the complaint. *Leucorrhoea ... Ulcerations,* and *Female ...* monly soon relieved ... purifying and invigorating ... tions for each case are ... plied gratis. *Rheumatism* ... caused by accumulation ... in the blood, yield quickly ... *Complaints, Torpidity, ... mation* of the *Liver,* and ... as they often do, from the ... blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* ... storer for the strength and ... Those who are *Languid* ... *dent, Sleepless,* and troubled ... *prehensions* or *Fears,* or ... symptomatic of *Weakness* ... relief and convincing evidence ... power upon trial.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., ...

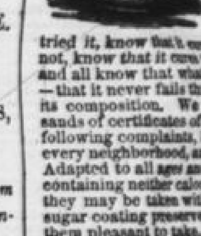
Practical and Analytical ...

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS ...

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

For all the purposes of a ... Medicine.



tried it, know that it cured them; ... not, know that it cures their neighbors ... and all know that what it does once ... —that it never fails through any ... its composition. We have thou... sands of certificates of their ... following complaints, but such ... every neighborhood, and we ... Adapted to all ages and conditions ... containing neither calomel or any ... they may be taken with safety by ... sugar coating preserves them ... them pleasant to take, while being ... no harm can arise from their use ...

They operate by their powerful ... internal viscera to purify the blood ... into healthy action—remove the ... stomach, bowels, liver, and other ... body, restoring their irregular action ... by correcting, wherever they exist ... ments as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in ... the box, for the following complaints ... *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, ... **ness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite** ... should be taken moderately to ... ach and restore its healthy tone ...

For **Liver Complaint** ... toms, **Bilious Headache**, ... **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness** ... **Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, ... diciously taken for each case, ... action or remove the obstructions ...

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa** ... dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout**, ... **tation of the Heart, Pain** ... **Back** and **Loins**, they should ... taken, as required, to change the ... the system. With such change ... disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical** ... should be taken in large and frequent ... duce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose ... as it produces the desired effect ...

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one ... mote digestion and relieve the ...

An occasional dose stimulates ... bowels into healthy action, ... and invigorates the system. ... vantageous where no serious ... One who feels tolerably well ... of these *Pills* makes him ... their cleansing and renovating ... tive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., ...

LOWELL, MASS., ...

Ottawa, August 7, 1869.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

OTTAWA COURIER.

Politics, Literature, Commerce ... Agriculture.

The French-speaking inhabitants ... will, doubtlessly, be pleased to ... paper bearing the above title ... to meet their wants. Aware of ... such a newspaper, in both languages ... Ottawa, and which will afford ... latest intelligence, I have ... take the publication of the Courier ... be my aim in doing so to ... requirements and wishes of the ... Ottawa valley.

The future of Ottawa is promising ... brisk, and there is evidence of ... future prosperity. ... to and from the city, and the ... lishing additional factories ... unrivalled water-power ... do much to rapidly increase the ...

Confederation has strengthened ... commercial ties between the ... speaking inhabitants of the ... shall be the aim of the Courier ... still more strongly together.

In the views and ... government the proprietor ... concurs, and will endeavor to ... measure of support which ... render necessary, carefully ... offence to such as may differ ... We will cultivate a friendly ... traditions of the past and ... present, hoping to take a ... tain course, which cannot ... by the inhabitants of the ... Ottawa.

A young people should ... themselves to the level of ... tionalities, and this they ... made acquainted with what ... parts of the world. This ... we shall also urge such ... tend to increase the ... wealth of the community ... not, however, be confined ... requirements of the ... full share of our attention ... cultivation of the soil ... very much depend. ... particular object to ... agriculturist, and ... industries, and to ... information for both ...

Correspondents will ... open to them in which ... offer suggestions ... pressed are consistent ... couched in moderate ... language.

Let it not be supposed ...

THE TIMES is printed ... THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING ... ING COMPANY, at the Office ... Centre Town, ...

VOL V. NO. 132

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PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application ... Legislature of Ontario for Private ... hereby notified that they are ... by the 51st and following Rules of the ... Assembly, (which are published in the ... Gazette"), to give NOTICE of the ... (clearly and distinctly specifying its ... object) in the "Ontario Gazette," and ... newspaper published in the County or ... affected; such notice shall be ... each case for a period of at least ... during the interval of time between the ... preceding Session and the consideration ... of the Petition. Copies of the first and ... last notices to be sent to the Private Bill ...

... Petitions for Private Bills must be presented ... the FIRST THREE WEEKS of the ...

CHARLES T GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.

... 15, 1870. 1309 td lawk.

... COUNTY OF CARLETON,

... to Wit.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the ... OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL ... DELIVERY, and of ASSIZE and NISI ... in and for the said County of Carleton, ... holden at the Court House in the City of ... on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of April, ... hour of TEN of the clock, a. m., of which ... magistrates, bailiffs, constables, and ... concerned, are required to take notice ... themselves accordingly.

W F POWELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, March 16, 1870.
1312 4awtd.